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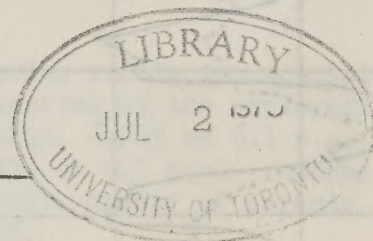
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



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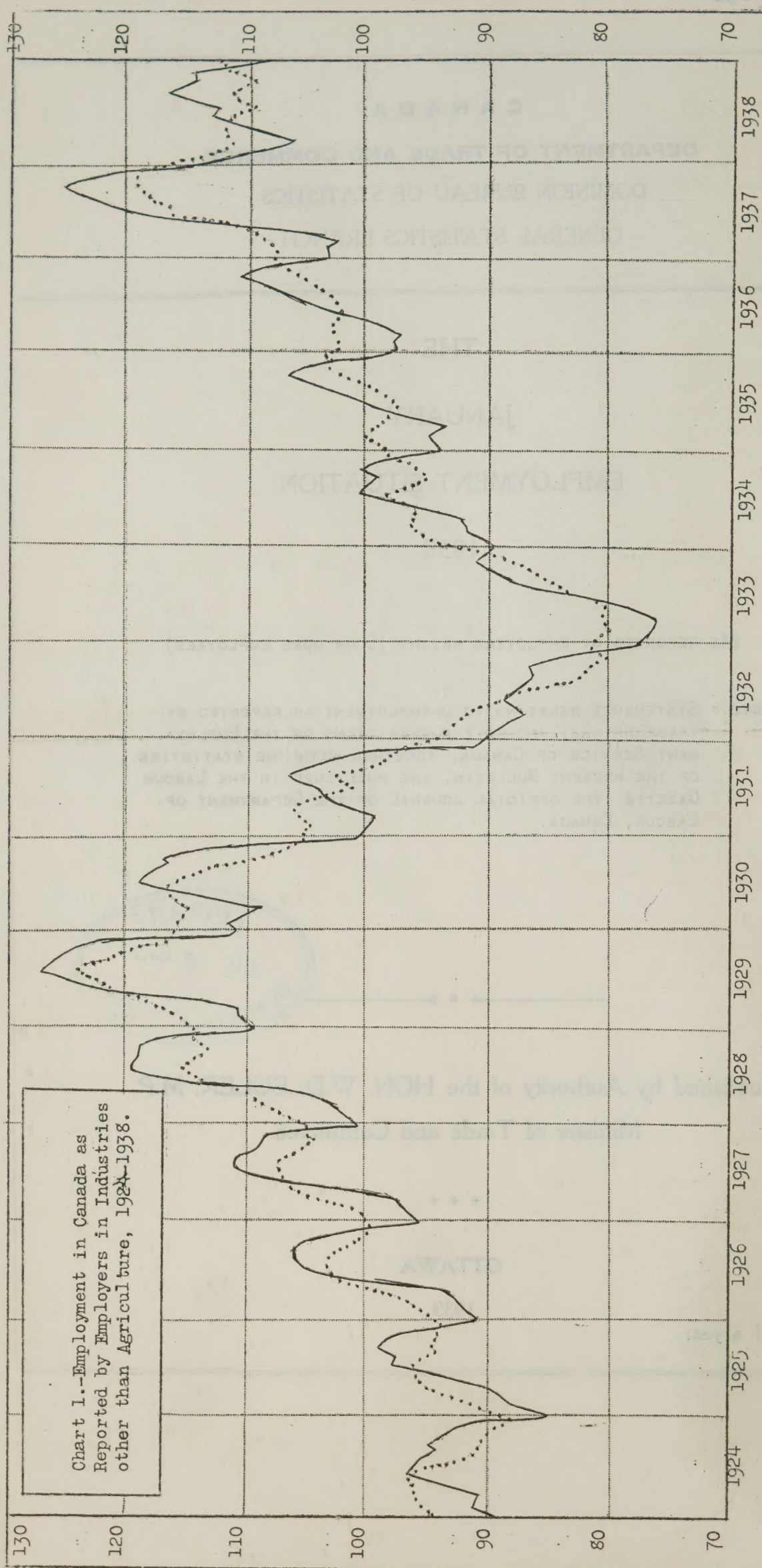


Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA -- CANADA.

Issued Jan. 27, 1939.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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General Summary.

According to the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial activity at the beginning of January in the years since 1920 has invariably declined, the average change in employment from December to January in this period being a decrease of about seven p.c. There was the customary curtailment in operations at Jan. 1, 1939, but this was on a scale decidedly smaller than the average at that date in the experience of the last eighteen years, the employment loss being also considerably less than that reported at the beginning of January in 1938. Statements for Jan. 1 of the present year were furnished by 11,210 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 1,041,042; as compared with 1,097,953 at Dec. 1, 1938, this was a reduction of 56,911 persons, or 5.2 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index at Jan. 1 stood at 108.1, as compared with 114.0 at Dec. 1, and 113.4 at the beginning of January in 1938. The falling-off in the latter comparison was 4.7 p.c., but the index at the latest date was 4.1 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1937, and was also higher than at the same date in any other year since 1930. After correction for seasonal influences, the Jan. 1, 1939, index was 112.3, compared with 111.3 at Dec. 1, when a less-than-normal reduction in employment had also been recorded. The seasonally-corrected index at the beginning of January was higher than in any other month since February, 1938.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at Jan. 1 in the years since 1927, (1926=100):- 1939, 108.1; 1938, 113.4; 1937, 103.8; 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1 and 1928, 100.7.

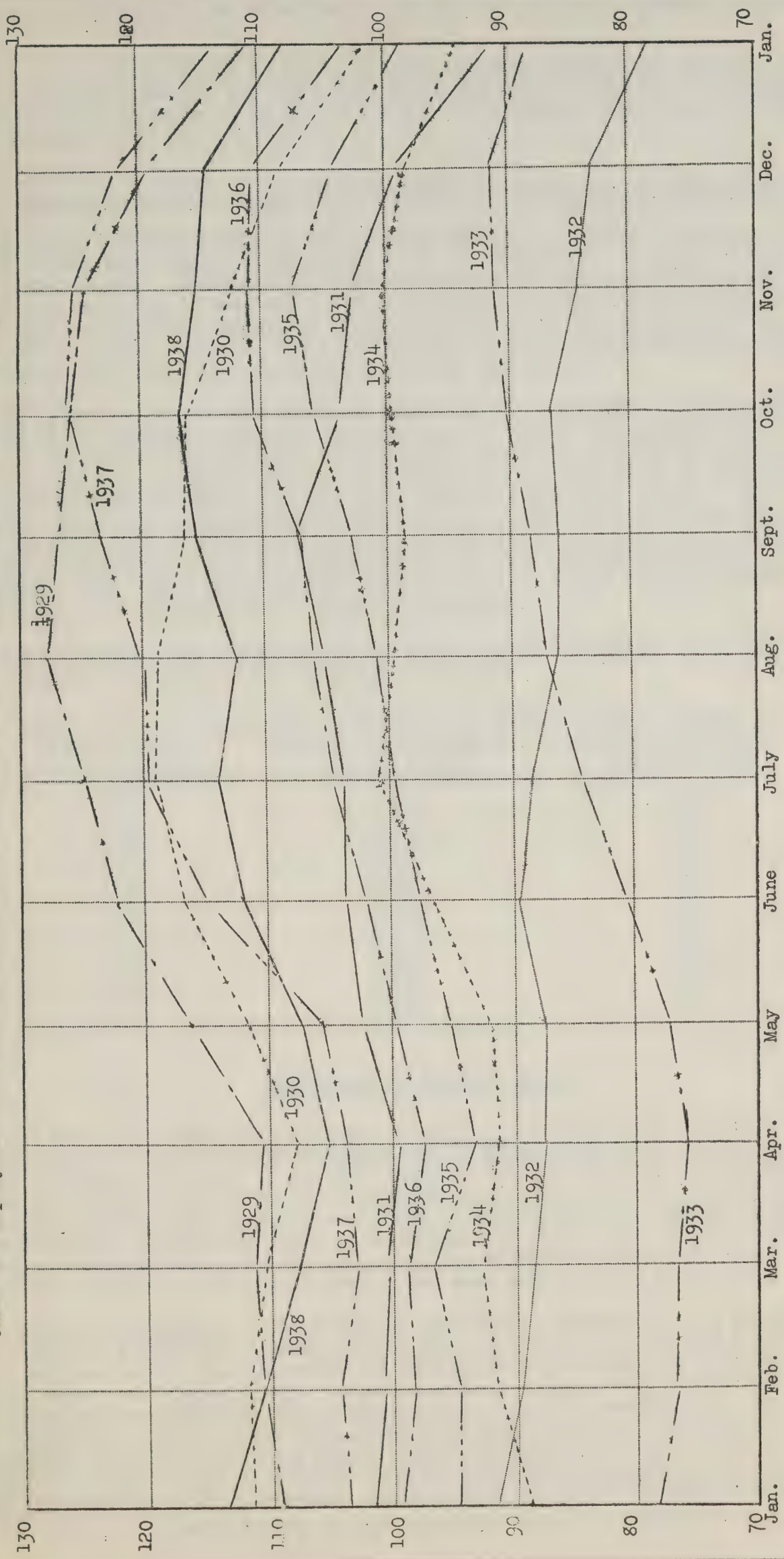
As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last eighteen years shows that usually, though not invariably, there is at Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in transportation, construction and manufacturing; the losses in personnel reported by the employers co-operating in these industries were as follows: transportation, 6,229 or 6.1 p.c.; construction, 19,700 or 14.5 p.c., and manufacturing, 29,537 or 5.3 p.c. These reductions, though they involved the release of a considerable number of persons, were less-than-average in the experience of the years, 1921-1938.

The decline in manufacturing constituted not quite 52 p.c. of the total decrease indicated in all industries at Jan. 1, 1939, as compared with an average proportion of 56.2 p.c. in the period since 1920. The year-end recession in manufacturing has in former years invariably been followed by a revival in succeeding weeks, although in no case has the recovery indicated at Feb. 1 equalled the contraction noted at Jan. 1. The largest losses in manufacturing at the date under review were in iron and steel, textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone works, but the tendency was generally downward except in tobacco factories, which showed important seasonal improvement.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in transportation and construction, as already mentioned, while there were contractions on a smaller scale in logging, mining, communications and wholesale trade. The falling-off in logging rather exceeded the average indicated at Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1938. On the other hand, there was a moderate gain in hotels and restaurants; the track departments of the railways reported somewhat larger staffs due to maintenance work, while retail trade showed substantial improvement. The increase in the last-named was seasonal in character, but greatly exceeded the average gain at Jan. 1 in the experience

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries, other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

of past years.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

For Jan. 1, 1938, 10,437 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,081,471 men and women; as compared with 1,159,759 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 78,288 or 6.8 p.c. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just released from school and others who have never had a job.

The latest estimates (for November) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in November of other years except 1937. The number at work was also higher than in November of the years, 1930 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any November in the period, 1931-1935, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for November, 1937, and being also higher than in November, 1936. As compared with October, 1938, there was a seasonal increase of some 20,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for November, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

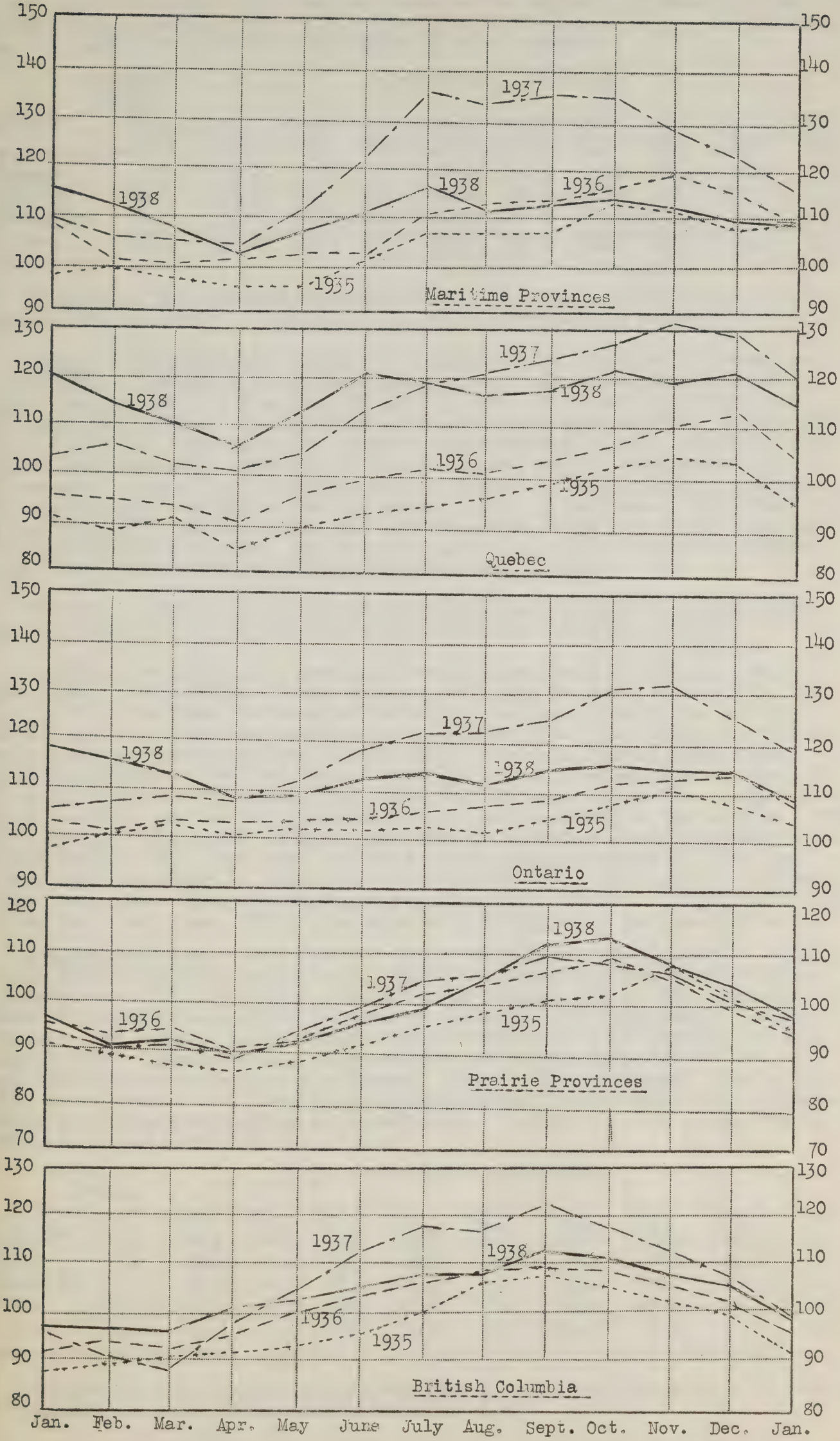
November	: Total Estimated Number: : of Wage-earners : (in thousands)	: Estimated Number of Wage- : earners in employment : (in thousands)	: Estimated Number of Wage- : earners unemployed : (in thousands)
1938	2,744	2,346	398
1937	2,795	2,504	291
1936	2,645	2,267	378
1935	2,577	2,154	423
1934	2,530	2,037	493
1933	2,527	1,943	584
1932	2,436	1,764	672
1931	2,561	2,051	510
1930	2,620	2,230	390
1929	2,621	2,443	178
1928	2,462	2,391	71

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island recorded seasonally reduced activity; the moderate gain indicated there was mainly due to track-clearing operations on the railways. Employment in three of the five economic areas was quieter than at the beginning of January of last year, the exceptions being the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, where little general change was shown in that comparison. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the general level of employment was higher than at Jan. 1, 1937, and immediately preceding years. In the Maritimes, the index was fractionally lower than at Jan. 1, 1937, although it was higher than at the same date in other years since 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Most of the contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1 occurred in manufacturing and construction; within the former, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and food factories recorded the greatest losses. Mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed heightened activity, that in the latter resulting from the re-opening of the winter ports. Increased activity in the track-maintenance departments of the railways caused an increase in employment in Prince Edward Island, but there was a small loss in Nova Scotia and a somewhat larger falling-off in New Brunswick. Statements were received from 805 firms employing 80,157 persons, compared with 80,619 at the beginning of December. While the general decline at the date under review was seasonal in character,

Chart 3... Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1938.



it was smaller than the average decrease recorded at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1938, and was very considerably less than that noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was 5.7 p.c. higher than at the latest date. The following shows the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Jan.1	: Jan.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1	June 1	: Jan.1
	1939	: 1939	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	: 1938
P.E.Island	2.2	: 92.2	85.4	95.0	106.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	82.0	: 73.2
Nova Scotia	59.2	: 121.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	122.2	118.3	126.6	122.5	: 118.3
New Brunswick	38.6	: 95.8	97.2	100.3	102.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	98.6	: 115.3
Maritimes	100.0	: 109.2	109.8	112.6	114.5	113.2	112.6	116.7	110.9	: 115.8

A total of 718 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1938, showing payrolls aggregating 83,692 workers, compared with 88,484 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- The curtailment indicated in Quebec at the beginning of January was less than average, according to the experience of the years since 1920, being also decidedly smaller than the loss noted at Jan. 1, 1938. The index, at 114.9 at the latest date, was, however, 4.1 p.c. lower than at the beginning of 1938. Manufacturing (notably in textile, iron and steel, pulp and paper and food plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications. On the other hand, moderate improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed ^{early} in the New Year in the establishments closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,815 co-operating employers aggregated 325,598 workers, as against 344,908 at Dec. 1, 1938.

For Jan. 1, 1938, 2,511 firms had reported a staff of 333,464 men and women, compared with 361,018 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 119.7.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in textile, food, iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper factories being most noteworthy; on the other hand, increased activity of a seasonal character was indicated in tobacco works. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined payroll of 426,576 persons was employed by the 4,875 firms whose returns were received, and who had 448,885 employees at Dec. 1. This loss of 22,309 persons, or five p.c., was smaller than that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920, being also decidedly less than the reduction which took place at the same date of last year. The index, at 108.8 at the latest date, was 7.4 p.c. lower than that of 117.5 at Jan. 1, 1938, but it was higher than at the beginning of January in other years since 1930. The employers furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1938, had numbered 4,620 and their employees, 458,090, as compared with 490,242 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on a larger scale than at the opening of 1938 were noted in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1939, when statistics were tabulated from 1,594 employers of 124,563 workers, or 8,193 fewer than at Dec. 1. This shrinkage also exceeded that average loss at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index at the date under review stood at 97.1, as compared with 96.2 at Jan. 1, 1938. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the most marked reductions at the beginning of January, 1939; in the first-named division, the largest losses were in food, leather and textile plants. On the other hand, employment increased in logging, coal-mining and retail trade. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Jan.1	: Jan.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1	June 1	: Jan.1
	1939	: 1939	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	: 1938
Manitoba	45.3	: 91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	93.7	: 92.4
Saskatchewan	21.3	: 99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	116.1	102.9	100.2	: 97.8
Alberta	33.4	: 103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	109.2	102.9	100.1	: 100.8
Prairies	100.0	: 97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	104.9	99.8	97.0	: 96.2

For Jan. 1, 1938, 1,504 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 122,786, which was smaller by 5,565 than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.— The recession in British Columbia involved fewer workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, but it rather exceeded the average decline at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1938. The 1,121 establishments furnishing data reported 84,147 employees at the date under review, as against 90,785 at Dec. 1, 1938. Lumber and food factories, logging, mining, construction and transportation recorded curtailment, that in the lumber industries being most pronounced. Communications, services and retail trade, however, showed moderate improvement. The general situation was much the same as at Jan. 1, 1938, when the 1,081 co-operating establishments had employed 83,228 men and women; the index then stood at 97.8, compared with 98.0 at the opening of 1939.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a small increase in Quebec City and Windsor. In Montreal, Quebec and Windsor, employment was rather brisker than at Jan. 1, 1938; in Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver the indexes were slightly lower, while Hamilton showed a considerable reduction in that comparison. Except in Hamilton and Winnipeg, employment in these centres was slightly more active than at Jan. 1, 1937, and immediately preceding years.

Montreal.— The recession in Montreal involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1938, but it was nevertheless smaller than the average decline at that date in the period for which statistics are available. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,628 establishments with 154,710 employees, as compared with 163,750 in the preceding month. Marked curtailment was shown in manufacturing, in which the losses in iron and steel, food, textile and leather plants were greatest. Transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, employment on the streets and roads and in retail trade was more active, the gains in the latter being considerable. The index, at 100.4, was 1.4 points higher than at the beginning of January in 1938, when 1,415 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 148,791 persons, compared with 156,798 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Shipping reported a seasonal contraction; manufacturing showed a slight gain on the whole, while services and trade also afforded more employment. The 202 co-operating employers in Quebec City enlarged their staffs from 16,533 persons at Dec. 1, to 16,598 at the beginning of January. This advance was rather smaller than that noted at Jan. 1, 1938, but compared favourably with the average decline noted at Jan. 1 in preceding years of the record. The 178 establishments making returns for the beginning of January, 1938, had employed 13,369 men and women, and the index then was considerably lower.

Toronto.— Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal reduction in personnel at Jan. 1, 1939, than at the same date in 1938, and the decrease was also below the average at the beginning of January in the years for which data are on record. The index, at 107.3, was, however, slightly lower than at Jan. 1 of last year, when it stood at 108.4. As compared with December, there were important losses in manufacturing at the date under review, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also quieter, while retail stores reported pronounced, seasonal improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,648 employers with 135,660 workers at Jan. 1, compared with 137,648 in their last report; at the same date of last year, 1,566 firms had employed 134,860 men and women, a decline of 4,368 from the preceding month.

Ottawa.— A moderate falling-off was indicated in Ottawa; manufacturing showed a recession, and building was also slacker. On the other hand, retail trade was more active. The result was a slight decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 215 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 14,028 persons, as compared with 14,217 in the preceding month. A smaller reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was fractionally higher. Statements had then been furnished by 204 employers with a combined payroll of 13,923.

Hamilton.— Data were received from 310 firms in Hamilton employing 31,489 workers, as against 32,941 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed most of the curtailment, which occurred chiefly in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and food factories; construction was rather dull, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. At Jan. 1, 1938, the 294 co-operating establishments had reported 35,390 men and women on their staffs, and the index was nearly twelve points higher.

Windsor.- There was a slight gain at the beginning of January in the number employed in Windsor, most of which was in manufacturing (notably in the iron and steel industries.) Trade was also brisker. On the other hand, construction and transportation were quieter than at Dec. 1. Returns were compiled from 191 employers with 20,639 persons in their employ, as compared with 20,375 in the preceding month. Activity was rather greater than at Jan. 1, 1938, when a reduction had been reported by the 180 firms making returns, whose payrolls had included 20,160 employees.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing and trade declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes on the whole; within the former, the losses in food, textile and leather factories were largest. The 503 co-operating establishments reported 39,070 employees, compared with 40,796 in the preceding month. This contraction involved more workers than have been laid off, on the average, at Jan. 1 in the last sixteen years, also exceeding the loss recorded at the same date in 1938. The index then was slightly higher. Data for the beginning of January of last year had been tabulated from 492 employers of 39,668 men and women.

Vancouver.- Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 472 firms employing 34,808 persons, as compared with 36,055 at Dec. 1. The decrease noted at the same date of last year had been smaller, and the index then was 1.6 points higher. There were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in the food, lumber and non-ferrous metal divisions, and construction and transportation were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, communications and services showed improvement. For Jan. 1, 1938, 462 establishments had reported 35,128 men and women on their paylists, compared with 35,476 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was below the average indicated at Jan. 1 in the last eighteen years, there being as compared with Dec. 1 a loss of 5.3 p.c., while the average reduction in this comparison since 1920 has been 7.5 p.c. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, (Feb.1), to rather less than 50 p.c. of the shrinkage indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1939, numbered 6,213 and their payrolls aggregated 532,012, compared with 561,549 at Dec. 1. The index declined from 110.1 in the preceding month to 104.3 at the date under review. As compared with 108.6 at Jan. 1, 1938, there was a falling-off of four p.c., but the latest index was nearly two p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1937, and was also higher than in January of other years since 1930.

After correction for seasonal influences, the index for Jan. 1, 1939, was practically unchanged, at 111.3, compared with 111.4 at Dec. 1; the factors used in making this adjustment reflect the experience of the years, 1929-1937, which differs slightly from that of the period, 1921-1938, as mentioned above.

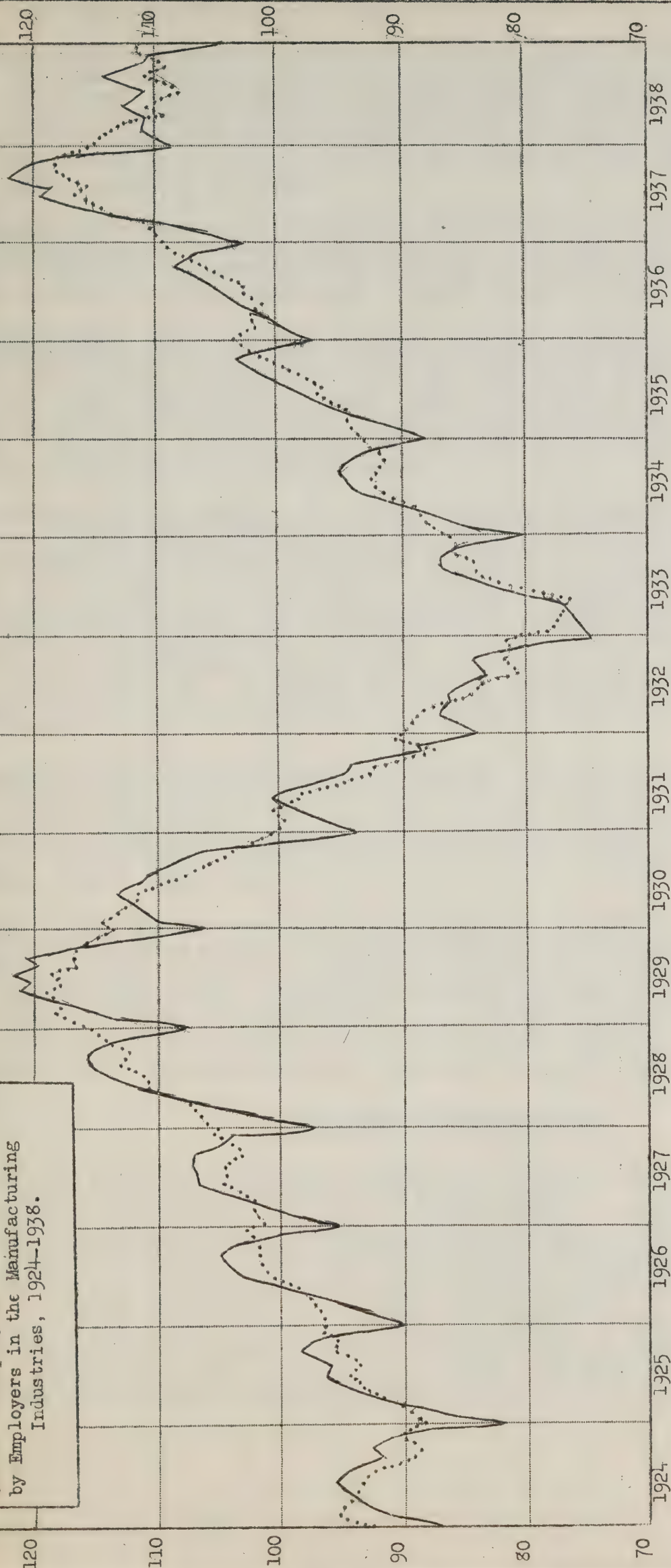
The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone factories, but the fur, leather, rubber, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, tobacco works showed improvement, as has often been the case at the beginning of January.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1928 are as follows:- 1939, 104.3; 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4; 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3 and 1928, 97.9.

The 5,997 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1938 had employed 552,144 men and women, a decline of 38,836 or 6.6 p.c. from the preceding month.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed a considerable decline at Jan.1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement this year was more pronounced than usual. Employment was in smaller volume than in January of 1938 or any other year since 1933; the index stood at 150.6, compared with 166.4 at Dec. 1, 1938, and 323.6 at Jan. 1, 1938. A combined working force of 43,535 was reported by the

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1924-1938.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

406 co-operating firms, who had 48,049 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while in Quebec and British Columbia large reductions in staff were noted.

Mining.— There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, in which there was a moderate advance. Returns were received from 438 operators with 74,252 workers, compared with 75,608 at Dec. 1. A much greater decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1938, and employment was then in less volume; in fact, the index, at 160.4 at the latest date, was higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Communications.— A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at a lower level than at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 22,441 in the preceding month to 22,241 at Jan. 1, 1939.

Transportation.— The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a much larger scale than that noted at the same date in 1938, but approximated the average shrinkage at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index, at 79.9, was lower than at Jan. 1, 1938, when it stood at 82.0. There were reductions at the date under review in all branches of transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being most pronounced. Information was received from 496 employers, who reported 96,544 workers, as compared with 102,773 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.— As already mentioned, the employment loss in construction at the date under review was below the average for Jan. 1 in the experience of the last eighteen years; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted not quite 35 p.c. of the total reduction in all industries, as compared with the average proportion of nearly 28 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 96.4, was many points higher than at the beginning of January, 1938, when a decidedly larger falling-off had been reported. Statements for Jan. 1, 1939, were tabulated from 1,269 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 115,746, as compared with 135,446 at Dec. 1. Highway and building construction showed considerable curtailment, while work in the construction and maintenance departments of the railways was more active.

Services.— Practically no change on the whole was indicated in the service group at Jan. 1, improvement in hotels and restaurants being offset by declines in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; 565 firms in this division reported 28,701 employees, as compared with 28,687 in the preceding month. An advance had been noted at the beginning of January, 1938, and the index was then fractionally higher than at the date under review, when it stood at 131.7.

Trade.— Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being above the average recorded at Jan. 1 in preceding years for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 1,737 co-operating employers had 128,011 persons on their staffs, compared with 123,400 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 144.8, as compared with 139.7 in the preceding month, and 141.7 at the same date in 1938.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a decline in employment between Oct. 17 and Nov. 14, partly due to seasonal causes, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". It is provisionally estimated that at Nov. 14, 1938, the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,258,000; this was 36,000 less than at Oct. 17, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, 150,000 less than at Nov. 25, 1937. Among those insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed at Nov. 14, 1938, was 13.0, as compared with 12.7 at Oct. 17, 1938, and 10.9 at Nov. 15, 1937. Among insured persons of all classes, (including those in agricultural and domestic services), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Nov. 14, 1938, was 12.7 p.c., compared with 12.3 p.c. at Oct. 17. For Nov. 15, 1937, the percentage, excluding the classes (mainly domestic workers,) brought into insurance in April, 1938, was 10.6.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These reports are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in non-agricultural industries continued to rise in November, contrary to the usual seasonal trend, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Re-employment since last June, including the November gain of approximately 30,000 workers, has returned about 1,000,000 persons to jobs. These figures do not include employees on projects of the Works Progress Administration and other Federal emergency agencies.

Approximately 150,000 workers found employment in November in retail and wholesale trade factories, bituminous coal and metal mines, and brokerage offices. These gains were partially offset by declines, largely seasonal, on the railroads, which laid off 16,000 men, in water transportation, public and private building construction, in services and other non-manufacturing industries, and in casual work.

Factory employment and payrolls continued to rise. The gain of 1.2 p.c. in employment indicates the re-employment of approximately 90,000 factory workers between mid-October and mid-November. The rise was particularly significant as an indication of recovery in industrial activity, since factory employment usually declines by 1.5 p.c. and payrolls by 3.2 p.c. from October to November. The uninterrupted succession of increases since June has raised the Bureau of Labor Statistics' factory employment index for November to 90.6 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, the highest level since December, 1937. As compared with November, 1937, however, employment was 10.4 p.c. lower.

The November gain of 0.2 p.c. in factory payrolls represents an increase of \$350,000 in weekly pay checks of factory wage-earners, and is noteworthy not only because it is contra-seasonal but also because the national observance of Armistice Day for the first time would be expected to result in a relatively greater decline than in previous years. The Bureau's factory payroll index for November (84.1 p.c. of the 1923-25 average), stands above the level of any month since December, 1937, but is 9.5 p.c. below the level of November, 1937.

Fifty-six of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed reported employment gains from October to November and 43 reported larger payrolls. The major portion of the increase was in the durable goods group, in which employment rose by 3.8 p.c. In the nondurable goods group, employment declined 0.7 p.c., largely because of seasonal recessions in canning, in the clothing and shoe industries, and in confectionery.

The following are the more important manufacturing industries in which substantial employment gains were shown: automobiles, steel mills, cotton goods, woollen and worsted goods, electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, meat-packing, wirework and radios. Seasonal curtailment, resulting in substantial declines in employment, were reported by the following manufacturing industries: canning, women's clothing, shoes, men's clothing, sawmills, millinery, stoves and confectionery.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, employment in retail stores showed the largest increase; wholesale trade establishments also expanded employment in November. Anthracite mines were slacker while bituminous coal and metal mines continued to expand their forces; employment in public utilities showed slight decreases. Telephone and telegraph companies reported a decline of 0.7 p.c., power and light companies 0.5 p.c., and electric railroad and motor bus companies 0.2 p.c. Dyeing and cleaning firms reported a large seasonal recession of 4.1 p.c. in employment. Year-round hotels and laundries reported smaller seasonal declines of less than one p.c. Employment in the private building construction industry decreased less than seasonally, by 4.1 p.c., and payrolls declined 7.8 p.c., according to reports received from 13,057 contractors employing over 108,000 workers.

New York.- Factory employment in New York State showed a contra-seasonal increase of 1.4 p.c. between the middle of November and the middle of December, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information; the level of employment approximated that indicated in December, 1937, while payrolls were two p.c. higher.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,781 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 265,083 persons in November, an increase of 0.2 p.c. as compared with October. As compared with November, 1937, there was a decline in employment of 3.3 p.c. The most pronounced advances from the preceding month occurred in cotton, woollen and worsted, dyeing and finishing textiles and machinery factories, while boot and shoe, clothing and confectionery manufacturing showed the largest losses.

Illinois.- There was a contra-seasonal increase of 1.1 p.c. in the employment afforded by 6,847 establishments in Illinois from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, according to the Illinois Department of Labor. Improvement was reported in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1939.

100.0	8.0	31.2	40.9	11.9	8.0
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1939.

14.9	1.6	13.0	1.4	3.0	2.0	3.8	3.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1939.

100.0	51.1	4.2	7.1	2.1	9.3	11.1	2.8	12.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1939	1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	51.1	104.3	110.1	108.6	102.4	96.8	87.4	80.0
Animal products - edible	2.4	129.1	133.8	127.6	121.5	110.0	105.1	94.7
Fur and products	.2	82.8	96.5	76.4	82.6	94.5	83.0	76.3
Leather and products	2.0	100.7	105.0	99.4	97.8	96.1	86.8	79.1
Boots and shoes	1.3	102.5	103.2	101.2	96.8	95.8	84.7	78.6
Lumber and products	3.5	68.2	72.2	70.1	70.7	63.3	57.1	52.9
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	56.5	59.5	54.5	59.8	51.2	45.0	40.7
Furniture	.7	82.3	88.4	82.9	81.8	79.8	69.9	69.3
Other lumber products	1.0	94.2	99.8	108.3	96.1	88.0	84.4	77.9
Musical instruments	.1	48.4	50.3	36.5	34.7	51.6	26.1	39.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	105.4	121.5	104.3	101.4	97.6	92.4	85.6
Pulp and paper products	6.1	102.7	107.2	107.4	101.9	96.7	92.3	85.6
Pulp and paper	2.6	88.4	93.6	99.1	92.4	85.3	81.0	71.6
Paper products	1.0	126.4	136.4	128.6	120.7	110.5	100.7	96.2
Printing and publishing	2.5	113.1	114.6	111.0	107.8	106.9	104.4	100.7
Rubber products	1.2	102.4	105.6	97.8	95.8	92.0	89.8	85.2
Textile products	9.5	113.6	120.0	116.4	114.6	113.3	102.5	97.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	127.8	131.2	134.5	134.9	135.5	121.2	114.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	95.4	97.2	99.5	98.7	97.0	86.9	82.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	122.8	132.0	136.8	144.6	138.8	118.8	120.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	496.0	494.8	521.1	508.0	540.6	493.8	432.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	116.5	122.7	117.3	118.5	123.3	109.9	112.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	103.1	112.7	105.6	100.4	93.9	87.0	81.4
Other textile products	1.0	97.8	104.3	92.8	89.7	89.6	82.2	73.0
Tobacco	1.2	158.8	141.5	157.1	127.0	137.0	121.4	126.7
Beverages	.8	165.3	168.9	164.6	158.0	140.6	137.4	122.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	152.3	157.3	151.0	141.7	131.1	118.9	112.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	75.0	85.0	79.4	75.5	67.6	60.9	53.4
Electric light and power	1.5	127.7	131.7	123.8	113.5	111.5	110.0	104.8
Electrical apparatus	1.6	126.8	130.8	146.9	122.3	120.4	105.0	95.5
Iron and steel products	11.4	90.5	97.2	102.8	92.3	84.9	71.1	60.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	107.2	113.5	125.6	121.0	108.0	81.2	64.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	110.0	116.9	125.6	110.3	93.4	83.1	66.4
Agricultural implements	.5	59.6	61.6	75.2	59.3	62.2	45.9	35.6
Land vehicles	5.0	85.4	91.3	97.9	88.4	83.9	72.7	65.0
Automobiles and parts	1.9	138.4	159.0	156.7	149.0	119.9	92.9	67.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	57.1	80.5	68.1	58.3	47.7	47.1	43.8
Heating appliances	.3	100.2	129.8	88.9	100.7	86.2	73.9	58.8
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	99.1	100.3	122.3	88.1	82.9	58.3	49.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	101.5	106.7	115.1	103.8	92.1	76.0	62.3
Other iron and steel products	1.9	96.8	103.3	103.7	94.6	83.2	70.2	61.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	150.9	155.3	152.4	142.6	122.1	106.4	90.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	150.0	152.3	149.1	139.2	134.6	132.3	127.4
Miscellaneous	.5	129.2	139.1	125.5	123.2	116.8	113.4	97.8
LOGGING	4.2	150.6	166.4	323.6	242.1	183.4	181.3	168.8
MINING	7.1	160.4	163.3	155.2	145.6	129.9	119.1	106.8
Coal	2.5	95.8	95.2	97.9	97.1	94.7	93.4	92.6
Metallic ores	3.8	325.2	332.3	303.6	270.5	226.6	200.8	158.5
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	121.7	131.1	117.3	114.8	99.4	78.7	73.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	83.3	84.0	85.1	80.7	79.3	78.6	78.4
Telegraphs	.5	91.7	93.8	94.4	89.5	87.9	88.1	83.0
Telephones	1.6	81.0	81.3	82.5	78.3	77.0	76.2	77.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.3	79.9	85.0	82.0	81.4	77.9	76.2	76.3
Street railways and cartage	2.7	120.9	124.1	112.6	116.4	111.9	109.9	109.8
Steam railways	5.4	71.0	71.9	75.1	73.1	71.7	69.6	69.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	67.4	93.6	74.1	74.5	63.0	63.4	63.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.1	96.4	112.8	81.9	61.2	74.8	87.9	88.1
Building	2.2	53.5	69.5	56.9	39.6	56.0	45.5	33.9
Highway	7.0	192.0	227.5	131.3	93.4	119.4	165.4	179.1
Railway	1.9	50.3	48.9	60.7	53.2	52.4	59.3	59.4
SERVICES	2.8	131.7	131.7	132.5	124.8	118.0	115.2	109.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	127.4	126.0	130.1	119.8	114.6	115.3	107.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	139.1	141.5	137.9	133.6	122.5	113.7	108.8
TRADE	12.3	144.8	139.7	141.7	136.9	135.9	130.6	122.3
Retail	9.4	155.8	148.0	153.0	148.1	147.9	142.5	133.2
Wholesale	2.9	118.2	119.7	116.2	111.2	107.8	102.7	97.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	108.1	114.0	113.4	103.8	99.1	94.4	88.6

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

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TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Jan.1 1938	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934
Maritime - Provinces	Manufacturing	30.2	90.7	97.7	104.2	99.4	95.0	87.7	76.9
	Lumber products	3.6	65.8	60.3	66.7	64.0	61.3	60.0	55.0
	Pulp and paper	4.4	131.4	142.0	167.3	154.7	151.8	141.8	124.9
	Textile products	3.5	77.6	84.5	89.0	84.3	87.4	78.8	86.2
	Iron and steel	9.1	88.9	99.3	114.2	106.2	107.2	85.9	74.3
	Other manufactures	9.6	98.9	108.3	100.9	100.6	84.8	90.4	70.3
	Logging	7.1	256.0	225.7	402.3	363.4	242.5	298.8	353.9
	Mining	20.6	110.4	112.8	114.1	109.8	104.0	100.2	93.4
	Communications	2.5	92.0	93.1	91.2	86.9	86.5	82.4	78.8
	Transportation	13.3	92.4	61.5	98.1	96.0	95.9	91.5	98.4
	Constfuction	14.7	127.7	151.0	95.5	82.1	130.7	83.9	92.9
	Services	1.8	169.6	171.0	167.7	156.3	142.3	146.5	140.9
	Trade	9.8	136.7	141.6	137.6	134.7	124.3	117.9	109.0
	All Industries	100.0	109.2	109.8	115.8	109.5	108.1	99.0	97.0
Quebec - Quebec	Manufacturing	53.0	105.4	109.9	109.4	101.2	98.1	88.8	82.6
	Lumber products	2.4	71.5	71.6	79.7	70.4	65.9	61.6	59.8
	Pulp and paper	7.1	98.5	103.2	100.8	96.2	89.5	85.3	77.2
	Textile products	15.5	127.0	132.2	130.6	124.8	121.2	107.0	101.5
	Iron and steel	7.6	75.1	81.7	90.7	78.5	74.3	65.3	57.9
	Other manufactures	20.4	117.1	120.7	115.0	105.9	105.6	96.6	90.7
	Logging	5.7	212.8	262.0	564.2	406.9	295.1	308.0	290.1
	Mining	3.5	251.5	256.3	234.9	219.4	164.7	123.7	110.7
	Communications	1.6	75.0	76.3	75.8	69.6	68.6	70.0	72.8
	Transportation	7.3	70.9	85.7	75.1	72.1	68.5	70.3	69.9
	Construction	17.1	141.0	150.0	82.5	52.4	41.6	53.0	50.3
	Services	2.4	117.4	115.5	123.5	112.0	102.9	98.4	98.8
	Trade	9.4	155.3	150.3	152.3	141.1	140.2	138.1	135.0
	All Industries	100.0	114.9	121.7	119.7	104.0	95.5	91.3	86.3
Ontario - Ontario	Manufacturing	61.6	106.1	112.7	111.2	104.8	97.9	87.3	79.8
	Lumber products	3.0	57.9	63.0	61.9	61.0	59.1	53.0	49.0
	Pulp and paper	6.6	104.5	108.7	106.8	101.0	96.7	93.1	88.2
	Textile products	9.7	103.2	110.4	105.0	106.8	108.3	100.0	95.5
	Iron and steel	16.6	101.3	109.0	113.8	102.4	90.0	72.5	59.2
	Other manufactures	25.7	123.6	129.9	125.6	117.9	110.0	100.8	95.1
	Logging	3.0	138.2	119.8	301.9	223.1	172.1	145.2	133.3
	Mining	5.9	257.4	265.3	241.5	220.1	194.2	168.6	138.3
	Communications	2.0	76.8	77.3	80.6	77.6	75.3	73.8	75.0
	Transportation	6.3	73.4	81.4	77.6	74.8	72.1	68.1	67.8
	Construction	6.3	72.9	93.5	93.5	65.0	81.9	127.8	131.4
	Services	2.8	154.7	156.9	154.4	145.9	144.1	142.9	131.3
	Trade	12.1	155.2	144.0	151.1	146.3	151.2	144.4	132.2
	All Industries	100.0	108.8	114.4	117.5	107.5	102.7	98.0	91.2
Prairies - Prairies	Manufacturing	30.2	99.7	104.3	100.3	97.9	94.9	89.5	83.4
	Lumber products	1.9	84.3	83.6	83.2	81.1	72.4	70.1	69.2
	Pulp and paper	3.0	97.8	100.7	97.3	94.7	90.8	88.0	86.3
	Textile products	2.2	120.5	133.2	115.5	122.4	107.4	107.7	87.7
	Iron and steel	9.9	77.1	78.0	78.6	72.2	76.7	70.9	69.0
	Other manufactures	13.2	128.3	137.9	129.6	130.8	121.4	114.4	103.2
	Logging	1.6	126.1	96.0	184.9	130.0	123.8	176.6	77.3
	Mining	9.6	136.4	134.2	129.5	126.1	123.9	121.0	122.1
	Communications	2.9	92.6	94.2	92.9	87.9	90.4	90.9	86.5
	Transportation	19.4	88.9	94.1	86.0	88.4	86.2	83.9	81.7
	Constfuction	10.9	58.0	82.5	58.7	55.4	74.2	67.8	65.0
	Services	3.4	115.0	114.9	107.3	104.9	97.0	92.4	90.9
	Trade	22.0	124.3	124.2	121.2	121.3	117.1	111.6	107.3
	All Industries	100.0	97.1	103.5	96.2	94.2	95.1	91.2	86.4
British Columbia	Manufacturing	41.2	101.5	108.2	98.9	98.0	85.8	78.8	68.2
	Lumber products	12.5	79.5	89.3	73.8	86.9	67.0	56.6	49.6
	Pulp and paper	5.3	101.3	103.3	120.2	111.7	106.8	98.1	90.4
	Textile products	1.3	117.7	125.4	117.4	119.7	106.7	95.7	84.3
	Iron and steel	4.0	84.8	89.2	83.0	79.0	67.1	63.5	54.4
	Other manufactures	18.1	130.4	136.0	122.7	109.8	103.6	100.2	84.3
	Logging	5.6	65.3	108.2	71.4	61.1	61.1	50.0	37.5
	Mining	11.1	111.9	114.4	107.7	100.3	86.7	88.7	74.0
	Communications	3.6	110.0	109.0	110.3	104.9	100.1	99.1	94.2
	Transportation	13.1	91.9	96.5	89.8	97.7	85.1	84.4	85.7
	Construction	9.4	71.3	77.3	78.9	74.0	122.2	126.0	124.5
	Services	3.9	114.4	112.2	115.5	111.5	101.4	98.8	93.9
	Trade	12.1	137.5	136.3	138.3	131.6	121.4	116.9	103.3
	All Industries	100.0	98.0	105.8	97.8	95.4	92.4	88.8	80.4

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1939	1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.8	97.8	103.8	101.4	93.3	91.0	83.2	77.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	115.9	133.0	113.4	102.8	103.1	98.3	89.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.7	110.1	113.1	106.9	104.1	102.9	100.2	98.2
Textiles	14.3	107.5	114.7	105.4	100.4	92.8	84.3	79.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	115.2	117.5	111.9	111.3	133.8	124.7	122.3
Iron and steel	11.9	72.9	79.1	86.9	74.3	70.6	61.3	55.2
Other manufactures	20.2	102.2	106.5	105.1	96.4	92.3	85.1	78.9
Communications	2.4	63.6	63.9	64.4	61.6	60.7	63.1	66.6
Transportation	7.2	74.5	96.2	84.1	80.0	72.2	85.3	75.3
Construction	10.0	98.0	103.6	63.3	50.5	35.5	58.7	41.4
Trade	16.3	148.8	143.5	145.2	132.8	133.8	129.7	127.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	100.4	106.2	99.0	90.4	86.4	84.8	78.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	49.1	101.6	101.3	100.8	94.4	90.8	86.2	83.3
Leather products	14.2	94.3	88.2	83.6	98.3	88.9	84.4	83.0
Other manufactures	34.9	105.0	107.3	108.5	92.6	91.7	87.0	83.4
Transportation	10.3	93.7	97.1	80.4	73.8	86.0	84.8	93.7
Construction	19.0	275.3	285.5	90.4	70.2	111.3	87.4	80.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	119.7	119.2	100.0	92.0	93.5	88.9	86.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.2	102.5	107.4	104.0	98.8	94.1	87.8	82.3
Plant products - edible	5.4	108.8	119.0	110.2	105.4	101.5	102.1	92.6
Printing and publishing	9.1	125.4	129.1	126.1	121.2	114.2	109.1	104.8
Textiles	9.9	82.3	91.3	85.1	84.6	84.4	82.5	80.6
Iron and steel	10.5	95.4	96.4	100.1	88.3	78.2	64.4	54.6
Other manufactures	26.3	107.4	111.4	107.2	102.4	98.9	92.2	87.4
Communications	2.6	66.9	67.2	67.5	65.5	64.7	67.1	69.0
Transportation	5.5	93.0	95.4	95.3	93.3	88.6	86.4	86.5
Construction	2.2	51.2	59.5	67.5	52.5	49.1	51.9	53.3
Trade	23.6	144.4	131.8	141.8	139.2	146.1	142.5	131.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.3	108.8	108.4	103.4	100.6	95.8	90.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.2	90.0	96.0	93.3	91.1	85.3	83.4	78.6
Lumber products	3.7	44.6	45.6	44.4	38.0	35.6	38.3	39.5
Pulp and paper	15.9	92.3	97.4	94.6	92.4	90.3	89.6	79.5
Other manufactures	24.6	104.6	113.1	109.9	109.3	99.4	95.2	92.0
Construction	11.1	106.1	112.4	106.9	104.7	160.8	144.8	141.6
Trade	25.1	159.0	144.6	150.7	142.2	138.1	118.8	119.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.3	105.6	104.9	102.8	103.2	97.5	95.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.0	96.3	100.7	110.5	98.3	94.5	80.6	73.9
Textiles	17.8	87.3	87.9	87.9	88.6	86.5	83.0	84.2
Electrical apparatus	9.9	101.2	103.9	127.6	106.9	100.6	88.9	78.1
Iron and steel	29.2	90.8	93.7	116.2	94.7	91.6	66.7	56.2
Other manufactures	24.1	110.7	121.5	115.5	108.5	103.2	95.3	88.9
Construction	3.2	64.1	81.1	42.9	52.7	55.3	44.4	66.7
Trade	10.1	138.0	134.9	140.9	128.2	128.1	122.6	100.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.9	102.4	109.8	99.0	95.7	83.0	77.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.4	166.6	164.0	160.7	150.3	124.0	91.0	77.3
Iron and steel	67.9	167.9	163.2	165.4	153.0	124.9	85.6	64.6
Other manufactures	19.5	162.4	166.8	143.2	140.4	120.9	111.1	125.0
Construction	1.7	38.2	43.2	46.4	26.1	29.1	20.6	16.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	150.2	148.2	147.8	137.1	116.4	88.4	76.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	46.9	91.4	96.9	94.2	94.4	92.7	88.4	82.6
Animal products - edible	5.7	124.2	130.7	135.8	133.1	124.5	119.3	111.1
Printing and publishing	5.6	99.7	104.7	100.3	97.7	96.8	97.1	94.3
Textiles	5.7	123.6	135.0	119.6	125.7	116.5	112.2	95.7
Iron and steel	16.9	71.4	71.7	73.9	75.2	75.8	68.9	96.7
Other manufactures	13.0	101.3	114.2	105.1	103.1	102.4	101.4	73.3
Transportation	9.8	76.3	77.5	77.4	82.5	70.6	69.3	70.8
Construction	2.1	29.9	31.8	29.4	30.4	60.1	25.8	21.3
Trade	32.5	105.3	108.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	98.2	94.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.6	94.6	92.0	92.4	91.9	85.6	81.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.5	108.3	114.5	107.7	107.2	95.4	82.9	73.8
Lumber products	8.0	71.9	78.6	72.9	88.5	69.9	49.8	43.1
Other manufactures	30.5	124.9	130.8	123.5	115.7	107.1	98.3	88.1
Communications	7.4	109.7	108.6	110.4	105.3	99.5	98.2	92.5
Transportation	18.3	107.6	109.6	99.8	112.9	97.7	95.9	94.7
Construction	4.8	43.2	55.7	68.0	37.7	57.9	38.1	44.6
Services	6.9	117.8	113.4	118.1	113.4	101.6	97.6	92.7
Trade	24.0	138.7	138.4	141.4	135.1	124.0	120.2	105.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.8	110.6	108.4	105.3	97.2	88.7	82.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

GOVT PUBNS

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

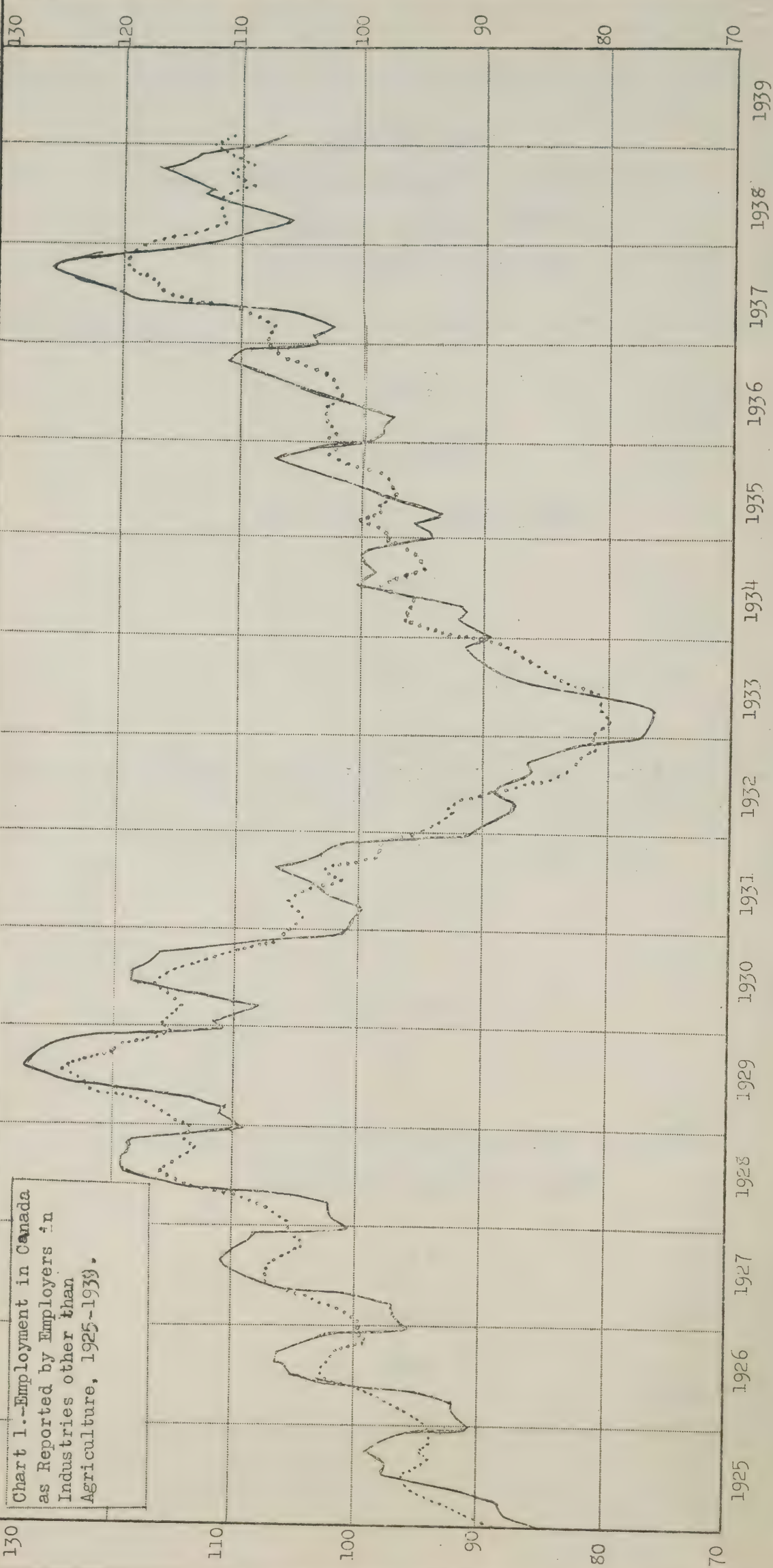
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OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year

Chart 1.-Employment in Canada
as Reported by Employers in
Industries other than
Agriculture, 1925-1939.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Feb. 27, 1939.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

General Summary.

Employment at the beginning of February showed a further contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,261 firms whose staffs included 1,026,635 persons, compared with 1,042,258 at Jan. 1; this reduction of 15,623 workers, or 1.5 p.c., was decidedly smaller than that of 2.7 p.c. reported at Feb. 1, 1938. In the experience of the last eighteen years, however, employment on the average has shown a very slightly upward movement from January to February, so that the loss at the latest date, as at Feb. 1, 1938, was contra-seasonal. The crude index (1926=100) stood at 106.5 at Feb. 1, 1939, as compared with 108.1 at Jan. 1, and 110.4 at the beginning of February in 1938; after correction for seasonal influences, the index declined from 112.3 in the preceding month to 110.6 at the date under review. Although the latest figure was lower than at Feb. 1 of last winter, it was higher than at the same date in 1937 and earlier years since 1930.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:- 1939, 106.5; 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1; 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0 and 1927, 96.6.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that at Feb. 1, 1939, there was seasonal improvement in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 8,681 workers, or 1.6 p.c., as compared with Jan. 1, 1939. This gain was rather smaller than the average indicated at the beginning of February in the years since 1921, but was the same as that noted at Feb. 1, 1938. Within this division, the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber industries showed the greatest improvement.

With the exception of mining, in which there was little general change, the non-manufacturing industries generally reported curtailment. There were very large losses in trade and construction, while the trend was also downward in logging, transportation, communications and services. The reductions, except in logging, were seasonal in character. In most cases, the declines exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in the experience of the last eighteen years; transportation was an exception, the contraction in that division being less than usual at midwinter in the period, 1921-1938. The shrinkage recorded by employers in the various industries was ^{also} on a much smaller scale than that reported in the same groups at the beginning of February last winter.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the different industrial divisions appears, beginning on page 5.

A brief review of the situation as at Feb. 1, 1938, shows that the 10,402 firms from whom statistics had been received, had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,052,551, as compared with 1,081,603 in the preceding month. The index then was 3.9 points higher than that of 106.5 at Feb. 1, 1939.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition

CONFIDENTIAL
JAN 10 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

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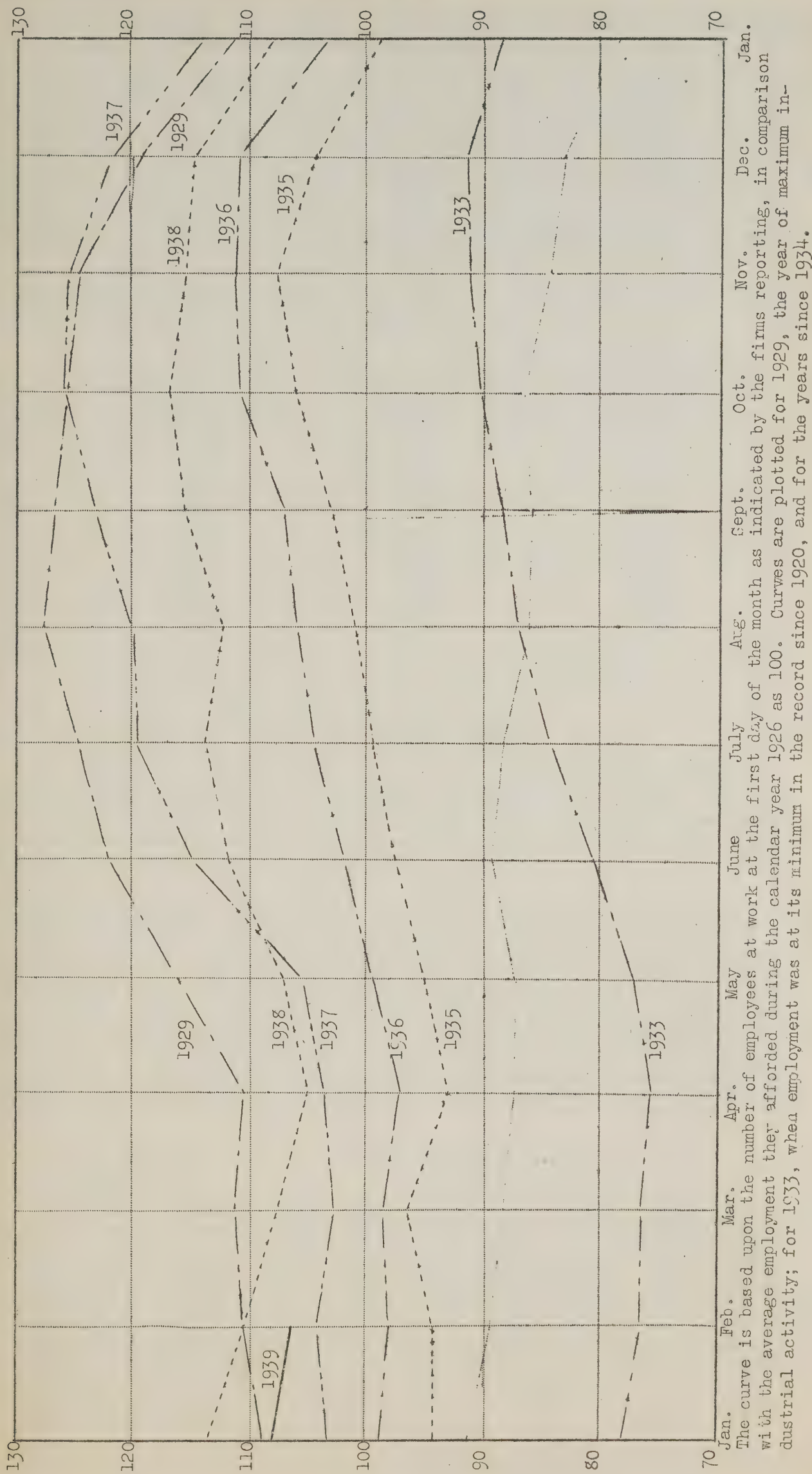
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job.

The latest estimates (for December) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in December of other years except 1937. The number at work was also higher than in December of the years, 1930 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any December in the period, 1931-1935, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for December, 1937, and being also higher than in December, 1936. As compared with November, 1938, there was a seasonal increase of some 74,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion; although this increase in unemployment over the preceding month was considerable, it was smaller than that of 90,000 recorded in December, 1937, over November of the same year.

The following shows the estimates for December, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

December	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed
1938	2,697	2,225	472
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,584	2,137	447
1935	2,532	2,041	491
1934	2,485	1,943	542
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,236	115

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Contractions were recorded in all provinces except Ontario, the losses in Nova Scotia and Quebec being most pronounced. Except in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, employment generally was quieter than at Feb. 1 of last year, although in four of the five economic areas it was rather more active than at the same date in 1937 and immediately preceding years; in this comparison, the Maritime area was the exception.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend in the Maritime Provinces has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the eighteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being over one p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that considerably exceeded the average, 6,383 persons having been laid off since their last report by the 802 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 73,764 workers. Logging, trade and construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being greatest; on the other hand, some seasonal improvement took place in transportation, while manufacturing was practically unchanged. Within the latter, food factories showed reduced activity, but iron and steel plants were busier. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)							
	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	Feb.1 1938
P.E.Island	2.1	79.2	92.2	85.4	95.0	106.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	76.0
Nova Scotia	57.3	107.8	121.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	122.2	118.3	126.6	116.4
New Brunswick	40.6	92.9	95.8	97.2	100.3	102.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	109.6
Maritimes	100.0	100.5	109.2	109.8	112.6	114.5	113.2	112.6	116.7	112.3

A smaller loss, on the whole, had been recorded in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 722 firms had reported 81,187 employees, or 2,543 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1938. The index, at 112.3, was then higher than at the date under review, viz., 100.5.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec showed a contraction at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,822 co-operating establishments aggregated 320,551, as against 325,785 at Jan. 1, 1939. This decrease of 1.6 p.c. was smaller than that recorded at Feb. 1, 1938; however, improvement has frequently been shown at Feb. 1 in the eighteen years of the record, and the average change at that date in the period, 1921-1938, is a small advance. At the beginning of February, 1939, there were gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while tobacco, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal works were slacker. Logging, transportation, construction, services and trade also showed reduced activity. The index at Feb. 1, 1939, stood at 113.0, as compared with 114.5 at the same date of last year, when the employers making returns had reported a staff of 319,213 men and women, or 14,373 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.— There was a moderate increase, on the whole, in Ontario. Recovery was shown in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber, food and pulp and paper factories; mining, steam railway operation, highway and railway construction and maintenance also reported improvement, but building, services and retail trade were seasonally slacker, while no general change was noted in logging. Data were received from 4,910 firms employing 428,892 persons at the date under review, as compared with 427,105 at the beginning of January. This gain of 1,787 workers was rather smaller than the increase that has been indicated, on the average, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. The movement had been downward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,610 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 453,035; the index then, however, stood at 116.2, as compared with 109.2 at the latest date.

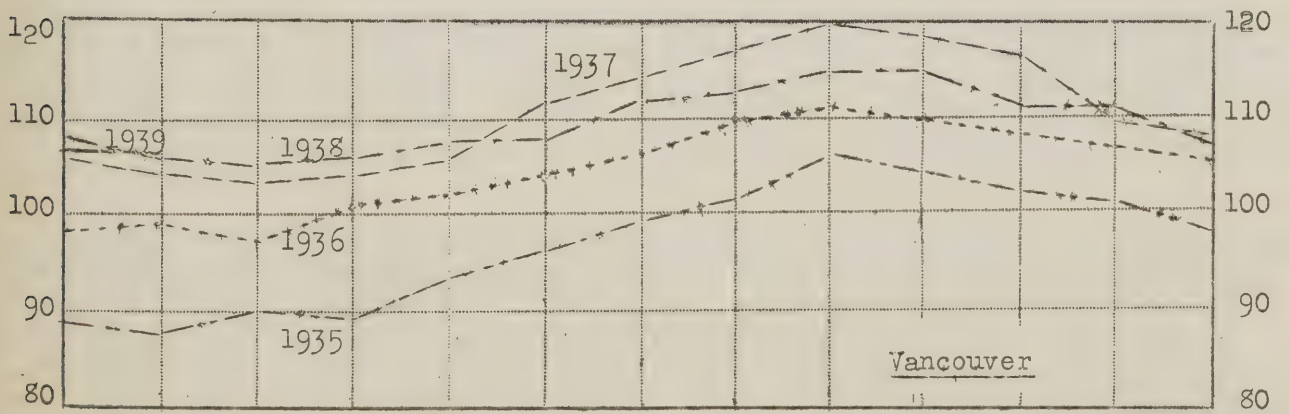
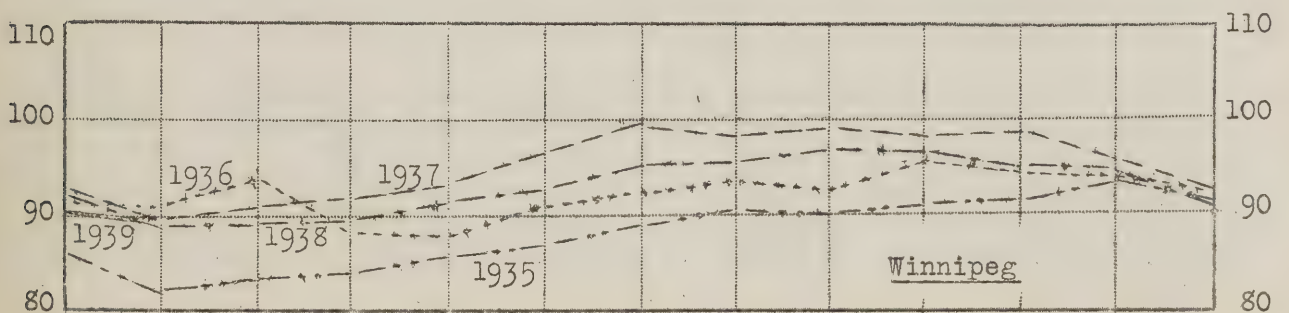
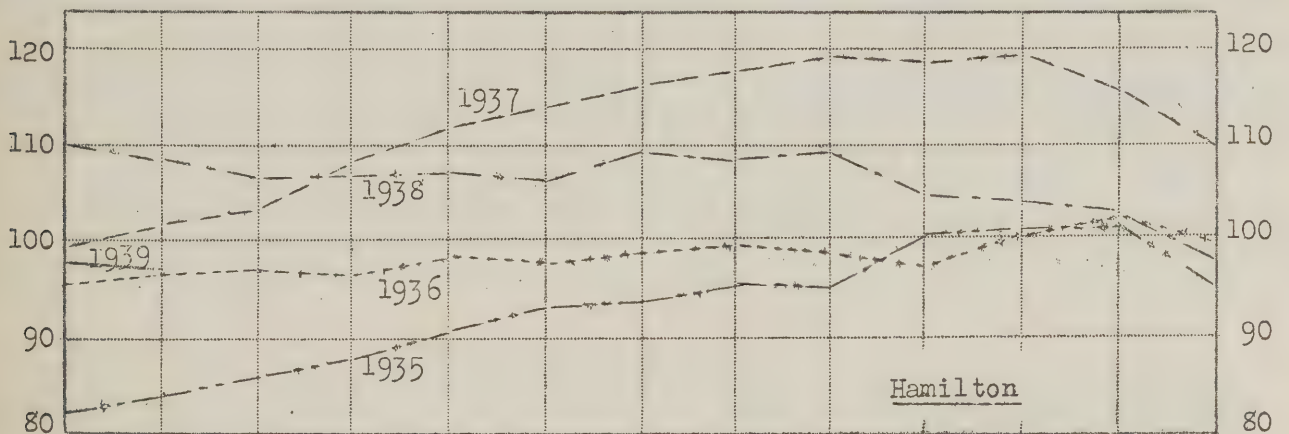
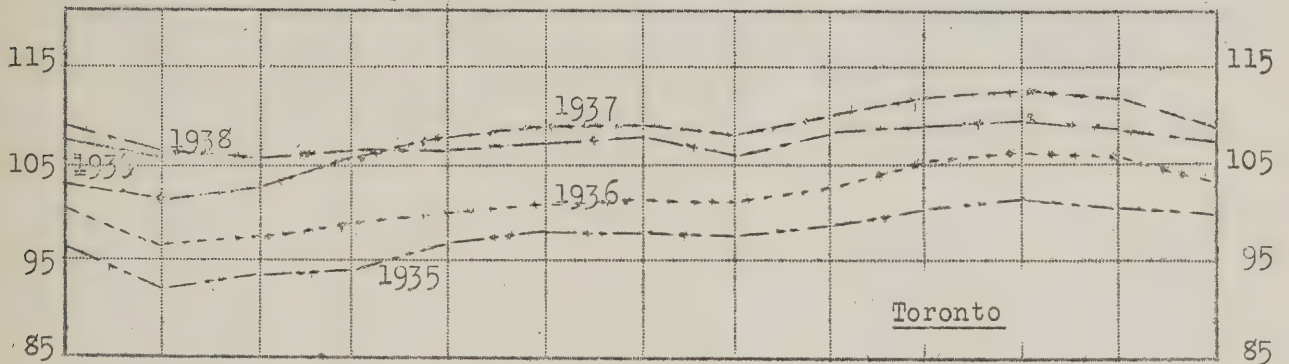
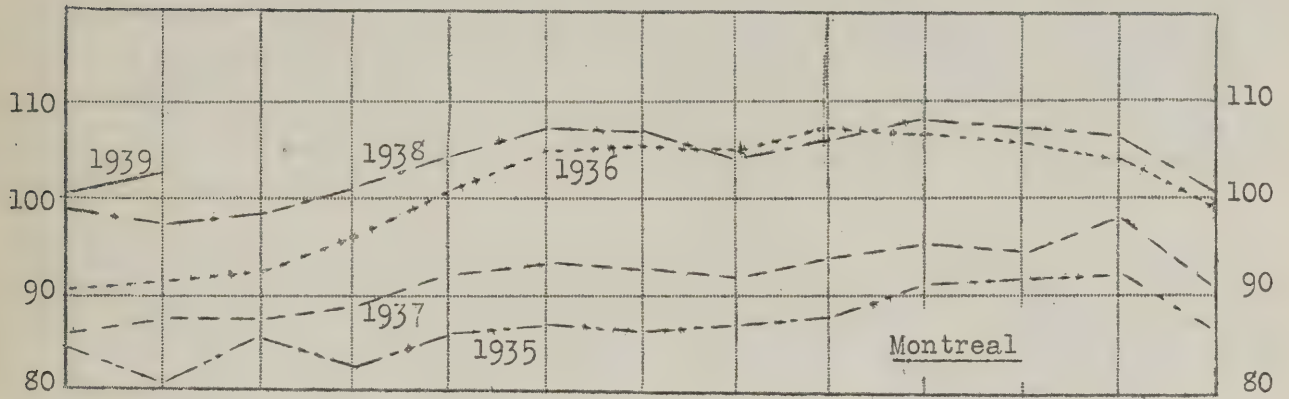
Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with rare exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the eighteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,613 co-operating firms reduced their payrolls by 4,209 persons, to 120,850 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing showed an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants. Logging was also more active. On the other hand, coal-mining, communications, transportation, trade and construction released employees, the losses in the last two industries being most marked. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1939, exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, but was smaller than the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1938; the 1,498 employers then furnishing statistics had reduced their working forces to 117,063 from 122,760 at Jan. 1, 1938. The index stood at 93.9 at the date under review, compared with 91.7 at Feb. 1 of last year. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, are given below:—

Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).										
	Feb. 1 1939	:	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1938	July 1 1938	:	Feb. 1 1938
Provinces		:									:	
Manitoba	45.5	:	89.2	91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	:	91.1
Saskatchewan	21.2	:	96.0	99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	116.1	102.9	:	89.0
Alberta	33.3	:	99.9	103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	109.2	102.9	:	94.4
Prairies	100.0	:	93.9	97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	104.9	99.8	:	91.7

British Columbia.— There was a further falling-off in employment in British Columbia at Feb. 1. Trade, construction and manufacturing reported reduced activity, the declines in the last-named taking place largely in food and pulp and paper factories, while lumber mills and metal-using plants were more active; logging also showed improvement. The working forces of the 1,115 reporting firms aggregated 82,578, a loss of 1,584 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general curtailment in staffs compared unfavourably with the small increase that, on the average, has been indicated from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the last eighteen years, and as larger than the decrease at the beginning of February in 1938; the labour forces of the 1,070 co-operating establishments had then been reduced by 1,174 persons to 2,033. The index, at 96.4, at Feb. 1 of last year, was practically the same as at the date under review, when it stood at 96.2.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

Chart 3.-- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935 - 1939.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was downward in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated,-- Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing losses in employment, while in Montreal improvement was indicated. Industrial activity in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver was at a higher level than at the same date of last year; in Toronto and Winnipeg the indexes were fractionally lower than at Feb. 1, 1938, while in Hamilton and Windsor there was a more pronounced falling-off in that comparison.

Montreal.-- Manufacturing showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the leather, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco, non-ferrous metal and some other classes reported moderate declines. Transportation and road construction and maintenance also afforded more employment, partly as a result of heavy snow falls; on the other hand, trade was seasonally dull. Data were received from 1,642 firms employing 158,202 workers, or 3,381 more than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated. The index at the latest date stood at 102.6, or some five points higher than at the beginning of February in 1938, when contra-seasonal curtailment had been indicated; the 1,423 co-operating establishments had then employed 146,686 men and women.

Quebec.-- Returns tabulated from 207 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 16,683 at Jan. 1 to 16,328 persons at Feb. 1, the index falling from 119.7 at the former to 117.0 at the latter date. Manufacturing showed a slackening, and trade and services were seasonally quiet. The general index was higher than at the corresponding date of last year, although a rather smaller decline had then been reported by the 177 employers whose data were received; their working forces had numbered 13,086.

Toronto.-- Large seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and construction was quieter; on the other hand, manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in food, printing and publishing and textile works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 2,044 in the number employed by the 1,673 co-operating firms, who had 133,775 workers. This reduction was smaller than that indicated at the beginning of February, 1938, when the index of employment was fractionally higher than that of 105.7 at the date under review. The 1,571 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago, had a personnel of 132,038.

Ottawa.-- There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade in Ottawa, but manufacturing was somewhat brisker. Two hundred and twenty-four establishments reported 13,964 workers, or 213 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at the beginning of February, 1938, when a larger decline, on the whole, had been indicated by the 204 co-operating firms, who then had 13,454 employees.

Hamilton.-- Employment in Hamilton showed a recession, chiefly in construction and trade, while manufacturing reported some improvement, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statistics were tabulated from 313 employers with a staff of 31,191 men and women, compared with 31,515 in the preceding month. The index, at 96.9, was many points lower than at Feb. 1 of a year ago, although a larger decrease had then been reported by the 295 establishments furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 34,807 persons.

Windsor.-- Automobile factories were not so active; trade and construction were also quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 191 reporting firms employed 19,315 workers, as against 20,644 at Jan. 1. The level of employment was lower than at the same date in 1938, when a force of 21,044 had been indicated by 179 employers; the index then stood at 154.3, compared with 140.5 at the beginning of February in the present winter.

Winnipeg.-- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, although building and communications also released help. Manufacturing, however, was more active, textile, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other factories reporting improvement. Returns were compiled from 510 concerns with a personnel of 38,506, compared with 39,208 in the preceding month. Employment was at practically the same level as at Feb. 1 of last year, when more extensive curtailment had been recorded by the 487 co-operating establishments, which employed 38,500 persons, as compared with 39,654 at the beginning of January, 1938.

Vancouver.— Manufacturing on the whole reported generally heightened activity, the gains in the lumber and metal groups being largest; on the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and trade released employees. The 476 firms in Vancouver furnishing statistics had a staff of 34,779, as against 34,811 at Jan. 1. The index, at 106.7, was slightly higher than at the same date in 1938, when 461 employers had 34,128 men and women on their payrolls.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— Seasonal improvement was noted in factory employment at the beginning of February, when 6,245 co-operating manufacturers reported 540,926 operatives, compared with 532,245 at Jan. 1. This was an increase of 8,681 persons, which raised the crude index from 104.3 in the preceding month to 106.0 at Feb. 1, as compared with 110.3 at the beginning of February a year ago. While the latest index was therefore lower than at the same date in 1938, it was higher than at Feb. 1 in 1937 and earlier years since 1930.

The general advance in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1939, approximated that noted at midwinter of last year, but was smaller than the average gain from January to February in the years since 1920. The seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined, standing at 110.0 at the latest date, as compared with 111.3 at Jan. 1, 1939.

The most pronounced improvement over Jan. 1, 1939, took place in iron and steel plants, in which 4,967 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; this gain, however, was not equal to the average increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920, although it exceeded that noted at the beginning of February in 1938. There were also substantial increases in textile, leather, lumber, chemical and printing and paper factories. On the other hand, food, beverage, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants and pulp and paper mills showed curtailment.

The Feb. 1, 1939, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 106.0, compared with 104.3 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years it has been as follows:— 1938, 110.3; 1937, 105.3; 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3 and 1927, 98.2.

The 5,996 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 560,852 employees, as compared with 552,174 at the opening of 1938. The recovery then indicated had therefore been on much the same scale as at the latest date, when the index was, however, 3.9 p.c. lower than at the beginning of February, 1938.

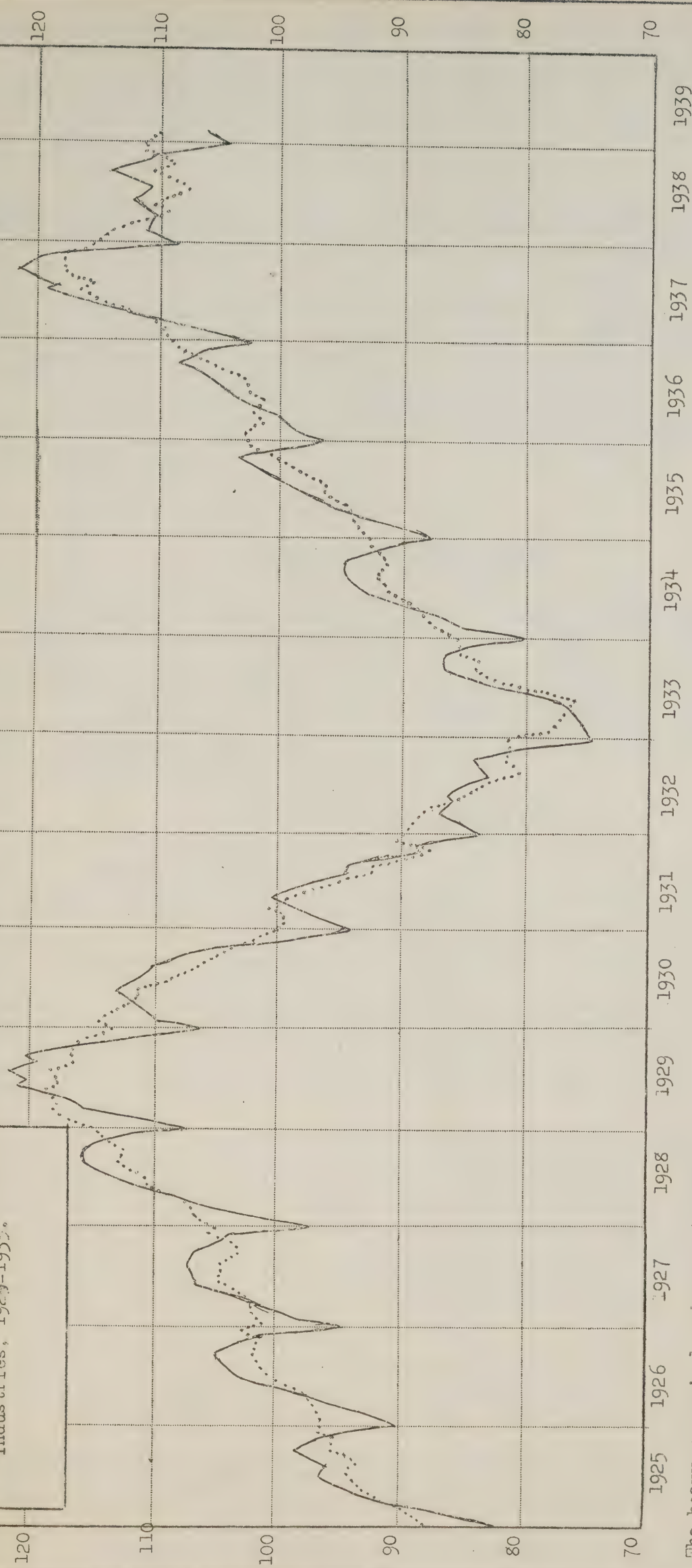
Logging.— An important decline was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging, but this was decidedly smaller than that noted at the same date in 1938. However, employment was then at a considerably higher level. The 406 co-operating firms employed a staff of 41,355 men at Feb. 1, 1939, as compared with 43,560 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in New Brunswick and Quebec; there was little general change in Ontario, while the movement in the Western Provinces was upward.

Mining.— On the whole, there was a very slight gain in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed a decided advance, but reductions were reported in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 160.5, as compared with 154.3 at that date in 1938. Statements for Feb. 1, 1939, were received from 438 operators with 74,307 employees, or 55 more than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.— The working forces of the reporting companies included 21,679 persons, compared with 22,241 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather smaller than at the same date in 1938, when the recorded loss from January had been on approximately the same scale.

Transportation.— Reduced activity was indicated in street railway operation and cartage and storage, and in shipping and longshore work, while railway operation showed improvement. The 494 co-operating employers in the transportation group, as a whole, had 96,018 workers, as compared with 96,546 in the preceding month. The index stood at 79.4 at Feb. 1, 1939, compared with 79.6 at the beginning of February of last year.

Chart 4.-Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1925-1939.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Construction and Maintenance.— Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while that in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decline of 8,419 in the number employed by the 1,231 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 107,320 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A much greater falling-off had been indicated at the same date in 1938, and employment in the construction group was then quieter, the index standing at 71.6, as compared with 89.4 at the latest date.

Services.— Employment in hotels and restaurants and in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments showed reduction; 572 employers in the service division reported 28,281 employees, or 486 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 129.5, was slightly higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a larger scale had been noted in these industries.

Trade.— Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked shrinkage in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed little general change; on the whole, 12,159 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,789 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 116,749 at the date under review. The percentage reduction was somewhat smaller than that reported at the beginning of February in 1939, but exceeded the average loss at mid-winter in the last eighteen years. The index, at 131.0 at the latest date, was slightly higher than at Feb. 1, 1938.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Dec. 12 showed little change, on the whole, as compared with Nov. 14, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed at Dec. 12, 1938, was 12.9, as compared with 13.0 at Nov. 14, 1938, and 12.1 at Dec. 13, 1937. Among insured persons of all classes, the percentage unemployed at Dec. 12, 1938, was 12.7, the same as at Nov. 14. It was provisionally estimated that at Dec. 12, the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,263,000. This was 5,000 more than at Nov. 14, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, about 10,000 more than at Dec. 13, 1937, when employment had been adversely affected by bad weather.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

There was a further increase of 200,000 in employment in non-agricultural industries in December, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor. The most significant features of the December gain were the contra-seasonal increase of some 50,000 workers in factory employment, and an unusually large expansion in retail trade, in which approximately 440,000 extra persons found employment between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15. Smaller increases were reported in metal and bituminous-coal mining, wholesale trade, brokerage, and insurance. In quarries, dyeing and cleaning works and private building construction there were substantial seasonal recessions. In building the decline was much less pronounced than usual in December. Class I railroads laid off nearly 18,000 workers. The seasonal reductions in employment in crude petroleum producing, utilities, hotels and laundries were not large. The small decline in anthracite mining was contra-seasonal.

The rise of 0.7 p.c. in factory employment continued the succession of increases which began in July, 1938, although in December employment normally declines by about one p.c. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment (91.1 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was above that for any other month of 1938, but showed a reduction of 3.6 p.c. from December, 1937. Forty-nine of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau reported gains in employment, and 63 reported increased payrolls. The increases in employment, in most instances, were either more pronounced than seasonal or were contra-seasonal, while most of the declines were smaller than usual. The greatest gains were in the durable goods industries, in which employment rose 0.7 p.c., as compared with 0.3 p.c. in the non-durable goods industries.

New York.— According to the New York Department of Labor, factory employment in New York State in January, 1939, was almost four p.c. greater than in the same month of last year. As compared with December, 1938, there was, however, a seasonal decline of 1.8 p.c.

Massachusetts.— Data were tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,789 representative manufacturing establishments, whose staffs aggregated 267,168 in January, as compared with 270,197 in December; the decline was seasonal in character, but was smaller-than-average in the experience of the years since 1925. The number of wage-earners employed in factories in January, 1939, was greater by 5.5 p.c. than the number reported in the same month of last year.

TABLE I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	103.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1939.

100.0 7.2 31.2 41.8 11.8 8.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1939.

15.4 1.6 13.0 1.4 3.0 2.9 3.7 3.4

Note:— The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1939.

100.0 52.7 4.0 7.2 2.1 9.4 10.4 2.8 11.4

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936	Feb.1 1935	Feb.1 1934
MANUFACTURING	52.7	106.0	104.3	110.3	105.3	98.5	90.1	84.2
Animal products - edible	2.3	122.2	129.1	122.5	118.5	108.5	102.9	95.3
Fur and products	.3	77.9	82.8	76.1	79.4	81.3	78.4	74.1
Leather and products	2.1	107.1	100.7	103.9	108.6	104.5	98.7	89.2
Boots and shoes	1.5	110.5	102.5	108.4	111.2	108.1	103.0	92.9
Lumber and products	3.6	69.8	68.2	72.0	71.3	65.9	58.4	57.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	58.8	56.5	58.0	60.0	55.3	45.9	45.5
Furniture	.7	84.3	82.3	85.7	85.3	78.7	71.3	73.0
Other lumber products	1.0	93.5	94.2	105.2	95.5	88.9	86.9	80.4
Musical instruments	.1	47.4	48.4	40.3	44.6	41.9	31.1	32.5
Plant products - edible	3.1	105.1	105.4	104.7	101.2	96.4	94.0	89.1
Pulp and paper products	6.2	103.7	102.7	107.0	102.5	96.2	92.4	87.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	87.0	88.4	97.5	92.7	83.9	79.5	74.3
Paper products	1.0	130.5	126.4	129.2	123.0	112.8	105.6	98.2
Printing and publishing	2.6	115.7	113.1	111.8	108.5	106.8	104.8	100.4
Rubber products	1.2	102.1	102.4	100.0	97.5	94.0	90.7	86.6
Textile products	9.9	117.5	113.6	122.8	120.8	115.2	105.0	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	128.0	127.8	137.5	138.7	134.8	121.0	119.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	93.7	95.4	99.9	101.2	95.6	82.2	84.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	129.2	122.8	143.8	144.8	143.4	128.1	131.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	501.6	496.0	533.7	537.4	529.1	502.4	455.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	117.4	116.5	123.1	121.7	120.4	111.1	113.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	111.4	103.1	116.2	108.8	100.8	92.8	85.4
Other textile products	1.0	103.9	97.8	98.1	101.0	92.3	85.5	84.2
Tobacco	1.3	160.2	158.8	153.3	129.5	135.7	123.1	116.5
Beverages	.8	159.4	165.3	156.1	153.9	133.3	120.5	122.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	155.0	152.3	153.8	140.9	133.3	121.7	113.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	70.9	75.0	79.8	73.8	64.4	59.7	55.4
Electric light and power	1.5	125.3	127.7	117.5	112.2	110.7	106.2	103.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	125.7	126.8	142.9	125.0	115.4	104.5	97.6
Iron and steel products	12.0	94.3	90.5	104.6	97.2	89.8	77.9	68.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	118.3	107.2	130.2	124.6	113.9	91.1	81.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	112.8	110.0	128.8	114.9	95.5	82.6	69.5
Agricultural implements	.5	62.9	59.6	76.9	62.2	65.5	52.5	41.8
Land vehicles	5.3	90.0	85.4	99.5	94.9	90.3	82.1	72.5
Automobiles and parts	2.1	150.0	138.4	160.2	157.1	138.2	126.6	87.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	53.1	57.1	76.0	58.2	59.0	55.7	47.0
Heating appliances	.3	106.4	100.2	98.8	106.3	95.1	81.0	68.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	99.4	99.1	120.6	93.1	83.6	58.8	51.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	102.1	101.5	117.7	104.8	92.7	79.6	68.8
Other iron and steel products	1.9	97.2	96.8	101.4	97.4	85.6	74.1	66.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	151.3	150.9	154.8	143.4	123.2	111.5	97.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	147.3	150.0	149.7	139.3	130.3	125.6	127.1
Miscellaneous	.5	131.7	129.2	131.7	126.0	116.7	115.2	102.5
MINING	4.0	143.0	150.6	290.7	244.4	173.1	183.4	174.0
Coal	7.2	160.5	160.4	154.3	147.6	129.4	120.3	109.4
Metallic ores	2.5	93.5	95.8	95.2	95.3	94.6	94.7	96.6
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	4.0	333.3	325.2	307.7	283.9	228.7	204.4	160.3
COMMUNICATIONS	.7	116.8	121.7	114.8	111.2	93.9	75.7	71.2
Telegraphs	2.1	81.2	83.3	82.9	79.8	77.2	77.8	76.8
Telephones	.5	89.8	91.7	91.5	88.8	84.9	86.7	82.2
TRANSPORTATION	1.6	78.8	81.0	80.6	77.5	75.2	75.5	75.5
Street railways and cartage	9.4	79.4	79.9	79.6	80.7	78.2	76.2	76.2
Steam railways	2.7	119.6	120.9	110.6	115.7	113.5	108.1	108.8
Shipping and stevedoring	5.6	71.6	71.0	74.3	73.1	71.6	70.1	69.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.1	63.5	67.4	64.4	70.7	63.8	63.2	62.9
Building	10.4	89.4	96.4	71.6	57.2	74.4	87.2	98.0
Highway	1.8	44.2	53.5	49.1	33.8	53.6	43.3	34.7
Railway	6.4	172.9	192.0	106.7	83.4	109.0	161.4	201.1
SERVICES	2.2	57.2	50.3	61.5	56.5	63.4	62.6	67.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.8	129.5	131.7	128.4	119.1	116.4	111.9	108.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.7	125.2	127.4	124.5	110.4	112.5	109.7	105.9
RETAIL	1.1	136.8	139.1	134.3	131.3	120.3	111.7	109.8
Retail	11.4	131.0	144.8	127.9	128.4	121.6	116.6	111.6
Wholesale	8.4	136.3	155.8	133.4	136.2	128.0	122.7	117.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	3.0	118.3	118.2	115.6	110.5	106.8	102.2	99.2
	100.0	106.5	108.1	110.4	104.1	98.4	94.6	91.4

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

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TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Maritime- Manufacturing	32.7	90.4	90.7	101.2	100.4	95.6	86.6	81.8
Provinces Lumber products	4.0	67.5	65.8	64.7	74.1	62.4	61.3	56.6
Pulp and paper	4.7	128.9	131.4	158.3	151.8	143.0	132.6	140.5
Textile products	3.7	75.6	77.6	89.4	85.7	86.6	73.8	82.2
Iron and steel	10.5	94.2	88.9	115.2	111.0	112.7	93.3	82.7
Other manufactures	9.8	93.1	98.9	93.5	93.6	83.9	83.6	73.9
Logging	6.5	216.4	256.0	346.5	343.8	215.9	256.8	312.1
Mining	22.1	109.4	110.4	113.6	109.1	104.6	100.6	107.7
Communications	2.5	86.5	92.0	89.7	83.9	82.0	78.7	74.2
Transportation	14.8	94.3	92.4	103.3	99.0	97.4	97.1	97.9
Construction	9.8	77.8	127.7	89.7	69.8	93.1	103.0	104.9
Services	2.0	167.6	169.6	166.1	155.0	147.0	146.8	138.0
Trade	9.6	123.3	136.7	127.5	127.2	112.0	107.3	102.8
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	100.5	109.2	112.3	107.5	102.2	100.1	101.3
Quebec Manufacturing	54.7	107.0	105.4	111.4	104.8	98.8	90.7	85.7
Lumber products	2.4	71.3	71.5	80.7	71.4	66.1	65.4	61.4
Pulp and paper	7.3	99.5	98.5	99.6	95.4	88.4	84.3	79.0
Textile products	16.2	130.5	127.0	136.4	131.2	122.7	110.5	105.9
Iron and steel	8.2	80.1	75.1	94.3	84.7	80.1	68.8	64.3
Other manufactures	20.6	116.2	117.1	114.9	108.4	103.6	97.4	91.8
Logging	5.0	186.8	212.8	497.9	433.3	262.4	317.0	287.1
Mining	3.6	253.1	251.5	232.6	227.1	158.2	121.1	110.8
Communications	1.6	74.0	75.0	74.3	70.8	68.9	69.8	71.2
Transportation	7.2	68.9	70.9	68.9	69.9	69.5	67.7	71.1
Construction	16.7	136.0	141.0	66.3	53.6	48.2	39.7	57.8
Services	2.4	113.3	117.4	115.4	105.4	98.2	94.0	95.0
Trade	8.8	141.1	155.3	135.7	136.6	128.8	122.7	125.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	113.0	114.9	114.5	106.7	95.2	89.5	88.5
Ontario Manufacturing	62.9	108.9	106.1	113.6	108.4	100.6	91.6	84.5
Lumber products	3.0	59.8	57.9	63.8	63.3	60.4	54.7	53.2
Pulp and paper	6.7	106.4	104.5	108.4	102.6	97.5	94.4	88.4
Textile products	10.1	107.5	103.2	113.3	113.3	110.6	102.7	101.4
Iron and steel	17.1	105.0	101.3	115.3	106.6	95.4	82.2	68.0
Other manufactures	26.0	125.4	123.6	126.4	120.2	111.6	103.1	97.0
Logging	3.0	138.1	138.2	271.9	217.1	172.2	157.7	145.3
Mining	6.0	262.6	257.4	245.2	232.1	195.7	171.2	139.6
Communications	1.9	76.1	76.8	80.1	77.0	73.8	73.8	74.2
Transportation	6.4	74.4	73.4	74.8	74.0	72.2	67.9	67.5
Construction	6.3	73.5	72.9	87.3	61.9	81.9	134.1	152.9
Services	2.7	153.4	154.7	153.5	142.5	143.0	139.7	134.3
Trade	10.8	137.3	155.2	134.4	134.6	125.7	125.3	117.4
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	109.2	108.8	116.2	108.4	102.4	100.2	95.3
Quebec -All Industries	31.4	100.6	99.7	100.9	100.2	94.5	89.2	85.4
Provinces Lumber products	2.2	90.1	84.3	94.8	83.4	74.7	69.7	70.8
Pulp and paper	3.2	102.5	97.8	99.1	97.4	90.1	89.5	86.9
Textile products	2.4	130.7	120.5	115.2	124.7	110.1	103.7	97.9
Iron and steel	10.3	78.1	77.1	80.2	78.9	78.3	71.9	71.4
Other manufactures	13.3	125.0	128.3	126.4	127.4	117.7	112.7	103.6
Logging	2.1	162.3	126.1	199.9	159.4	135.3	201.6	99.2
Mining	9.6	131.9	136.4	121.2	122.2	123.0	122.5	109.4
Communications	2.7	86.9	92.6	86.8	85.1	84.4	87.2	82.7
Transportation	19.7	87.6	88.9	85.4	87.8	85.9	84.4	81.2
Construction	9.8	50.6	58.0	47.0	46.2	73.0	63.6	67.0
Services	3.5	113.5	115.0	104.5	99.6	95.7	91.1	87.8
Trade	21.2	113.9	124.3	111.0	112.3	112.0	101.9	96.7
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	93.9	97.1	91.7	91.4	93.7	89.2	84.7
British Manufacturing	40.5	98.1	101.5	99.1	95.7	87.7	79.6	75.3
Columbia Lumber products	13.0	81.5	79.5	78.7	81.0	74.3	55.6	57.1
Pulp and paper	5.1	94.9	101.3	115.9	117.6	107.0	101.1	90.6
Textile products	1.4	127.9	117.7	124.6	127.3	114.8	100.0	87.9
Iron and steel	4.0	87.3	84.8	86.2	79.1	68.4	68.4	64.0
Other manufactures	17.0	119.0	130.4	117.9	107.9	99.8	100.4	93.3
Logging	6.2	70.3	65.3	71.2	43.4	65.8	38.5	54.7
Mining	11.3	112.2	111.9	109.4	98.0	85.6	91.4	74.6
Communications	3.6	107.3	110.0	105.3	103.0	97.4	99.2	94.4
Transportation	13.3	91.7	91.9	88.4	98.5	84.3	85.9	84.2
Construction	9.2	68.1	71.3	75.3	66.5	128.5	137.3	120.0
Services	3.9	112.9	114.4	108.4	100.0	102.8	93.5	89.8
Trade	12.0	133.5	137.5	131.4	129.5	121.2	113.2	104.7
B.C.- All Industries	100.0	96.2	98.0	96.4	91.3	94.1	89.6	84.1

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.5	100.6	97.8	104.4	97.7	92.8	85.6	80.7
Plant products - edible	4.1	115.1	115.9	110.1	100.5	98.9	98.4	93.2
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.7	113.4	110.1	106.5	103.7	103.2	100.1	97.1
Textiles	14.8	113.2	107.5	114.4	108.1	98.0	91.3	86.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	109.1	115.2	110.9	109.0	122.6	112.4	110.4
Iron and steel	12.5	78.3	72.9	90.6	82.0	77.8	65.2	62.5
Other manufactures	20.0	103.2	102.2	106.4	99.6	91.8	87.5	79.9
Communications	2.4	63.5	63.6	64.3	62.9	61.4	62.7	64.8
Transportation	7.4	78.6	74.5	71.0	74.7	76.7	74.0	82.6
Construction	11.4	113.7	98.0	59.5	45.9	40.9	37.8	52.5
Trade	14.5	135.1	148.8	128.3	128.6	123.5	114.7	119.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	102.6	100.4	97.5	91.8	87.6	81.6	81.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	50.2	101.4	101.6	104.0	97.9	92.4	90.4	90.0
Leather products	15.0	97.4	94.3	97.6	102.2	95.9	94.7	98.0
Other manufactures	35.2	103.1	105.0	106.8	96.0	90.8	88.4	86.3
Transportation	10.4	93.6	93.7	81.2	81.7	101.1	91.7	100.1
Construction	19.4	275.7	275.3	82.2	58.4	89.6	84.0	79.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	117.0	119.7	97.9	91.7	92.0	90.0	89.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.7	105.1	102.5	105.6	100.9	94.7	89.7	84.7
Plant products - edible	5.6	110.9	108.8	112.9	108.8	106.3	104.3	95.7
Printing and publishing	9.6	129.3	125.4	127.7	123.0	117.1	112.6	105.2
Textiles	10.8	88.9	82.3	92.2	91.1	85.7	84.7	82.0
Iron and steel	10.7	96.0	95.4	100.0	90.2	79.9	70.1	59.7
Other manufactures	27.0	108.7	107.4	106.6	102.3	97.2	91.6	89.2
Communications	2.6	66.6	66.9	67.5	65.4	64.5	66.6	68.6
Transportation	5.5	92.0	93.0	94.8	92.7	88.6	84.3	86.5
Construction	2.1	47.3	51.2	59.4	47.8	49.8	46.9	67.0
Trade	21.2	127.2	144.4	124.9	124.6	119.2	120.4	115.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.7	107.3	106.1	101.9	96.4	93.0	89.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.4	92.2	90.0	94.5	90.1	87.9	84.6	79.4
Lumber products	3.8	45.3	44.6	45.2	35.6	39.6	35.7	40.0
Pulp and paper	16.6	95.8	92.3	96.1	90.3	90.1	90.8	82.8
Other manufactures	25.0	106.2	104.6	111.0	109.5	103.7	97.9	91.5
Construction	11.3	107.3	106.1	97.5	89.2	133.3	149.2	170.0
Trade	22.7	137.1	159.0	131.7	128.9	124.7	115.3	108.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.1	104.3	101.4	98.8	99.5	98.2	98.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.7	97.4	96.3	110.1	102.0	96.4	82.9	79.4
Textiles	17.5	85.2	87.3	88.8	91.8	86.9	82.0	90.9
Electrical apparatus	9.7	98.2	101.2	125.5	110.5	100.7	85.4	75.6
Iron and steel	31.1	95.7	90.8	115.0	98.6	93.8	71.0	65.8
Other manufactures	24.4	110.9	110.7	115.9	112.6	107.1	100.3	90.6
Construction	2.3	45.3	64.1	39.1	49.3	50.7	47.4	51.1
Trade	9.3	124.8	138.0	130.6	125.1	120.2	115.2	98.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.9	97.9	107.9	101.7	96.8	84.6	80.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.3	155.7	166.6	169.7	160.0	129.5	116.7	95.7
Iron and steel	66.5	154.1	167.9	176.3	165.6	130.9	117.3	88.3
Other manufactures	20.8	161.2	162.4	145.1	139.2	124.6	114.5	122.9
Construction	1.6	33.0	38.2	47.8	30.0	28.2	34.0	15.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	140.5	150.2	154.3	145.2	120.0	109.1	90.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.4	94.8	91.4	96.2	96.9	93.0	88.2	84.3
Animal products - edible	5.6	118.8	124.2	130.5	130.7	123.4	116.3	109.8
Printing and publishing	6.2	107.7	99.7	103.5	102.6	94.5	99.7	97.3
Textiles	6.3	135.2	123.6	127.9	130.5	115.2	107.2	101.6
Iron and steel	17.4	72.6	71.4	77.2	77.7	78.1	69.3	68.6
Other manufactures	13.9	107.1	101.3	104.7	105.9	101.1	101.5	93.0
Transportation	10.0	76.5	76.3	76.7	78.3	71.8	70.9	72.2
Construction	2.1	29.4	29.9	23.4	21.5	64.8	23.5	24.6
Trade	30.3	95.7	105.3	95.9	96.5	102.3	89.8	85.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.1	90.6	89.3	89.4	91.2	82.6	79.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.1	112.6	103.3	110.2	106.5	98.2	83.4	80.5
Lumber products	8.9	80.3	71.9	77.7	80.2	73.6	52.1	51.8
Other manufactures	31.2	127.3	124.9	125.0	118.4	109.3	97.8	94.0
Communications	7.2	106.0	109.7	105.5	104.6	97.3	96.7	92.7
Transportation	18.0	105.3	107.6	98.2	118.0	98.0	96.5	92.4
Construction	4.5	41.1	43.2	52.2	35.1	54.1	36.8	41.4
Services	6.9	117.2	117.8	111.8	102.9	99.9	95.2	91.0
Trade	23.3	135.0	138.7	134.8	133.7	125.5	117.0	105.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.7	106.8	105.3	104.7	97.8	88.0	83.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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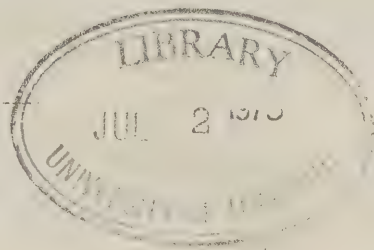
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:— STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



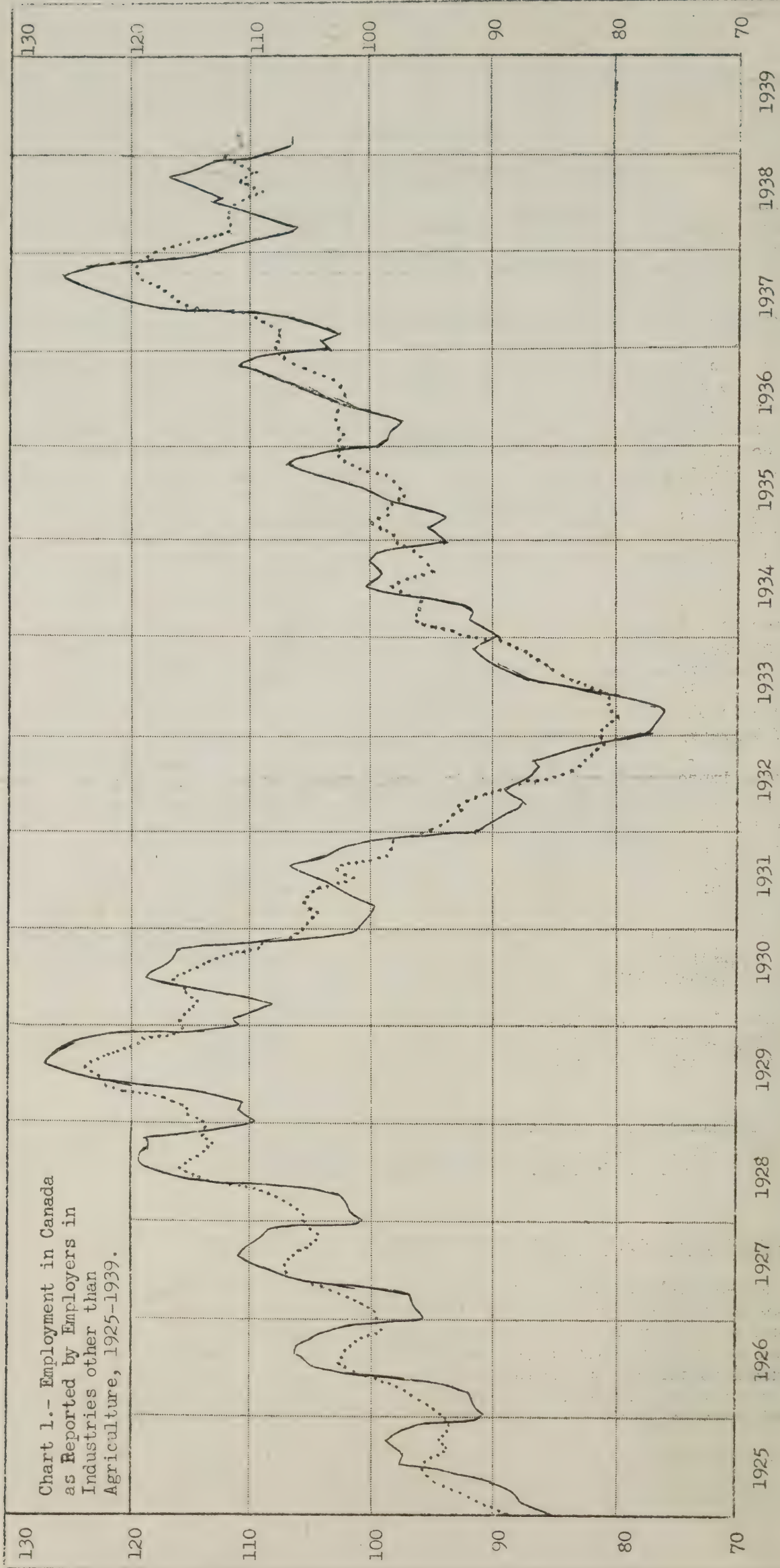
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OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued March 27, 1939.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,309 employers throughout Canada show that there was little general change in industrial employment at the beginning of March, improvement in manufacturing being largely offset by shrinkage in some of the non-manufacturing industries, notably logging, for which the active season in many districts is drawing to a close. The reported staffs of these 11,309 establishments aggregated 1,027,846, compared with 1,027,619 at Feb. 1. This increase of 227 employees was not sufficient to alter the index number, which stood at 106.5 at both Mar. 1 and Feb. 1, 1939, as compared with 107.8 at the beginning of March, 1938, and 102.8 at Mar. 1, 1937; in calculating these indexes, the base used is the 1926 average employment of the reporting firms as 100.

In the last eighteen years, employment, on the average, has shown little change between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, increases in some years just about offsetting declines in others. In the period, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the seasonal variation factors are calculated, the trend at Mar. 1 was very slightly downward; the small advance at the latest date, which had an imperceptible effect upon the crude index, increased fractionally the seasonally-adjusted index, which rose from 110.6 at the beginning of February to 111.0 at Mar. 1.

Moderate improvement was reported in manufacturing at Mar. 1, 1939; the advance was smaller than the average in the years since 1920, but largely exceeded the gain indicated by the establishments furnishing data for the beginning of March of last winter. The most pronounced increases from Feb. 1, 1939, were in leather, lumber and textile factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance showed heightened activity; the additions to staffs in the last-named resulted, in the main, from heavy snow falls. On the other hand, logging reported large seasonal declines; communications, building construction and services showed moderate declines, while trade was decidedly slacker, the curtailment being seasonal in character.

For Mar. 1, 1938, statistics had been received from 10,416 employers with a combined working force of 1,027,992 persons, compared with 1,052,699 in the preceding month. The index number then was slightly over one point higher than at the latest date.

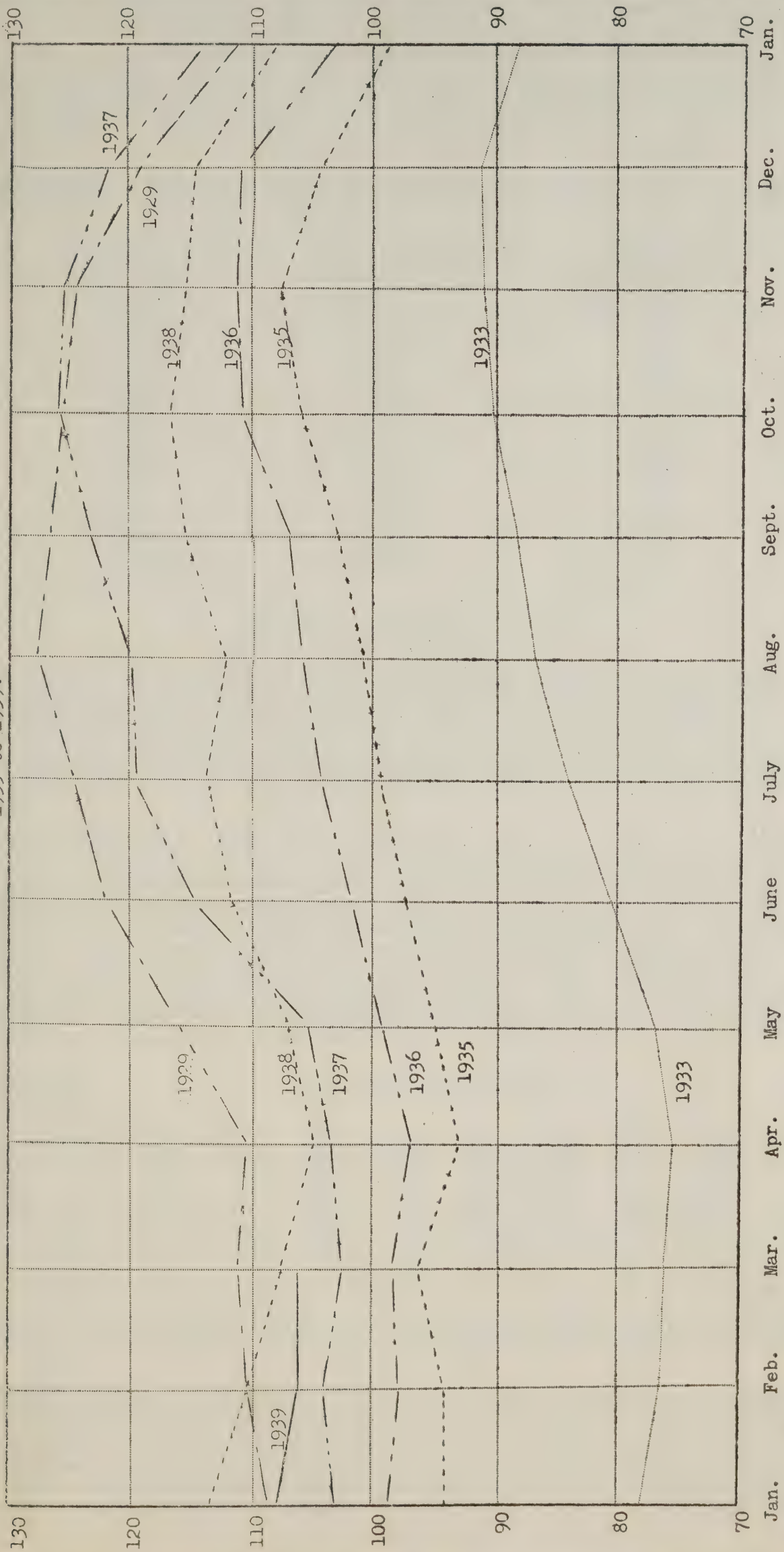
The unadjusted index numbers of employment at Mar. 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows:- 1939, 106.5; 1938, 107.8; 1937, 102.8; 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4 and 1928, 102.6.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job.

The latest estimates (for January) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in January of other years except 1938. The number at work was also higher than in

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for each year since 1934.

January of the years, 1931 to 1937, but was lower than in that month of 1938, being also less than in 1929 and 1930. The number unemployed, though lower than in any January in the period, 1932-1935, and the same as in January, 1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, exceeding the figure for January, 1938. As compared with December, 1938, there was a seasonal increase of some 13,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion; this increase in unemployment over the preceding month was considerably smaller than that of 22,000 recorded in January, 1938, over December, 1937.

The following shows the estimates for January, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

January	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed
1939	2,678	2,193	485
1938	2,703	2,300	403
1937	2,596	2,144	452
1936	2,511	2,026	485
1935	2,493	1,947	546
1934	2,533	1,935	598
1933	2,361	1,643	718
1932	2,481	1,878	603
1931	2,483	2,071	412
1930	2,580	2,291	289
1929	2,391	2,264	127
1928	2,188	2,087	101

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend at the beginning of March was moderately upward in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but employment declined in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. In Quebec, the Prairie Provinces as a unit and British Columbia, the indexes were rather higher than at Mar. 1 of last year; the change in British Columbia in this comparison was fractional. In the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, however, the situation indicated was not so favourable.

Maritime Provinces.- On the whole, there was an increase in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces, the 812 reporting employers enlarging their staffs from 73,913 at Feb. 1, to 74,366 at the beginning of March; the improvement took place in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, while curtailment was reported in New Brunswick. Construction and maintenance afforded more employment, mainly due to snow-clearing operations, and mining, transportation and trade were also slightly more active. On the other hand, manufacturing was quieter, and logging showed a considerable seasonal decline. General curtailment had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1938, but the index then was several points higher than that of 101.2 at the date under review. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Mar.1 : 1939	Mar.1 : 1939	Feb.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 : 1938	Mar. 1 1938
Provinces										
P.E.Island	2.2 :	83.8	79.2	92.2	85.4	95.0	106.6	112.7	99.2 :	83.6
Nova Scotia	59.5 :	112.6	107.8	121.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	122.2	118.3 :	115.0
New Brunswick	38.3 :	88.3	92.9	95.8	97.2	100.3	102.8	102.4	106.6 :	101.6
Maritimes	100.0 :	101.2	100.5	109.2	109.8	112.6	114.5	113.2	112.6 :	108.3

Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 719 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 78,250 persons, compared with 81,192 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a slight decrease, which was decidedly smaller than that recorded at the beginning of March, 1938, and was also less than the decline which has been the average change between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 in the last eighteen years. There was improvement in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in leather, lumber and textile plants; mining, transportation and railway construction and maintenance also afforded more employment; the additions to staffs in the last-named

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were mainly due to snow-clearing operations. On the other hand, logging recorded a substantial contraction as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in building and highway work and in trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,826 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 320,154 employees, as against 320,714 at the beginning of February. The index, at 112.8, was slightly higher than at Mar. 1, 1938, when it stood at 110.1; the latter was computed from information furnished by 2,509 establishments, with 306,764 persons on their payrolls, a decrease of 12,478 from their staffs at Feb. 1, 1938.

Ontario.- A slackening was noted in Ontario, where the 4,918 co-operating employers released 494 persons from their forces, bringing them to 428,734 at Mar.1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a small increase. The Mar. 1 index, at 109.1, was a few points lower than at the same date in 1938, when it had stood at 113.7; the 4,615 firms whose returns were then tabulated had employed 443,444 workers.

There was some improvement in factory employment at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having added 1,759 workers to their staffs. The increase occurred mainly in textile, iron and steel, leather and tobacco works, while animal food factories were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation and trade showed declines, those of a seasonal character in the first-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, railway and highway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, largely as a result of heavy falls of snow.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a moderate increase in employment in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but in Alberta slight curtailment was shown; on the whole, industrial activity in the Prairie Provinces gained slightly at Mar. 1; the trend has been downward at that date in fifteen of the eighteen preceding years for which statistics are available, so that the advance at the beginning of March was contra-seasonal in character. The index number, at 94.3, was slightly higher than that of 92.2 at the same date in 1938, when a small increase from the preceding month had also been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,632 establishments with 121,539 employees at Mar. 1, 1939, compared with 121,150 in their last report. The manufacturing industries in the Prairie Provinces reported a moderate reduction, declines in the animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions rather more than offsetting gains in lumber mills. Construction and maintenance showed heightened activity, chiefly in the railway division, as a result of snow-clearing operations. Logging also recorded improvement. On the other hand, trade released some employees. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Mar.1 : 1939 :	Mar.1 1939 :	Feb.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 : 1938 :	Mar. 1 1938
Manitoba	45.5 :	89.6	89.2	91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	97.3 :	91.0
Saskatchewan	21.4 :	96.9	96.0	99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	116.1 :	90.4
Alberta	33.1 :	99.6	99.9	103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	109.2 :	95.2
Prairies	100.0 :	94.3	93.9	97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	104.9 :	92.2

The 1,498 employers making returns for Mar. 1 of last year had reported 117,703 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 117,076 at the first of February, 1938.

British Columbia.- The manufacture of lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power was more active, while other plants reported little general change; factory employment as a whole considerably advanced and there was also improvement in building, but the tendency in most other groups was moderately downward, the largest losses being in mining and trade. The working forces of the 1,121 co-operating employers aggregated 83,053 persons, as compared with 82,614 in the preceding month. This increase was not equal to the average gain indicated at Mar. 1 in the period, 1921-1938, although it compared favourably with the reduction reported at that date in each of the last three years. The index, at 96.7, was fractionally higher than at Mar. 1, 1938, when it had stood at 96.2; the 1,075 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 81,831 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment decreased slightly in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing curtailment, while the tendency in Quebec City, Ottawa and Hamilton was upward. The indexes in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver were higher than at Mar. 1, 1938, but in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg employment was not so active; the change in Toronto over the year was very slight.

Montreal.- Reductions in staffs were reported, on the whole, in Montreal. There was improvement in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile and iron and steel factories), and transportation was also brisker. On the other hand, road work and trade showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,652 firms employing 156,380 workers, as compared with 158,287 in the preceding month. For Mar. 1 of last year, 1,434 employers had reported 148,149 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 98.5, as compared with 101.4 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather and textile groups, while transportation also showed improvement. Construction, trade and services, however, were quieter. The working forces of the 205 co-operating establishments totalled 16,478 persons, compared with 16,361 at Feb. 1, 1939. The index was much higher than at the same date in 1938, when a rather larger advance had been indicated; statements were then tabulated from 178 firms with 13,320 workers.

Toronto.- Activity increased moderately in manufacturing in Toronto, the largest gains being in the textile, vegetable food and iron and steel groups, while there was a decline in animal food and printing and paper factories. Transportation, construction, services and trade also released employees. Returns were received from 1,692 firms, employing 137,514 men and women at the beginning of March, as compared with 134,048 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 105.3, was fractionally lower than that of 105.6 at Mar. 1, 1938, when a similar falling-off had been reported by the 1,576 employers making returns, whose staffs aggregated 131,464.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed improvement; manufacturing and transportation were rather slack, and work on the roads increased, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 223 co-operating establishments reported a total payroll of 14,277 persons at the date under review, as compared with 13,985 at Feb. 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of March, 1938, when a downward tendency has been indicated by the 202 firms whose data were tabulated, and who then employed 13,222 men and women.

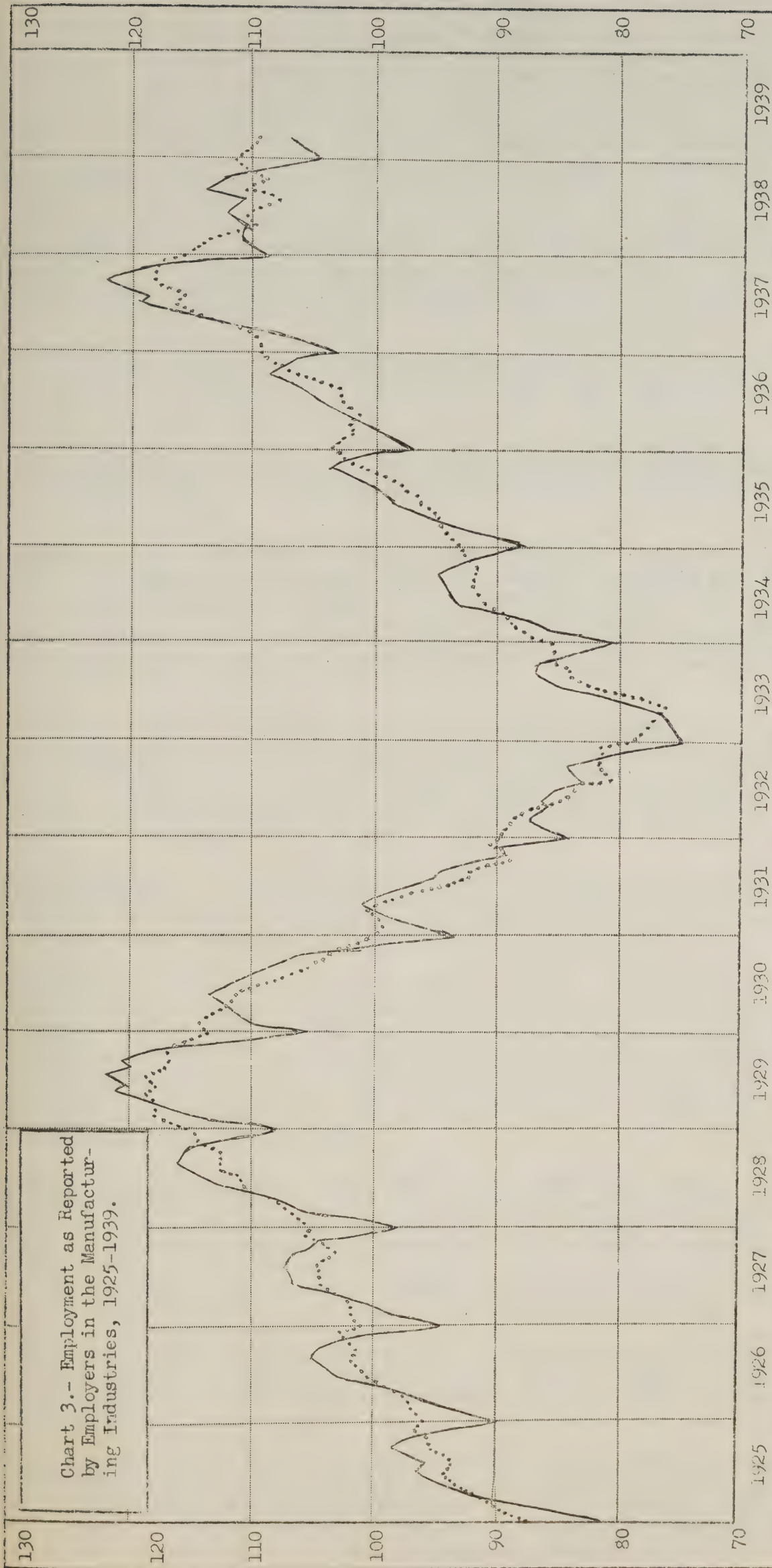
Hamilton.- Some recovery was noted in Hamilton, mainly in construction and manufacturing; in the latter, the greatest gains were in the non-ferrous metal and clay, glass and stone industries. Trade, on the other hand, was rather slack. An aggregate staff of 31,396 was reported by the 315 concerns whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 31,209 in their last report. A reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher, the index standing at 106.1, as compared with 97.4 at Mar. 1, 1939. For the beginning of March, 1938, 296 employers had made returns showing 34,216 persons on their paylists.

Windsor.- The trend was downward in Windsor, there being a falling-off in the iron and steel division of manufacturing, while trade and construction also released some employees. Data were received from 190 establishments, with 19,119 workers, or 195 fewer than at Feb. 1. Employment was quieter than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had also been recorded; the 183 firms whose statistics were received for March 1, 1938, had a staff of 20,912.

Winnipeg.- Reduced activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 511 concerns reported 38,325 persons in their employ, as against 38,592 in the preceding month. There was a decline in manufacturing, principally in iron and steel and printing and publishing works; construction, however, was slightly more active, while other industries showed little general change. Employment was in slightly smaller volume than at Mar. 1 of last year, although a moderate gain had then been registered by the 486 co-operating employers whose personnel had included 38,642 men and women.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing recorded some improvement in Vancouver, and construction and services were rather more active; transportation and trade, however, showed curtailment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 115 persons in the payrolls of the 484 co-operating firms, who had 34,700 employees. A larger contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 460 employers had reported 3,780 workers; the index was then some two points lower than that of 106.4 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month; by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

-5-
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- The trend in this group was again favourable; although the increase was rather smaller than usual for the time of year, it was decidedly larger than that reported at Mar. 1, 1938. Statistics for the date under review were furnished by 6,265 manufacturers having 546,268 operatives, as compared with 541,129 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in leather, lumber and textile factories, but improvement was also shown in fur, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products. On the other hand, activity declined in food, musical instrument, chemical, electrical apparatus and electric light and power plants.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 106.0 at Feb. 1, 1939, to 107.0 at the date under review, as compared with 110.5 at Mar. 1, 1938, and 107.6 at Mar. 1, 1937. As already mentioned, the gain at the latest date was not so large as usual in the experience of past years; the seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined slightly, falling from 110.0 in the preceding month to 109.3 at the beginning of March.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers at Mar. 1 in the years since 1926:-- 1939, 107.0; 1938, 110.5; 1937, 107.6; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.8; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7 and 1927, 99.8.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1938, shows that returns had then been received from 6,019 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 561,906, compared with 560,949 in the preceding month. The index then was $3\frac{1}{2}$ points higher than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Logging.-- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 414 firms had 31,533 workers in their employ, or 9,889 fewer than in their last report. The decline was much smaller than that recorded at Mar. 1, 1938, but exceeded the average loss at that date in the years since 1920. Employment generally continued at a low level, the index, at 108.8, being many points below the March figure of any earlier year since 1933.

Mining.-- Statements were compiled from 437 operators employing 74,457 persons, as against 74,274 at Feb. 1. Coal-mines were rather slacker, while moderate improvement was indicated in the production of other non-metallic minerals and in metallic ore extraction. A decrease, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1938, and employment was then in smaller volume, the index, at 153.9, being several points below that of 160.9 at Mar. 1, 1939.

Communications.-- A falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a rather lower level than at the beginning of March of last year. Returns were received from 86 companies and branches having 21,590 employees at the date under review, compared with 21,679 in the preceding month.

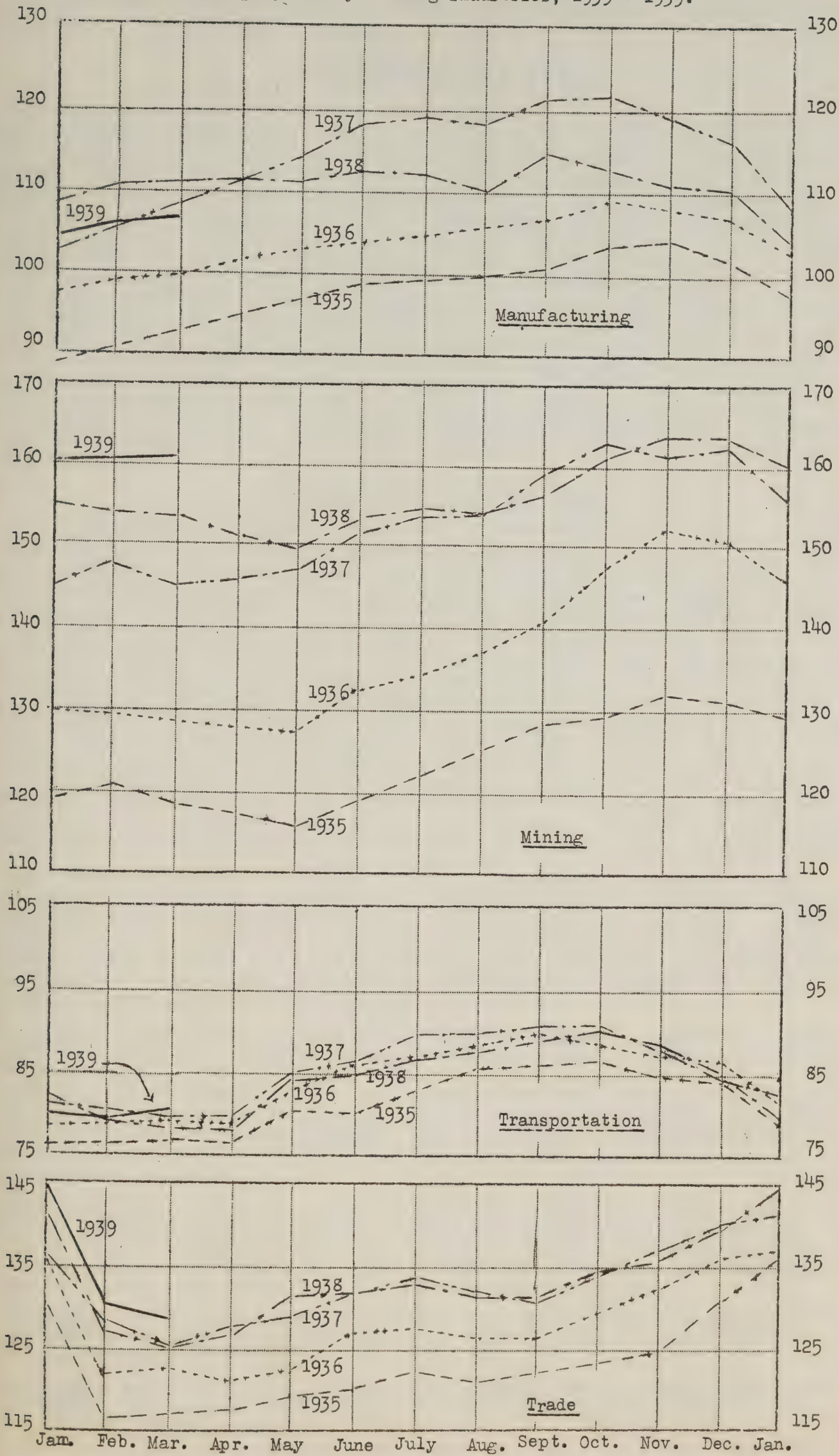
Transportation.-- Employment in transportation showed an upward movement at the beginning of March, contrary to the seasonal trend in the late winter of the years since 1920. Improvement was noted on steam railways, in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring; in some cases, the gains were probably partly due to conditions resulting from snowfalls. The labour forces of the 494 co-operating branches and employers were enlarged from 96,021 persons at Feb. 1, to 97,088 at Mar. 1, 1939, when the index, at 80.3, was slightly higher than at the same date of 1938; a loss had then been noted in the transportation group as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Employment in this industry advanced, 113,310 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 1,211 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 107,353. Highway and railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, largely due to snow-clearing operations. Building work, however, was slacker. The construction index, standing at 14.3 at the latest date, was many points higher than at the beginning of March in 1938, when a small reduction had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Services.-- A further slackening was noted in the service group, in which 580 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 28,203 workers, compared with 28,407 in the preceding month. A loss had also been recorded at Mar. 1, 1938, but the index was then slightly lower.

Trade.-- Retail trade showed considerably reduced activity, while employment in wholesale establishments also declined. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,937 in the personnel of the 1,822 firms furnishing data, who had 115,397 workers, compared with 117,334 at Feb. 1. A rather smaller contraction had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 126.0, as compared with 128.9 at the latest date.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935 - 1939.



Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at Jan. 16, 1939, showed a decline as compared with Dec. 12, 1938. A marked reduction in employment normally occurs in January in many industries owing to a temporary slackening in activity after Christmas. The effects of this seasonal decline were accentuated at Jan. 16 by the severe weather which restricted outdoor employment at that date. Among workers aged 16 to 64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 14.3 at Jan. 16, 1939, as compared with 12.9 at Dec. 12, 1938, and 13.2 at Jan. 17, 1938. Among insured persons of all classes, the percentage idle was 14.1, compared with 12.7 at Dec. 12, 1938. It is provisionally estimated that at Jan. 16, 1939, the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,079,000; this was 184,000 less than at Dec. 12, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, was about 50,000 less than at Jan. 17, 1938. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed, exclusive of agriculture, fell to 1,897,000 at Feb. 13, a reduction of 142,000 from January, while the number of insured persons employed in Great Britain (exclusive of agriculture) rose by 135,000 to 11,419,000. The improvement indicated in these figures was greater than usual at the time of year, considerably exceeding that reported from January to February in 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, seasonal declines in employment in retail stores, factories and construction were primary factors contributing to the decrease of approximately 880,000 workers engaged in non-agricultural industries in January. This decline was only slightly larger than that which took place from December, 1936 to January, 1937, and is much smaller than the unusually sharp decline from December, 1937, to January, 1938. About 100,000 fewer workers were employed in January in non-agricultural industries than a year ago at this time. Employment in retail stores always shows a large reduction after the peak of the Christmas trade, and factory employment normally declines from December to January. This year the January curtailment in employment in both factories and stores conformed to about the usual seasonal pattern, indicating a well-sustained basic level of activity. The number of workers employed by Class 1 railroads was reduced by 14,000. In private building construction, the decline was slightly less than the average for January in recent years, while highway and street work was considerably curtailed. Telephone and telegraph companies and insurance and brokerage offices reported small employment gains.

The decrease of 2.1 p.c. in factory employment indicates the release of approximately 150,000 wage-earners, accompanied by a decrease of 3.9 p.c. in factory payrolls, representing a loss of \$6,500,000 in aggregate weekly wages. These decreases represent about the usual January reduction. The index of factory employment for January (89.3 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was 1.7 p.c. above the level of January, 1938, when a sharp reduction in industrial activity was underway. The index of factory payrolls (83.2 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was 10.9 p.c. higher than a year ago.

Gains in employment were reported by ^{only} 19 of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed; the durable goods and non-durable groups each showed a two p.c. decrease in employment between December, 1938, and January, 1939.

New York.— Factory employment in New York State more than recovered in February from the seasonal loss sustained in January, and the indexes of employment and payrolls rose to their highest points since November, 1937, according to statements received by the State Department of Labor from 2,034 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 85,028 persons in February.

Massachusetts.— Reports from 1,789 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal decrease of 1.1 p.c. in employment in January, 1939, as compared with December, 1938; their staffs aggregated 267,168. The number of wage-earners employed in Massachusetts factories in January, 1939, was 5.5 p.c. greater than in January, 1938.

Illinois.— The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 6,838 employers, showing a decrease of four p.c. in the employment they afforded in January, 1939, as compared with December, 1938.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", factory employment declined .9 p.c. between December and January, but preliminary tabulations for February show marked recovery in manufacturing.

TABLE I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.2	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1939.

100.0 7.2 31.2 41.7 11.8 8.1

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Québec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1939.

15.2 1.6 13.0 1.4 3.1 1.9 3.7 3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1939.

100.0 53.1 3.1 7.2 2.1 9.5 11.0 2.8 11.2

Note:— The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	53.1	107.0	106.0	110.5	107.6	99.5	92.7	86.5
Animal products - edible	2.3	119.6	122.2	119.6	117.8	107.2	101.7	96.0
Fur and products	.2	87.7	77.9	82.0	81.2	81.3	75.4	71.8
Leather and products	2.2	111.7	107.1	108.4	114.2	111.7	104.0	97.0
Boots and shoes	1.5	114.8	110.5	113.5	118.2	116.3	108.4	105.1
Lumber and products	3.8	72.7	69.8	74.5	71.6	65.9	63.3	59.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	61.1	58.8	61.7	59.3	55.3	51.2	48.0
Furniture	.7	84.1	84.3	84.1	86.0	77.6	72.1	72.9
Other lumber products	1.1	100.7	93.5	107.4	98.7	89.7	93.4	85.1
Musical instruments	.1	39.8	47.4	42.5	44.4	42.0	33.0	33.2
Plant products - edible	3.1	104.2	105.1	103.1	100.4	96.7	90.9	88.0
Pulp and paper products	6.3	104.9	103.7	103.8	103.9	96.3	91.1	88.2
Pulp and paper	2.6	90.2	87.0	92.2	95.1	84.8	78.4	75.6
Paper products	1.0	130.9	130.5	129.6	127.4	114.5	106.4	100.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	114.9	115.7	110.1	107.3	105.3	102.6	100.8
Rubber products	1.3	103.6	102.1	98.5	101.1	95.5	94.1	91.0
Textile products	10.1	119.8	117.5	124.6	124.5	116.9	110.1	106.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	127.9	128.0	136.6	139.3	132.3	125.7	122.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	93.9	93.7	100.2	100.5	93.8	86.8	88.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	128.5	129.2	137.6	147.5	139.7	133.9	132.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	494.7	501.6	530.4	545.5	519.0	509.3	460.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	118.7	117.4	124.4	124.1	123.0	114.9	116.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	116.3	111.4	120.3	115.7	105.9	97.7	91.7
Other textile products	1.0	108.0	103.9	101.3	107.1	94.8	93.8	90.6
Tobacco	1.3	163.8	160.2	150.1	123.7	138.8	118.5	119.9
Beverages	.8	159.9	159.4	153.8	150.2	129.9	120.9	120.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	153.6	155.0	158.3	145.5	132.5	123.2	116.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	71.7	70.9	76.1	76.7	67.5	55.5	55.5
Electric light and power	1.5	123.9	125.3	116.0	112.3	111.5	105.8	104.7
Electrical apparatus	1.6	123.9	125.7	142.0	127.9	115.9	105.2	97.5
Iron and steel products	12.0	94.6	94.3	105.3	101.4	90.6	82.9	70.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	114.2	118.3	126.6	128.1	110.6	91.8	83.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	114.2	112.8	127.5	117.1	98.0	85.5	71.1
Agricultural implements	.5	62.6	62.9	81.1	67.5	65.5	56.0	44.1
Land vehicles	5.3	90.3	90.0	100.3	98.5	91.3	88.4	74.6
Automobiles and parts	2.1	151.3	150.0	161.2	161.8	135.8	152.0	96.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	62.2	53.1	77.9	63.8	63.5	65.1	45.4
Heating appliances	.4	118.7	106.4	110.1	116.6	99.6	88.5	82.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	97.1	99.4	118.5	102.8	81.8	63.0	50.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	98.5	102.1	116.1	111.9	98.6	88.4	70.7
Other iron and steel products	1.9	98.0	97.2	102.9	100.6	85.9	77.3	70.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	152.6	151.3	153.4	143.8	127.1	114.2	99.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	146.3	147.3	149.6	139.3	130.2	126.7	128.3
Miscellaneous	.5	134.2	131.7	133.0	124.2	117.7	114.2	102.8
LOGGING	3.1	108.8	143.0	212.7	193.3	147.0	166.9	153.3
MINING	7.3	160.9	160.5	153.9	145.8	129.1	118.8	108.9
Coal	2.5	93.4	93.5	94.3	93.8	92.1	91.5	94.4
Metallic ores	4.0	334.6	333.3	307.4	280.6	234.9	204.6	163.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	117.7	116.8	116.6	111.2	89.8	77.0	71.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	80.8	81.2	82.2	80.8	77.7	77.5	76.7
Telegraphs	.5	88.6	89.8	90.8	90.3	85.6	85.6	81.9
Telephones	1.6	78.7	78.8	79.9	78.3	75.6	75.4	75.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.5	80.3	79.4	79.0	79.6	78.9	76.5	78.0
Street railways and cartage	2.7	119.8	119.6	110.4	115.6	113.6	108.2	109.5
Steam railways	5.6	72.6	71.6	73.8	72.5	72.7	69.8	70.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	64.6	63.5	62.8	65.7	63.3	66.1	70.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.0	94.3	89.4	71.4	52.8	78.2	94.2	100.8
Building	1.7	43.3	44.2	44.9	32.7	52.1	43.3	36.8
Highway	6.6	177.3	172.9	108.8	67.9	112.6	183.4	202.1
Railway	2.7	68.9	57.2	63.2	59.3	72.9	63.0	72.3
SERVICES	2.7	128.5	129.5	127.1	118.9	117.5	111.7	109.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	124.8	125.2	122.5	110.6	113.6	108.9	107.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	134.9	136.8	134.3	130.5	120.9	113.6	109.6
TRADE	11.2	128.9	131.0	126.0	126.1	123.1	116.7	112.5
Retail	8.3	133.5	136.3	130.7	132.6	130.4	122.5	118.7
Wholesale	2.9	117.5	118.3	115.5	111.2	106.3	103.1	98.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	106.5	106.5	107.8	102.8	98.9	96.4	92.7

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Maritime -								
Provinces								
Manufacturing	32.5	90.4	90.4	100.8	102.9	95.3	89.3	81.6
Lumber products	4.0	67.7	67.5	65.9	74.9	64.5	70.5	60.4
Pulp and paper	5.4	145.8	128.9	158.1	156.9	144.5	134.0	131.0
Textile products	3.7	75.4	75.6	85.3	85.9	87.5	83.6	82.8
Iron and steel	10.2	92.0	94.2	116.3	116.3	111.0	97.8	84.3
Other manufactures	9.2	88.9	93.1	92.4	94.2	82.6	77.8	72.3
Logging	4.6	153.5	216.4	247.7	275.2	145.9	185.3	242.1
Mining	22.1	110.1	109.4	112.6	108.3	104.4	103.3	109.2
Communications	2.5	85.6	86.5	86.0	82.9	81.3	78.1	78.7
Transportation	14.8	95.5	94.3	102.6	102.4	99.0	97.9	108.7
Construction	11.9	95.5	77.8	89.0	73.1	103.6	95.0	116.7
Services	1.9	165.5	167.6	164.3	156.3	148.9	148.0	144.5
Trade	9.7	124.5	123.3	122.3	120.4	112.7	107.1	105.2
Maritimes-								
Quebec								
All Industries	100.0	101.2	100.5	108.3	106.6	101.7	98.6	103.2
Manufacturing	55.6	108.5	107.0	112.5	107.8	101.4	93.0	88.6
Lumber products	2.6	76.4	71.3	81.0	74.1	68.4	66.8	64.5
Pulp and paper	7.3	99.0	99.5	96.8	96.9	88.7	83.3	80.6
Textile products	16.6	133.6	130.5	139.6	135.8	124.8	115.5	110.4
Iron and steel	8.3	80.8	80.1	93.7	89.0	82.8	70.5	64.7
Other manufactures	20.8	117.2	116.2	117.0	110.1	107.4	99.6	95.7
Logging	3.4	126.9	186.8	308.4	312.2	207.4	258.6	232.4
Mining	3.7	260.7	253.1	233.9	222.6	153.6	123.5	108.0
Communications	1.6	73.8	74.0	74.5	74.2	70.3	70.1	70.4
Transportation	7.8	74.7	68.9	69.3	68.1	69.2	70.7	72.8
Construction	16.9	137.1	136.0	72.1	40.5	49.7	52.3	58.9
Services	2.4	112.6	113.3	112.9	103.4	97.5	96.6	94.7
Trade	8.6	138.4	141.1	133.9	134.3	127.3	123.3	125.7
Quebec -								
Ontario								
All Industries	100.0	112.8	113.0	110.1	102.5	95.1	91.3	89.1
Manufacturing	63.4	109.6	108.9	112.9	110.9	101.3	95.1	87.4
Lumber products	3.1	60.4	59.8	63.8	65.4	61.3	59.2	54.8
Pulp and paper	6.8	106.9	106.4	104.5	103.4	97.4	93.0	90.3
Textile products	10.3	109.6	107.5	112.9	116.3	111.9	107.5	106.2
Iron and steel	17.3	106.0	105.0	115.3	111.5	95.9	90.4	72.3
Other manufactures	25.9	125.4	125.4	125.8	121.5	112.5	103.1	98.7
Logging	2.2	101.1	138.1	231.8	192.5	159.1	156.9	138.4
Mining	6.0	262.6	262.6	245.4	230.1	201.1	171.4	142.2
Communications	1.9	76.1	76.1	79.4	78.0	74.0	73.8	73.9
Transportation	6.1	71.6	74.4	73.1	73.2	72.7	67.7	68.0
Construction	7.1	81.9	73.5	79.0	58.6	91.3	147.8	158.9
Services	2.7	151.9	153.4	152.3	141.6	145.0	137.6	135.4
Trade	10.6	134.8	137.3	132.8	132.7	127.3	125.2	118.8
Ontario -								
All Industries	100.0	109.1	109.2	113.7	108.9	103.8	103.5	97.8
Prairie								
Provinces								
Manufacturing	31.2	100.3	100.6	102.2	100.7	95.0	88.1	84.6
Lumber products	2.5	105.1	90.1	100.8	83.9	75.3	72.3	74.9
Pulp and paper	3.1	98.8	102.5	94.1	93.8	90.9	84.8	84.1
Textile products	2.4	128.2	130.7	130.4	135.5	115.2	108.2	103.5
Iron and steel	10.1	76.6	78.1	84.3	80.7	78.1	72.3	69.5
Other manufactures	13.1	124.3	125.0	122.4	125.5	118.2	109.0	102.7
Logging	2.3	172.4	162.3	190.0	157.1	147.6	195.4	127.8
Mining	9.4	131.2	131.9	120.9	118.8	116.0	110.8	103.3
Communications	2.7	86.2	86.9	85.4	84.4	84.0	86.0	82.4
Transportation	19.6	87.7	87.6	85.8	87.1	86.9	82.3	81.5
Construction	10.3	53.4	50.6	49.6	48.6	74.4	62.2	63.5
Services	3.5	111.5	113.5	104.4	102.0	101.4	89.6	86.1
Trade	21.0	112.9	113.9	109.3	110.1	117.6	102.1	97.0
Prairies-								
British								
Columbia								
All Industries	100.0	94.3	93.9	92.2	91.3	95.1	87.2	83.8
Manufacturing	41.5	101.1	98.1	100.5	93.7	86.1	81.9	76.5
Lumber products	13.4	84.5	81.5	83.9	76.0	70.5	62.9	59.7
Pulp and paper	5.6	104.1	94.9	113.2	120.8	107.2	100.5	93.0
Textile products	1.4	131.2	127.9	128.9	126.2	114.7	103.5	92.5
Iron and steel	3.9	85.0	87.3	89.0	80.0	68.4	64.4	63.1
Other manufactures	17.2	121.4	119.0	115.8	105.4	99.4	100.4	92.7
Logging	6.0	69.0	70.3	69.2	36.5	61.5	64.7	59.0
Mining	11.0	109.7	112.2	108.4	98.2	87.1	88.7	73.8
Communications	3.5	106.1	107.3	105.7	101.8	98.8	98.1	92.9
Transportation	13.2	91.3	91.7	86.1	91.7	86.3	84.8	85.1
Construction	9.3	69.4	68.1	74.8	68.8	122.4	134.1	124.2
Services	4.0	115.0	112.9	108.3	101.2	98.5	94.3	92.0
Trade	11.5	128.1	133.5	129.6	128.3	118.5	113.4	105.0
B.C. -								
All Industries	100.0	96.7	96.2	96.2	89.2	92.4	91.9	85.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1939	Feb.1 1939	Mar.1 1938	Mar.1 1937	Mar.1 1936	Mar.1 1935	Mar.1 1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.4	102.5	100.6	106.5	101.1	95.9	88.1	83.6
Plant products - edible	4.2	114.0	115.1	112.5	97.6	100.2	100.1	94.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	113.2	113.4	107.0	105.7	102.3	100.0	98.7
Textiles	15.6	118.2	113.2	120.4	113.3	101.8	96.8	91.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	111.8	109.1	114.1	107.7	131.1	118.3	116.3
Iron and steel	12.8	79.6	78.3	91.5	87.0	80.6	66.7	62.0
Other manufactures	20.4	104.5	103.2	106.8	102.8	94.8	88.8	84.3
Communications	2.4	63.2	63.5	64.1	64.1	62.1	62.8	63.9
Transportation	7.8	81.2	78.6	72.5	72.4	75.2	84.6	81.8
Construction	9.1	89.6	113.7	56.9	36.8	34.1	56.5	49.4
Trade	14.5	133.4	135.1	126.7	126.7	121.0	115.6	120.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	101.4	102.6	98.5	92.6	87.5	86.3	82.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	50.7	103.3	101.4	106.4	99.8	98.1	95.3	94.6
Leather products	15.4	101.0	97.4	102.9	105.1	109.0	107.2	107.1
Other manufactures	35.3	104.4	103.1	107.9	97.4	93.1	89.9	88.8
Transportation	11.3	102.5	93.6	84.8	79.9	87.9	92.6	104.7
Construction	18.7	269.0	275.7	77.4	56.7	87.0	89.9	82.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	117.9	117.0	99.7	92.7	93.3	94.0	93.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.0	105.3	105.1	106.0	102.9	95.8	91.3	86.7
Plant products - edible	5.7	113.2	110.9	109.6	108.0	103.5	100.0	99.3
Printing and publishing	9.5	126.5	129.3	125.5	122.0	115.7	109.7	104.5
Textiles	11.1	91.5	88.9	92.7	95.3	89.3	88.9	89.0
Iron and steel	10.8	96.8	96.0	100.7	93.5	81.6	76.3	60.8
Other manufactures	26.9	107.9	108.7	108.3	104.1	98.1	92.2	89.8
Communications	2.6	66.7	66.6	67.0	65.8	64.2	66.0	68.1
Transportation	5.5	91.5	92.0	92.8	92.2	90.9	85.7	86.4
Construction	2.1	46.7	47.3	54.4	46.3	54.2	45.3	67.6
Trade	21.0	125.2	127.2	123.3	125.4	121.4	120.0	116.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.3	105.7	105.6	103.2	97.8	94.0	91.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	43.9	91.0	92.2	93.1	90.2	89.0	86.5	80.5
Lumber products	3.1	38.1	45.3	43.8	37.0	41.9	41.0	40.5
Pulp and paper	16.3	96.6	95.8	95.1	91.0	87.7	91.5	84.5
Other manufactures	24.5	105.8	106.2	109.3	108.6	107.0	99.0	92.0
Construction	14.0	136.4	107.3	91.3	97.8	149.4	142.1	148.1
Trade	22.3	137.3	137.1	130.2	128.8	117.5	115.8	109.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	105.3	103.1	99.7	99.8	101.4	99.0	96.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.6	97.9	97.4	107.4	104.9	96.8	84.6	79.8
Textiles	17.4	85.4	85.2	87.0	90.5	88.9	85.2	88.6
Electrical apparatus	9.6	97.9	98.2	121.3	114.2	102.6	89.8	79.6
Iron and steel	30.5	94.6	95.7	110.6	103.0	93.3	71.2	66.4
Other manufactures	25.1	114.5	110.9	115.7	116.8	106.5	101.3	91.4
Construction	2.7	53.8	45.3	43.6	47.6	46.0	44.8	49.6
Trade	9.1	122.1	124.8	132.0	127.1	123.2	115.0	99.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.4	96.9	106.1	103.7	97.1	85.8	81.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.3	154.1	155.7	168.9	162.3	126.5	140.4	104.3
Iron and steel	66.6	152.6	154.1	174.8	168.4	126.6	147.3	99.5
Other manufactures	20.7	159.3	161.2	146.8	140.0	126.1	115.1	121.6
Construction	1.4	30.0	33.0	46.6	31.1	29.2	21.6	20.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	139.1	140.5	153.1	146.8	117.7	127.0	97.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.8	93.2	94.8	97.0	97.9	93.7	88.4	84.3
Animal products - edible	5.4	114.9	118.8	124.8	129.5	119.1	116.4	110.7
Printing and publishing	5.9	101.0	107.7	95.0	95.5	95.4	90.7	92.3
Textiles	6.3	136.1	135.2	133.6	140.5	122.5	111.8	107.9
Iron and steel	16.9	70.1	72.6	80.8	79.2	77.4	70.5	68.0
Other manufactures	14.3	109.2	107.1	104.9	106.9	103.8	102.1	93.7
Transportation	10.1	76.7	76.5	77.1	79.2	72.7	73.4	71.1
Construction	2.4	32.9	29.4	30.5	37.1	72.3	25.9	26.0
Trade	30.6	95.9	95.7	94.4	95.2	109.2	90.8	86.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	88.5	89.1	89.6	90.8	94.1	83.3	79.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.4	113.3	112.6	113.0	108.8	95.1	86.5	82.0
Lumber products	9.0	80.5	80.3	83.3	83.1	64.3	57.3	52.0
Other manufactures	31.4	128.2	127.3	126.5	120.5	109.2	100.0	95.8
Communications	7.2	105.9	106.0	105.5	103.4	98.6	97.6	91.6
Transportation	17.8	103.9	105.3	91.6	105.2	100.9	91.7	94.1
Construction	4.9	44.0	41.1	47.4	41.8	54.2	49.9	35.5
Services	7.1	119.5	117.2	111.7	104.2	99.3	94.5	92.4
Trade	22.6	130.6	135.0	133.0	132.9	123.8	117.5	105.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.4	106.7	104.2	103.8	96.9	90.0	84.1

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

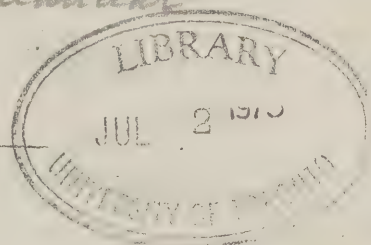
THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

*Employment in financial
organizations*



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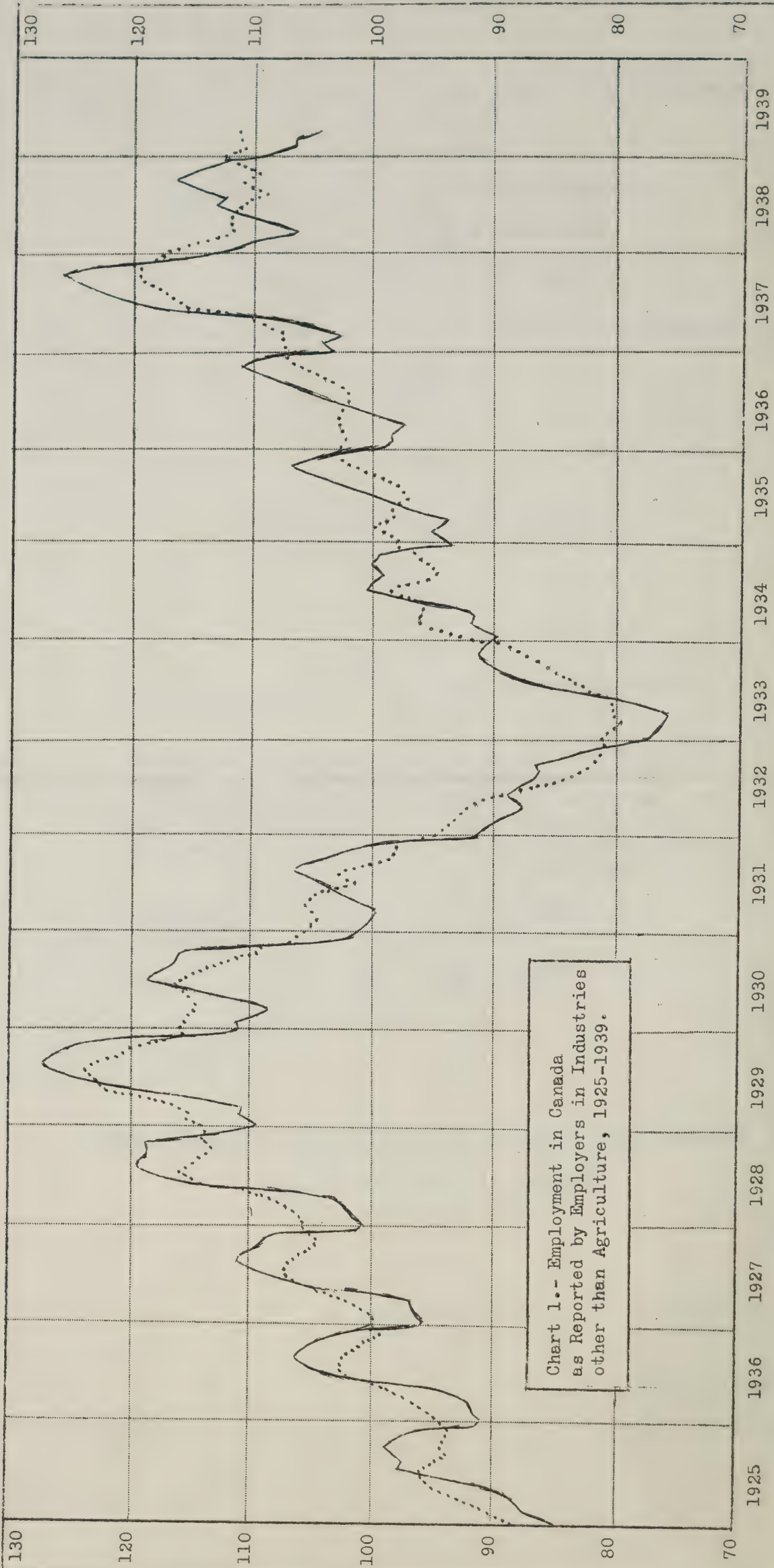


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada
as Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued April 28, 1939

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment at April 1 showed considerable curtailment of a seasonal character, according to information tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,493 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,015,632 persons, compared with 1,031,679 in the preceding month. This reduction of 16,047 workers lowered the index from 106.5 at March 1, 1939, to 104.9 at the date under review, when it showed little change from that of 105.0 at April 1, 1938. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

The trend of employment at April 1 in sixteen of the eighteen preceding years for which statistics are available has been downward; the decline ordinarily results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging operations in the Eastern and Central Provinces, before any appreciable number of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general contraction at the latest date was very slightly less than the average recorded at April 1 in the years since 1920, and has been considerably exceeded on several occasions in recent years, notably by the reductions indicated at the beginning of April in 1938, 1935 and 1930. After adjustment for seasonal variation the index at the latest date stood at 111.1, compared with 111.0 at March 1, 1939.

There was important shrinkage in logging at April 1, 1939, when 13,046 men were released from work in the woods; this decline was substantially smaller than that recorded at the same date last spring, but approximated the average loss at April 1 in the years since 1920. Mining was also seasonally quiet, and there was a falling-off in transportation and on railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing showed some slight improvement and there were also additions to staffs in highway work, in services and trade.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5. .

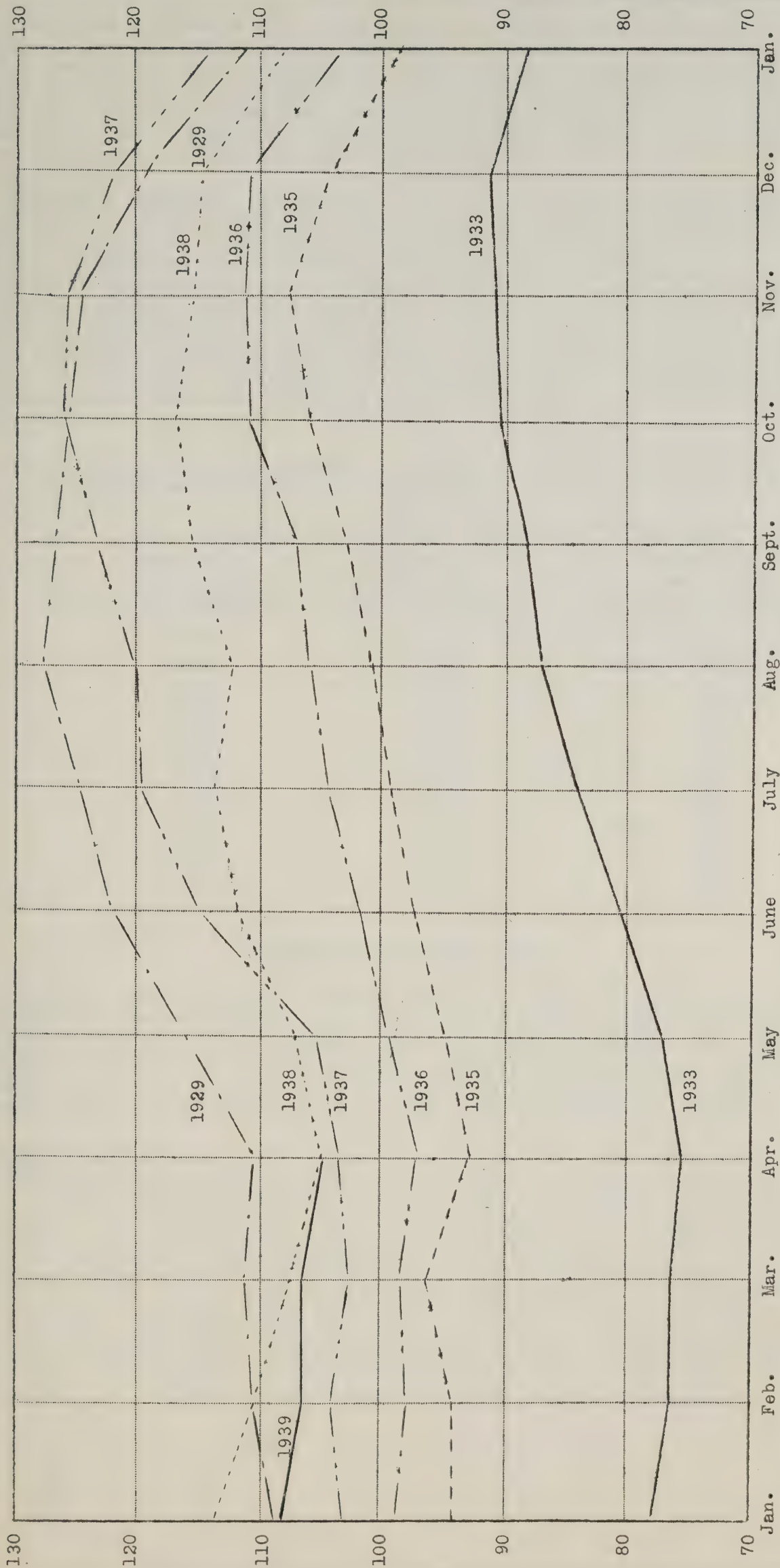
Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at April 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1939, 104.9; 1938, 105.0; 1937, 103.0; 1936, 97.4; 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4 and 1928, 102.3.

For April 1, 1938, statistics had been received from 10,450 firms, whose employees had numbered 1,001,970, as compared with 1,029,001 in the preceding month. The index had then stood at 105.0.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock exchange operators. For April 1, 415 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 32,909 persons, compared with 32,930 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the April 1, survey of employment to 1,048,541, and slightly raises the index to 105.0. Comparable data for April 1, 1938, are not available.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while also according to the definition given in the census volume, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job.

The latest estimates (for February) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in February of other years. The number at work was also higher than in February of the years, 1931 to 1937, but was lower than in that month of 1938, being also less than in 1929 and 1930. The number unemployed, though lower than in any February in the period, 1932-1935, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, exceeding the figure for February, 1938. As compared with January, 1939, there was a seasonal increase of some 6,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion; this increase in unemployment over the preceding month was considerably smaller than that of 33,000 recorded in February, 1938, over January of the same year.

The following shows the estimates for February, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in each of the years since 1927:-

February	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,684	2,193	491
1938	2,661	2,225	436
1937	2,571	2,116	455
1936	2,509	2,037	472
1935	2,517	1,986	531
1934	2,539	1,965	574
1933	2,354	1,641	713
1932	2,461	1,858	603
1931	2,475	2,062	413
1930	2,586	2,263	323
1929	2,428	2,282	146
1928	2,201	2,100	101

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces showed seasonal declines on a large scale at April 1, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia there was an upward movement. The general level of employment in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was slightly higher than at the same date of 1938; in the remaining provinces, however, this comparison was unfavourable. In most cases, the variation from last April was small.

Maritime Provinces. - There was a large seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces; improvement was reported in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but in New Brunswick considerable curtailment was indicated. The 814 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 74,500 persons at March 1 to 73,458 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 1,900 men being released from bush work, while employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance moderately declined. On the other hand, manufacturing reported important gains, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel factories. Transportation and retail trade also showed an advance. Employment generally was not so brisk as at the beginning of April, 1938, although more pronounced losses had then been reported; statements for April 1 of last year were received from 715 firms employing 74,901 workers, 3,374 fewer than at March 1, 1938. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

Relative
Weight

Index Numbers (1926=100)

Provinces	Apr. 1 1939	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938
P.E. Island	2.3	: 88.3	83.8	79.2	92.2	85.4	95.0	106.6	112.7	: 80.0
Nova Scotia	61.4	: 114.7	112.6	107.8	121.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	122.2	: 115.6
New Brunswick	36.3	: 82.3	88.3	92.9	95.8	97.2	100.3	102.8	102.4	: 90.5
Maritimes	100.0	: 99.7	101.2	100.5	109.2	109.8	112.6	114.5	113.2	: 103.6

Quebec.— Manufacturing, shipping, services, and trade showed moderately heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing, though rather small, extended to most industrial divisions, the tobacco and mineral product groups being the exceptions. On the other hand, mining, transportation, construction and logging reported large declines. Data were tabulated from 2,828 establishments in Quebec, with 310,584 employees, as against 320,258 at March 1. The index, at 109.4 at April 1, 1939, was two points higher than at the same date of last year, although the curtailment then indicated had been on a smaller scale. The trend has been retrogressive in sixteen of the eighteen previous Aprils for which information is available; the decrease at the latest date exceeded the average recorded at this time of year, but was much smaller than that reported at April 1 in 1934, 1935 or 1936.

At April 1, 1938, statistics had been furnished by 2,521 employers, whose pay-rolls had included 299,694 men and women, as compared with 307,213 in the preceding month.

Ontario.— Employment showed a contraction in Ontario, where 5,026 firms had reduced their forces by 4,926 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 426,204 at April 1. A decidedly greater loss had been registered by the 4,630 employers making returns for the same date in 1938, when their staffs had aggregated 428,027; however, employment was then at a higher level, the index standing at 109.6, compared with 108.0 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in fifteen of the eighteen previous years for which data are available; the reduction at the date under review approximated the average.

Manufacturing showed a falling-off at the first of April, notably in tobacco factories, while curtailment was also indicated in the pulp and paper, textile and electric light and power divisions. On the other hand, food, beverage, rubber, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and some other factories reported heightened activity; little general change took place in iron and steel works. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, road construction and maintenance, services and trade showed improvement. Logging, however, released a large number of workers as the season's operations drew to a close, and railway construction and maintenance was also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.— As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at April 1; the reduction, though rather smaller than that noted at the same date in 1938, exceeded the average loss indicated in the early spring in the last eighteen years. The index, at 91.7 at the latest date, was slightly higher than at April 1, 1938. Most of the decrease at the beginning of April in the present year was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging, but construction, transportation and manufacturing were also slacker. On the other hand, services and trade also afforded rather more employment. The working forces of the 1,664 co-operating employers aggregated 118,337 persons, compared with 121,778 at March 1. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below:

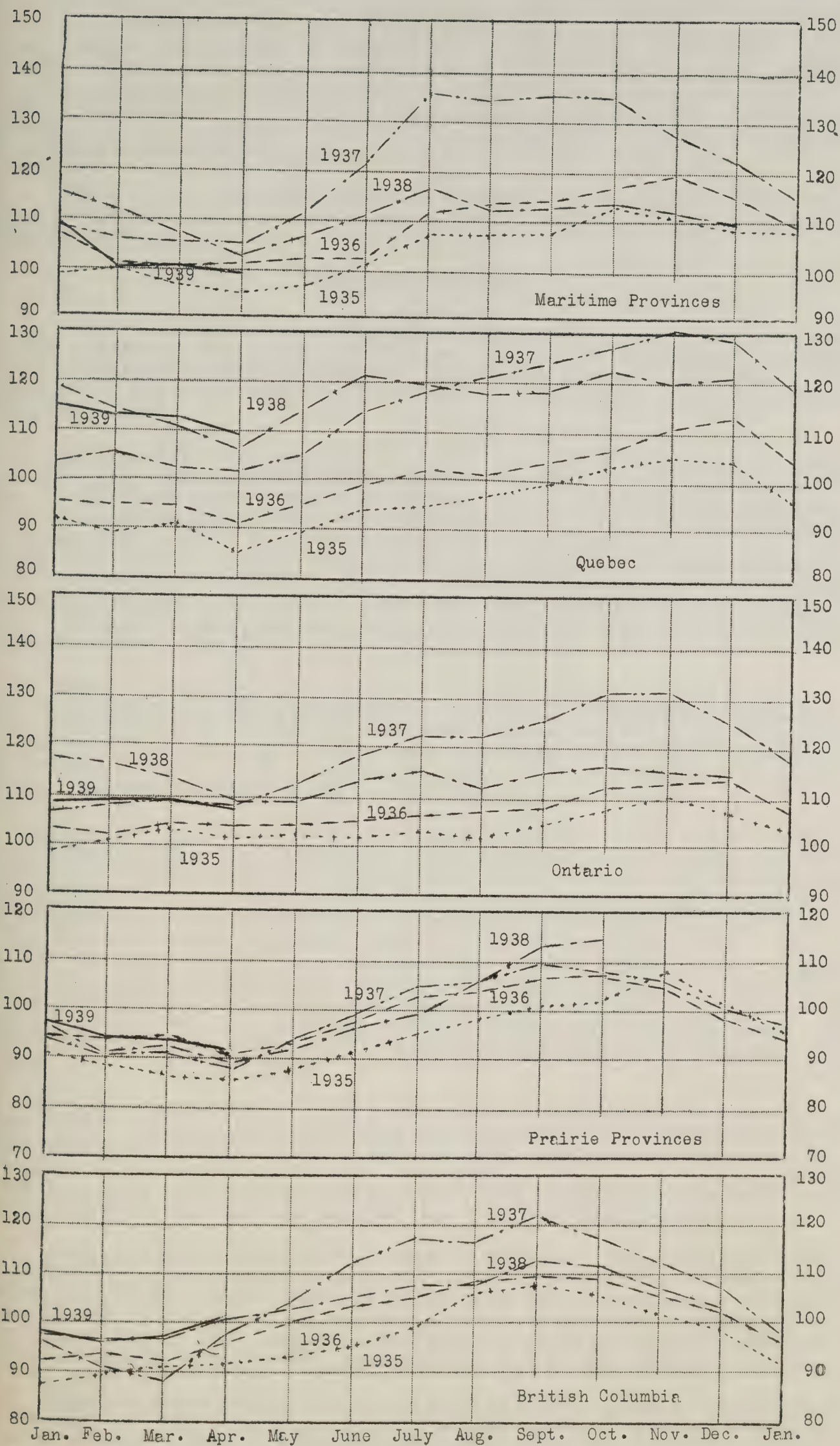
Relative
Weight

Index Numbers (1926=100).

Provinces	Apr. 1 1939	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938
Manitoba	46.4	: 88.9	89.6	89.2	91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	: 89.2
Saskatchewan	20.8	: 91.9	96.9	96.0	99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	: 87.4
Alberta	32.8	: 95.8	99.6	99.9	103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	: 91.0
Prairies	100.0	: 91.7	94.3	93.9	97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	: 89.4

The establishments furnishing information at the same date of last year had numbered 1,503, with a personnel of 114,126.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1939



British Columbia.- A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,161 firms with 87,049 employees, or 3,036 more than in their last report. The increase greatly exceeded that noted, on the average, at April 1 in previous years of the record, although it was smaller than the gain recorded at the same date of last spring. The volume of employment reported was practically the same as at April 1, 1938, when it was larger than in the early spring of any other year since 1930. There was improvement at the date under review in manufacturing (especially of lumber products), and in logging, construction and trade. At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,081 co-operating establishments had reported 85,222 employees, compared with 81,832 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935, the curves being plotted from the index numbers in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated. The gains in Montreal and Toronto were considerable. The movement was also favourable in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, in Windsor, little general change was noted, while Winnipeg firms reported moderate curtailment of operations from March 1, 1939.

Montreal. There was an advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,656 firms who reported 157,774 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 156,460 at March 1. This increase was seasonal in character and approximated the average gain at April 1 in preceding years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1938. Manufacturing generally showed improvement at April 1, 1939, from the preceding month, textile and iron and steel plants reporting the greatest increases in personnel. Services, trade and construction also afforded rather more employment, but transportation was quieter. The 1,447 establishments from which returns were received for April 1, 1938, had reported 151,472 employees, compared with 148,340 in the preceding month; the index then was slightly lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation was slacker. There was an increase of 36 in the working forces of the 206 employers making returns, who had 16,514 on their payrolls at April 1. A small gain had also been reported by the 177 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1938, whose staffs aggregated 13,418; the index, at 100.4, was then much lower than that of 118.1 at the latest date.

Toronto.- Toronto businessmen reported improvement over the preceding month, the additions to staffs largely exceeding those reported at April 1, 1938. Most of the betterment as compared with the preceding month occurred in trade, although services and transportation also afforded more employment; within the factory group, increases in textile, mineral product, clay, glass and stone and other divisions were more than offset by losses in printing and publishing, iron and steel and some other classes. The working forces of the 1,711 employers furnishing statistics totalled 135,196 persons, compared with 134,303 in the preceding month. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the corresponding date of last year, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 1,574 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 132,297 men and women. The index at April 1, 1939, stood at 106.1, as compared with 106.0 at the beginning of April in 1938.

Ottawa.- Improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being gains in manufacturing and construction. Transportation, on the other hand, was quieter. An aggregate staff of 14,618 workers was employed by the 225 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 14,359 in their last report. The index, at 107.3, was several points higher than that of 101.7 at the same date of last year, when a similar increase had been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 202 firms with 13,498 employees.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed recovery, particularly in the iron and steel division; there was also an upward movement in trade, while building contractors released some members of their staffs. Returns were tabulated from 322 employers with 32,109 persons on their pay lists, or 496 more than at March 1. The level of employment was lower than at April 1, 1938, although a much smaller advance had then been indicated by the 296 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 34,298 men and women.

Windsor.- Little general change took place in Windsor at April 1, according to data received from 197 firms employing 19,214 men and women, as against 19,202 in the beginning of March. Manufacturing was rather slacker, while the non-manufacturing

divisions reported some improvement. Employment on the whole was in smaller volume than in April of last year; 187 concerns had then reported 20,331 persons on their staffs.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a further falling-off; the payrolls of the 521 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 38,311 workers, as compared with 38,395 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was rather more active, there being moderate gains in a number of industries, while construction was quieter. No general change had been noted at April 1, 1938, when information had been received from 487 firms with 38,639 employees; the index was then slightly higher, standing at 89.6, as compared with 88.3 at the date under review.

Vancouver.- Improvement was reported in Vancouver, according to 506 establishments with a staff of 35,504, as compared with 35,228 in the preceding month. There was a decline in transportation, but manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A smaller increase had been recorded at the beginning of April of last year, and employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 107.4 at the latest date, compared with 104.6 at April 1, 1938, when the 460 co-operating employers had reported 33,889 men and women on their paylists.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further slight improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the gain being considerably smaller than the average increase from March 1 to April 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Additions to staffs at the date under review were recorded in iron and steel, food, textile, rubber, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal, fur, leather and musical instrument factories. On the other hand, declines were indicated in the lumber, pulp and paper and tobacco divisions, those of a seasonal character in the last-named being on a large scale. Statements were received from 6,283 manufacturers, employing 546,555 operatives, as compared with 546,327 in the preceding month. The index stood at 107.1, compared with 107.0 at the beginning of March, while at April 1, 1938, it was 110.8.

Since the general increase in factory employment was below the average gain at this date in previous years for which statistics are available, the seasonally-corrected index declined, falling from 109.3 at March 1, to 108.0 at the beginning of April, 1939.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1 in the years since 1927, - (average 1926=100):- 1939, 107.1; 1938, 110.8; 1937, 110.8; 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5; and 1928, 106.6.

A brief review of the situation at April 1, 1938, shows that the 6,040 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 563,660 workers, an increase of 1,082 in comparison with their March 1, 1938, payrolls.

Logging.- Continued and larger losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 420 of which reduced their payrolls from 31,637 men at March 1, to 18,591 at the date under review; the number laid-off was about average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of over twice as many workers, but the index then was many points higher than at April 1, 1939, when it stood at 64.0.

Mining.- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, and there was also a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarrying and other non-metallic mining showed a slight gain; 438 mine operators reported 72,842 employees, compared with 74,462 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in rather greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available, despite the fact that seasonal loss recorded at April 1, 1939, was unusually large.

Communications.- Information was received from 86 communication companies and branches employing 21,686 workers, or 96 more than in the preceding month. Telephones and telegraphs both showed a little improvement. The index number stood at 81.2 at the latest date, or 1.3 points lower than at April 1, 1938.

Transportation.- There was a slight advance in employment in shipping, while the steam railway and the street railway and storage divisions were quieter. The working

forces of the 505 co-operating employers aggregated 95,997 persons, compared with 97,261 in the preceding month. The tendency in the transportation group at April 1 in the last eighteen years has more often than not been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; a reduction on the whole had, however, been noted at the beginning of April, 1938, when the index was fractionally lower than that of 79.3 at the latest date.

Construction and Maintenance.- Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment, mainly due to the completion of snow-clearing operations; building showed practically no general change, while highway work afforded considerably more employment. Statistics were tabulated from 1,212 contractors in these categories with 110,044 employees, or 3,301 fewer than in their last report. Despite the fact that an increase on the whole had been indicated at April 1, 1938, the index of employment in construction was then many points lower than that of 91.6 at the date under review.

Services.- This group reported improvement, according to 583 firms with 28,893 employees, or 643 more than at March 1. A gain had also been shown at the beginning of April, 1938, when the index was slightly lower.

Trade.- There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,966 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 121,024 workers at April 1, as compared with 118,807 at the beginning of March. The advance, which was seasonal in character, occurred almost wholly in the retail division, wholesale trade showing little general change. An upward movement had also been indicated at the same date a year ago, when the index was rather lower, standing at 127.1, compared with 131.1 at the beginning of April, 1939.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at February 13 showed a marked improvement as compared with January 16; this was partly due to milder weather which permitted the resumption of outdoor work, but there was also an improvement in many other industries. The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that among insured persons, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13.2 at February 13, 1939, as compared with 14.1 at January 16, 1939. For February 14, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12.8. For those insured under the general scheme, the percentages were 13.4 at February 13, 1939, 14.3 at January 16, 1939, and 13.1 at February 14, 1938. The number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, was provisionally estimated at approximately 12,222,000, an increase of 143,000 over January 16, 1939, and on a comparable basis, about 70,000 more than at February 14, 1938. Recent press dispatches state that there was a seasonal decline of 169,789 in the number unemployed in March as compared with February; this decrease brought the number of registered unemployed to 1,726,929, the lowest since December, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in non-agricultural industries in the United States increased in February, when approximately 45,000 workers were added to industrial payrolls, according to a statement issued by the American Department of Labour. At the February level, non-agricultural industries were employing about 100,000 more workers than a year ago at this time. These figures do not include employment on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Manufacturing employment increased somewhat less than seasonally from mid-January to mid-February. As compared with a year ago, factories were employing nearly 200,000 more workers. Aside from manufacturing, the principal gains in employment in February were on steam and electric railroads, in anthracite mines, and in hotels and insurance companies. Reductions in employment in wholesale and retail trade, in metal mines and quarries, in public utilities, and in some of the service industries, were due almost wholly to seasonal influences. In private building construction, employment was well sustained, the reduction being the smallest in any February in the past seven years, with the exception of 1937. Employment on Public Works Administration and other Federal building projects, and on State roads was reduced slightly because of weather conditions, but was over 150,000 greater than last year at this time.

Factory employment in February stood at 90.7 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, a gain of 1.3 p.c., or 96,000 wage-earners, since January. This represented an increase of 2.8 p.c., or 200,000 wage-earners, since February of last year. The index of factory payrolls, at 85.3 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, was 2.5 p.c. higher than in January and 10.9 p.c. above February, 1938. The gains in weekly wage disbursements from January to February amounted to nearly \$3,900,000 a week, and from a year ago, to nearly \$16,000,000 a week. With the exception of December, 1938, employment and payrolls in manufacturing were at the highest levels since the last two months of 1937. The typical seasonal gains from January to February, (1.8 p.c. in employment and 4.8 p.c. in payrolls) were somewhat larger than the increases reported this year.

The improvement in manufacturing employment was quite general. Of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 62 showed increases in number of workers and 63 had larger weekly payrolls. The gains were about evenly divided between the industries manufacturing durable and non-durable goods. The durable goods group, as a whole, showed an increase of 1.2 p.c. in employment and 2.5 p.c. in payrolls. The non-durable goods group reported a somewhat smaller-than-seasonal gain of 1.4 p.c. in employment and a 2.4 p.c. increase in payrolls.

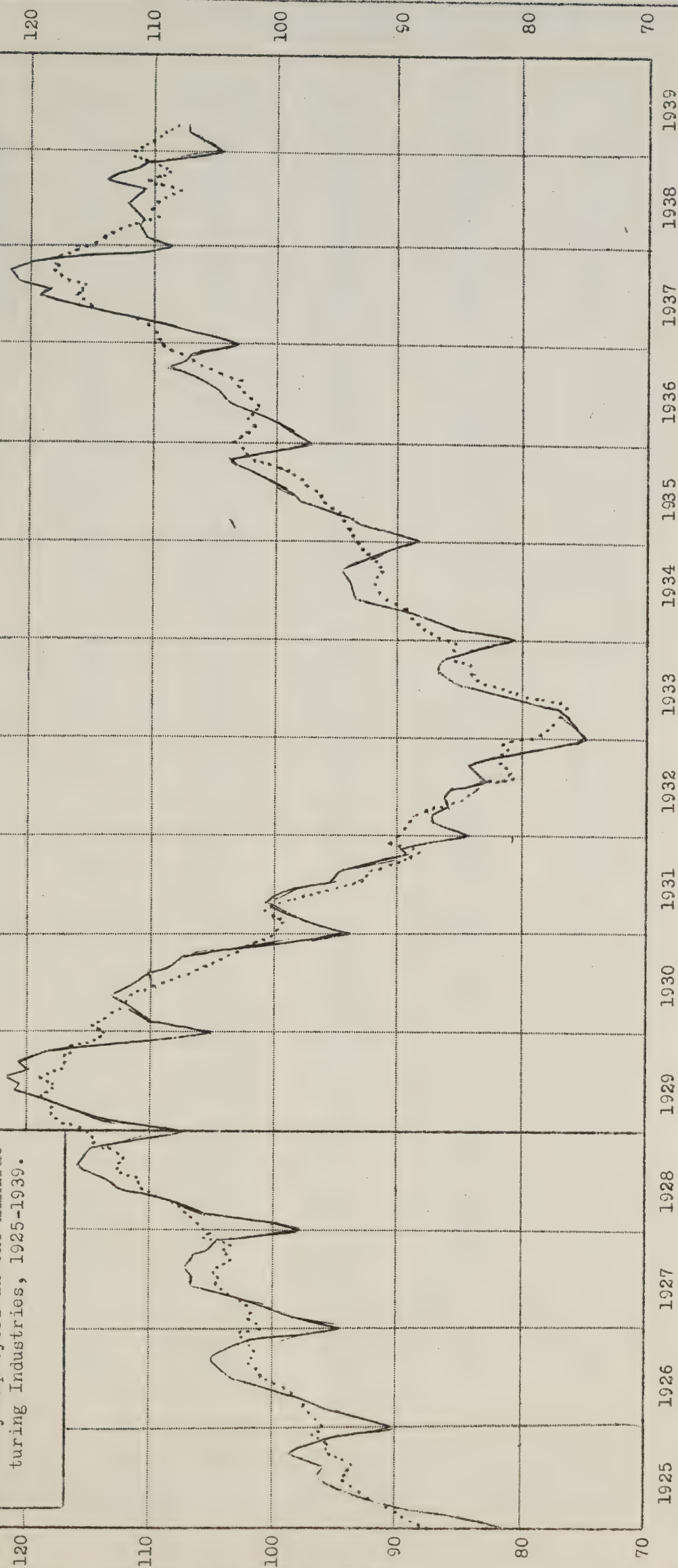
New York.- There was an increase of 1.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in New York State during March, according to the division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor, which reported that 2,166 factories employed a staff of 396,745. Employment was 7.2 p.c. higher in March, 1939, than in the same month of 1938.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,780 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 268,466 persons in February, an increase of 2.1 p.c. from their January staffs. Factory employment was greater by 7.3 p.c. in February, 1939, than in February of last year.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 6,910 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments during February; the index of employment (average 1925-27=100) stood at 75.4 in February, 1939, as compared with 77.8 in February, 1938.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment in manufacturing in that state increased by 2.6 p.c. between January, 15 and February 15, 1939.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.2	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1939.

100.0	7.2	30.6	42.0	11.6	8.6
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1939.

15.5 1.6 13.3 1.4 3.2 1.9 3.8 3.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	112.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1939.

100.0	53.8	1.8	7.2	2.1	9.5	10.8	2.9	11.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934
MANUFACTURING	53.8	107.1	107.0	110.8	110.8	101.1	93.9	88.1
Animal products - edible	2.3	122.4	119.6	121.1	119.9	109.7	102.5	95.4
Fur and products	.2	95.1	87.7	91.2	92.5	88.6	79.5	73.5
Leather and products	2.3	112.7	111.7	109.2	117.3	111.6	107.3	99.5
Boots and shoes	1.5	115.1	114.8	113.3	120.9	115.9	113.2	106.4
Lumber and products	3.8	72.4	72.7	74.2	77.0	67.6	63.0	60.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	60.9	61.1	61.2	63.8	57.1	49.8	48.5
Furniture	.7	83.4	84.1	82.5	88.3	77.1	72.6	72.9
Other lumber products	1.1	100.4	100.7	108.9	109.6	93.2	96.7	87.1
Musical instruments	.1	47.2	39.8	47.3	44.8	35.7	29.9	33.0
Plant products - edible	3.1	104.8	104.2	105.2	101.8	97.1	90.4	88.9
Pulp and paper products	6.4	104.5	104.9	105.4	105.6	97.6	92.7	88.3
Pulp and paper	2.7	90.1	90.2	95.4	95.4	85.8	80.8	75.9
Paper products	1.0	130.2	130.9	131.0	133.1	117.6	107.1	101.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	114.0	114.9	109.8	109.6	106.2	103.5	100.5
Rubber products	1.3	105.4	103.6	100.4	102.1	96.1	92.7	93.0
Textile products	10.3	120.5	119.8	124.4	127.3	118.7	111.9	109.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	126.3	127.9	130.8	140.9	132.3	123.6	122.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	94.2	93.9	98.7	101.0	92.8	84.3	88.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	124.9	128.5	124.9	151.1	142.3	132.6	128.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	474.6	494.7	498.1	547.4	519.8	504.9	465.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	120.6	118.7	125.5	125.7	124.7	118.4	118.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	118.0	116.3	123.6	120.3	108.9	102.4	95.9
Other textile products	1.1	110.2	108.0	106.1	110.3	98.2	96.7	94.5
Tobacco	.9	110.8	163.8	120.8	105.4	124.2	114.5	114.2
Beverages	.9	164.0	159.9	159.0	153.7	133.2	122.9	119.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	156.5	153.6	160.9	149.2	135.7	128.0	118.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	76.8	71.7	77.4	82.1	71.4	59.9	57.6
Electric light and power	1.5	123.5	123.9	119.0	111.3	112.5	106.9	105.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	124.5	123.9	135.8	133.7	116.0	106.0	97.8
Iron and steel products	12.3	95.8	94.6	105.8	106.6	93.2	84.3	73.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	119.1	114.2	132.2	137.8	113.8	88.4	88.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	114.0	114.2	124.6	123.7	99.5	87.4	73.3
Agricultural implements	.5	61.1	62.6	76.7	72.0	66.5	59.6	43.8
Land vehicles	5.4	90.5	90.3	99.7	101.8	94.8	89.4	77.0
Automobiles and parts	2.1	147.6	151.3	155.5	166.8	149.3	156.6	105.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	67.1	62.2	85.4	72.8	63.5	66.6	57.1
Heating appliances	.4	121.6	118.7	116.1	121.7	105.6	90.0	80.9
Iron and steel fabrications(n.e.s.)	.6	101.3	97.1	124.0	114.6	81.3	67.9	53.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	101.3	98.5	115.9	118.2	98.7	89.6	77.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	99.6	98.0	103.2	105.2	88.2	80.9	72.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	154.7	152.6	155.1	148.9	131.5	116.2	103.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	146.1	146.3	149.8	140.9	130.8	126.8	126.9
Miscellaneous	.5	134.3	134.2	134.5	129.7	121.5	117.4	107.9
LOGGING	1.8	64.0	108.8	115.0	132.5	102.6	104.3	104.9
MINING	7.2	157.4	160.9	151.3	146.0	128.2	117.7	103.3
Coal	2.4	87.6	93.4	89.0	87.8	88.6	88.3	84.3
Metallic ores	4.0	333.6	334.6	307.6	290.7	237.5	207.2	165.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	119.1	117.7	118.3	118.3	92.0	78.4	71.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	81.2	80.8	82.5	81.4	77.7	77.7	76.8
Telegraphs	.5	89.2	88.6	90.8	90.0	86.0	85.4	83.4
Telephones	1.6	79.0	78.7	80.2	79.1	75.5	75.6	75.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.5	79.3	80.3	78.5	79.5	78.5	76.3	75.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	119.4	119.8	110.9	116.4	113.2	108.3	107.4
Steam railways	5.6	71.0	72.6	72.2	72.6	72.2	69.4	70.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	65.2	64.6	65.7	64.1	63.8	66.7	60.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.8	91.6	94.3	71.6	53.7	71.8	80.2	95.8
Building	1.8	43.4	43.3	43.9	36.3	52.2	45.2	38.6
Highway	6.8	182.7	177.3	116.6	69.3	111.9	143.4	201.9
Railway	2.2	55.5	68.9	57.5	56.8	54.8	56.9	56.2
SERVICES	2.9	131.4	128.5	129.8	122.7	118.5	111.4	111.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	125.7	124.8	123.0	114.2	111.2	106.3	109.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.2	141.2	134.9	141.4	134.6	127.6	116.4	113.9
TRADE	11.9	131.1	128.9	127.1	127.5	121.0	117.4	116.1
Retail	8.9	136.5	133.5	132.3	134.4	127.2	123.5	123.4
Wholesale	3.0	117.6	117.5	115.3	111.9	106.7	103.4	98.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.9	106.5	105.0	103.0	97.4	93.4	91.3

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934
Maritime - Manufacturing		34.3	94.2	90.4	102.9	106.9	97.8	88.7	84.9
Provinces	Lumber products	3.6	59.7	67.7	62.1	72.6	68.1	67.6	60.0
	Pulp and paper	5.1	136.0	145.8	158.6	160.8	148.3	134.7	133.8
	Textile products	4.0	79.7	75.4	84.8	86.6	87.2	83.5	85.5
	Iron and steel	11.6	103.5	92.0	121.4	125.8	111.0	94.0	88.8
	Other manufactures	10.0	96.0	88.9	96.5	97.9	87.7	81.2	76.9
	Logging	2.1	67.0	153.5	80.0	180.1	92.2	96.3	159.4
	Mining	22.4	110.2	110.1	113.3	108.1	105.0	102.9	96.2
	Communications	2.5	86.2	85.6	85.4	84.5	81.9	78.2	78.2
	Transportation	15.4	98.0	95.5	101.6	98.1	99.2	95.7	95.1
	Construction	11.3	89.5	95.5	86.3	79.0	107.9	96.6	101.2
	Services	1.9	165.3	165.5	166.0	160.1	154.5	150.7	143.6
	Trade	10.1	125.8	124.5	123.1	121.5	113.4	109.6	108.2
	Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	99.7	101.2	103.6	105.4	101.8	95.8	95.1
Quebec	Manufacturing	57.9	109.6	108.5	113.6	111.5	101.0	94.3	90.5
	Lumber products	2.7	76.0	76.4	81.5	80.3	68.9	67.3	66.5
	Pulp and paper	7.6	99.6	99.0	99.4	98.2	89.8	84.8	81.3
	Textile products	17.3	135.6	133.6	140.5	139.3	126.4	117.7	114.6
	Iron and steel	8.8	82.9	80.8	95.1	95.8	83.5	71.5	67.3
	Other manufactures	21.5	117.6	117.2	117.4	112.9	104.3	100.4	95.9
	Logging	1.6	57.9	126.9	185.6	216.9	136.0	127.2	132.9
	Mining	3.7	256.2	260.7	239.7	234.7	155.3	125.3	110.2
	Communications	1.7	74.0	73.8	74.4	73.4	69.8	70.0	70.1
	Transportation	7.6	70.2	74.7	68.8	68.8	67.7	69.6	70.2
	Construction	16.0	126.4	137.1	74.0	41.7	40.0	36.3	44.9
	Services	2.5	115.3	112.6	117.3	104.5	101.5	96.7	98.4
	Trade	9.0	139.3	138.4	135.9	134.2	129.7	123.4	126.9
	Quebec-All Industries	100.0	109.4	112.8	107.4	102.2	91.4	85.9	85.1
Ontario	Manufacturing	63.1	108.4	109.6	112.4	113.6	103.8	96.5	88.9
	Lumber products	3.1	60.4	60.4	63.4	67.6	59.2	58.1	55.9
	Pulp and paper	6.8	106.1	106.9	106.3	106.0	98.7	94.8	89.9
	Textile products	10.3	108.7	109.6	111.5	118.5	114.0	109.1	106.5
	Iron and steel	17.4	106.0	106.0	115.0	117.2	99.9	92.6	75.7
	Other manufactures	25.5	122.6	125.4	124.6	122.4	115.4	104.5	100.0
	Logging	.8	35.8	101.1	73.6	94.2	96.7	104.5	102.0
	Mining	6.1	265.0	262.6	246.9	236.8	206.0	174.3	144.2
	Communications	1.9	76.5	76.1	80.2	78.9	74.1	73.6	74.7
	Transportation	6.3	72.7	71.6	73.0	74.7	73.1	68.5	68.8
	Construction	7.6	87.2	81.9	78.4	57.0	82.8	119.7	161.0
	Services	2.7	155.5	151.9	154.0	146.1	143.0	137.5	138.2
	Trade	11.5	138.2	134.8	133.4	134.5	128.3	125.5	123.3
	Ontario-All Industries	100.0	108.0	109.1	109.6	108.8	103.4	100.7	98.7
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	31.9	100.2	100.3	102.5	101.8	95.8	88.8	84.3
	Lumber products	2.4	97.8	105.1	96.3	90.7	72.1	71.4	65.1
	Pulp and paper	3.3	100.8	98.8	94.1	98.0	90.4	87.6	83.9
	Textile products	2.4	127.1	128.2	134.1	140.2	117.8	108.8	109.7
	Iron and steel	10.2	76.2	76.6	84.2	79.1	79.6	73.7	70.3
	Other manufactures	13.6	125.5	124.3	123.8	127.2	119.1	108.5	102.1
	Logging	1.3	93.3	172.4	109.2	71.7	90.3	157.6	113.2
	Mining	8.4	114.4	131.2	104.3	102.3	106.0	105.8	94.4
	Communications	2.8	86.3	86.2	86.0	84.7	83.3	87.2	82.0
	Transportation	20.0	87.1	87.7	84.1	86.3	86.6	82.8	81.3
	Construction	9.9	50.0	53.4	46.2	46.5	66.7	62.1	61.9
	Services	3.7	114.7	111.5	106.3	105.8	102.2	88.6	88.1
	Trade	22.0	114.0	112.9	110.0	111.9	105.6	103.3	101.0
	Prairies-All Industries	100.0	91.7	94.3	89.4	89.4	90.5	86.9	83.3
British Columbia	Manufacturing	40.2	102.6	101.1	101.6	99.7	90.3	83.0	77.9
	Lumber products	13.3	87.8	84.5	85.1	88.4	79.1	64.7	61.8
	Pulp and paper	5.3	104.3	104.1	110.3	116.6	107.7	101.3	92.0
	Textile products	1.3	129.7	131.2	127.9	129.9	121.2	106.2	99.3
	Iron and steel	3.7	83.8	85.0	88.5	82.4	71.3	65.5	64.7
	Other manufactures	16.6	122.7	121.4	118.8	109.4	100.4	100.6	93.7
	Logging	8.3	99.2	69.0	95.2	80.0	76.9	69.4	58.6
	Mining	10.3	107.4	109.7	108.0	102.7	84.6	84.1	72.3
	Communciations	3.4	106.9	106.1	105.0	103.9	100.3	99.3	92.8
	Transportation	12.3	89.5	91.3	87.4	90.6	86.5	84.6	82.9
	Construction	9.1	71.5	69.4	82.5	79.6	128.2	129.6	128.4
	Services	3.9	117.2	115.0	111.5	108.8	100.1	92.7	93.5
	Trade	12.5	132.6	128.1	131.4	130.8	118.6	114.9	108.1
	B.C.-All Industries	100.0	100.5	96.7	100.2	97.5	95.9	91.8	86.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	63.0	104.4	102.5	103.1	105.6	95.1	89.2	85.2
Plant products - edible	4.2	115.7	114.0	111.6	101.1	101.7	101.1	97.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.7	112.9	113.2	108.0	108.2	103.8	100.3	98.3
Textiles	15.8	121.2	118.2	126.1	118.3	104.7	98.9	94.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	112.7	111.8	115.1	109.9	105.2	-	-
Iron and steel	13.1	81.5	79.6	92.6	93.6	81.7	67.2	65.2
Other manufactures	20.6	106.3	104.5	106.6	106.4	94.8	89.9	84.9
Communications	2.4	63.7	63.2	64.5	64.7	61.9	62.7	63.5
Transportation	7.2	75.4	81.2	72.0	75.3	73.2	78.7	72.7
Construction	9.0	89.9	89.6	64.7	46.8	34.7	30.8	42.9
Trade	14.5	134.6	133.4	128.8	126.1	124.3	116.3	120.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	102.2	101.4	100.6	96.8	88.3	83.8	82.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	51.3	104.9	103.3	107.7	101.3	98.9	96.4	95.4
Leather products	15.8	103.8	101.0	103.9	104.8	110.1	108.3	108.0
Other manufactures	35.5	105.3	104.4	109.3	99.7	93.7	91.0	89.5
Transportation	8.9	80.7	102.5	77.7	77.0	72.9	81.6	96.3
Construction	19.6	281.4	269.0	78.6	47.1	82.7	95.6	90.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	118.1	117.9	100.4	93.3	91.7	93.4	95.4
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	63.2	105.2	105.3	106.4	105.7	97.0	93.2	88.0
Plant products - edible	5.6	113.4	113.2	113.3	112.5	106.6	99.7	99.6
Printing and publishing	9.2	124.6	126.5	123.8	124.6	116.5	110.5	104.7
Textiles	11.1	92.3	91.5	94.1	98.3	91.1	92.4	90.4
Iron and steel	10.6	95.9	96.8	99.6	96.2	82.9	78.7	65.0
Other manufactures	26.7	108.2	107.9	108.8	106.5	99.1	93.8	90.3
Communications	2.6	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.3	64.1	65.4	68.8
Transportation	5.5	92.5	91.5	93.0	93.8	89.9	85.7	86.8
Construction	2.1	47.3	46.7	52.2	47.2	52.9	43.9	68.1
Trade	21.7	128.2	125.2	123.8	127.6	121.7	119.2	119.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.1	105.3	106.0	105.8	98.7	94.8	92.7
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	43.8	92.8	91.0	93.5	93.8	91.2	87.7	80.1
Lumber products	3.4	41.9	38.1	42.5	42.2	38.6	42.3	43.0
Pulp and paper	15.7	94.8	96.6	94.7	97.8	92.3	93.2	81.6
Other manufactures	24.7	109.5	105.8	111.0	109.3	109.1	99.9	92.6
Construction	14.6	145.0	136.4	104.8	96.2	157.1	142.7	153.7
Trade	22.3	138.1	137.3	130.2	130.6	117.5	115.2	113.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	107.3	105.3	101.7	101.9	103.1	99.3	97.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	82.5	99.9	97.9	107.5	110.3	96.6	86.0	81.3
Textiles	17.2	86.1	85.4	90.2	92.4	89.7	83.7	88.1
Electrical apparatus	9.5	99.4	97.9	118.5	116.8	102.6	94.6	82.7
Iron and steel	31.2	98.8	94.6	110.0	113.1	91.7	72.7	68.3
Other manufactures	24.6	114.8	114.5	114.8	120.1	107.4	103.8	93.8
Construction	2.1	42.0	53.8	48.9	47.0	42.6	52.6	44.8
Trade	10.0	128.2	122.1	130.4	127.2	125.5	116.5	113.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	99.1	97.4	106.4	108.2	96.8	87.7	83.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	86.8	154.0	154.1	162.7	167.3	143.8	147.6	109.8
Iron and steel	66.2	152.4	152.6	167.2	173.5	148.5	155.8	108.2
Other manufactures	20.6	159.4	159.3	147.8	144.2	126.6	117.4	115.6
Construction	1.5	31.7	30.0	47.6	38.2	27.8	19.2	16.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	139.1	139.1	148.9	151.4	131.2	132.6	102.9
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.8	93.6	93.2	97.9	99.9	93.8	88.9	84.5
Animal products - edible	5.5	117.0	114.9	124.3	125.0	119.5	114.9	106.9
Printing and publishing	6.1	104.2	101.0	97.6	101.6	95.0	95.2	92.0
Textiles	6.3	135.7	136.1	137.7	146.4	123.4	112.2	115.6
Iron and steel	16.6	69.5	70.1	80.7	81.0	77.5	71.5	68.0
Other manufactures	14.3	109.7	109.2	106.1	108.5	103.8	101.0	93.5
Transportation	9.9	75.7	76.7	76.7	79.4	73.2	70.8	69.6
Construction	1.8	24.4	32.9	25.8	29.0	53.2	33.4	20.8
Trade	31.2	96.4	95.9	94.0	96.0	91.7	90.5	87.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	88.3	88.5	89.6	91.6	88.1	83.5	79.7
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.2	115.7	113.3	110.8	107.8	100.8	86.6	82.5
Lumber products	9.4	86.1	80.5	78.2	78.3	77.1	57.2	55.2
Other manufactures	30.8	129.1	128.2	125.6	121.2	111.7	100.2	95.1
Communications	7.1	106.7	105.9	104.9	104.6	100.3	99.1	91.6
Transportation	16.4	97.9	103.9	94.8	100.2	99.1	91.3	92.7
Construction	4.8	44.8	44.0	49.4	48.3	63.9	45.6	36.4
Services	7.2	121.6	119.5	113.7	110.3	101.2	93.6	94.0
Trade	24.3	134.2	130.6	134.7	136.4	123.3	118.8	109.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.4	106.4	104.6	104.4	100.1	89.7	84.8

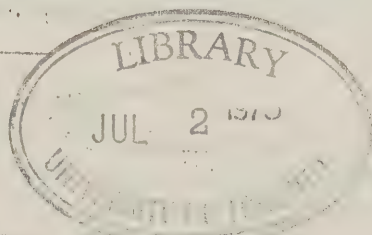
1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MAY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

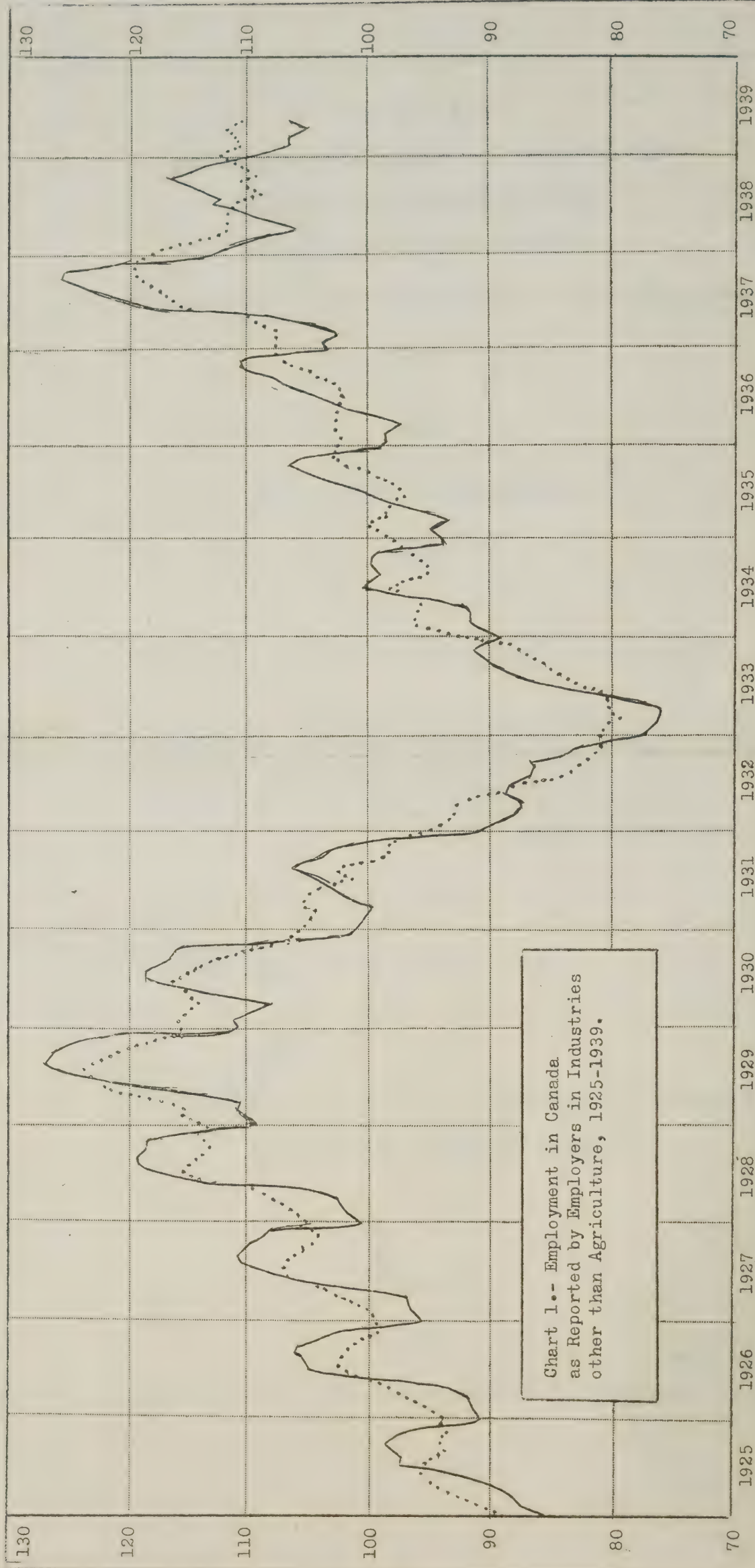


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1939

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The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 30, 1939.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:
In Charge Employment Statistics:

R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.) F.R.S.C.
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

- GENERAL SUMMARY -

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,607 firms showed an increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 1,030,718 persons, or 12,149 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 104.9 at April 1 to 106.2 at the date under review, when it was about a point lower than at May 1, 1938; practically the same as at May 1, 1937, it was higher than at that date in any other year since 1930. The general industrial expansion reported at the beginning of May, 1939, was not so pronounced as usual for the time of year, partly owing to the lateness of the spring in many sections of the country. The index when corrected for seasonal influences, therefore declined, falling fractionally from 111.1 in the preceding month, to 110.3 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8 and 1927, 101.8.

Manufacturing as a whole reported moderate seasonal improvement at the date under review, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, the leather and tobacco divisions released employees. Logging and coal-mining also showed considerable curtailment of a seasonal character, while communications, services, trade, transportation and construction afforded decidedly more employment. The gain in ~~communications~~ and services approximated the average at May 1 in earlier years of the record; that in trade was unusually large, while the increases in the remaining industries were rather less than average; in some cases, this was due to the retarding effect of the late spring.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1938, shows that the 10,551 firms then co-operating had employed 1,024,702 persons, as compared with 1,001,202 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had been reported in services, trade, transportation and construction.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For May 1, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,043 persons, compared with 33,053 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the May 1 survey of employment to 1,063,761, and slightly raises the index of 106.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 106.3; when the data of employment in financial organizations are added to the general figures for April 1, the index was increased from 104.9 to 105.0; comparable data for 1938 are not available.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a position.

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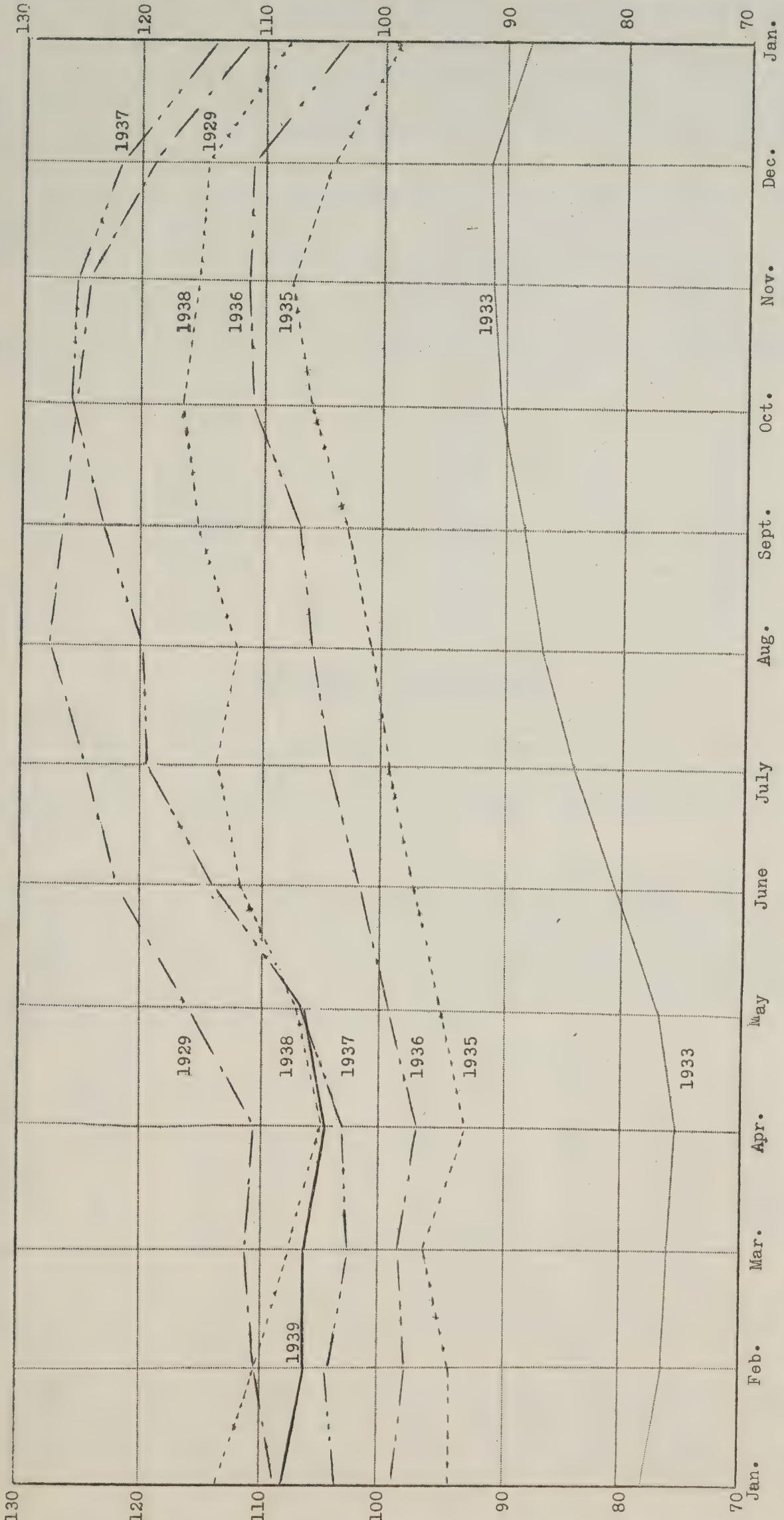
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

The latest estimates (for March) show that the number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in March was greater than in that month in other years. The number in employment was higher than in any March of the period, 1931-1937, but was slightly lower than in the same month of 1938, being also lower than in March, 1930 or 1929. The wage-earners unemployed showed an increase over March in either 1937 or 1938, but the number without work was smaller than in any March in the period, 1932-1936. The estimated number of unemployed increased by 3,000 from February, 1939; this increase was considerably smaller than that of 20,000 recorded between February and March, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for March, 1939, together with the figures for that month in recent years:-

March	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (In thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (In thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (In thousands)
1939	2,655	2,161	494
1938	2,619	2,163	456
1937	2,570	2,120	450
1936	2,500	2,005	495
1935	2,473	1,924	549
1934	2,527	1,938	589
1933	2,330	1,622	708
1932	2,452	1,839	613
1931	2,441	2,053	388
1930	2,496	2,214	282
1929	2,373	2,264	109
1928	2,171	2,095	76

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and the four Western Provinces, but small losses were indicated in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the level of employment was rather higher than at May 1, 1938; in Quebec and Ontario, the indexes were lower by one point and two points, respectively, while in the Maritime Provinces as a unit there was a more pronounced falling-off in that comparison.

Maritime Provinces.- The advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces generally was not equal to the average gain recorded at May 1 in the years since 1920. Eight hundred and twenty-two firms reported 73,872 employees, or 311 more than at April 1, 1939. Activity was seasonally curtailed in logging camps and in transportation and railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly brisker, mainly in the lumber, textile, iron and steel, fish-preserving and chemical divisions. Construction also showed considerable improvement. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

	Relative:		Index Numbers (1926=100)									
	Weight :	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	:	May	
Provinces	May 1, :	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	1	
	<u>1939</u> :	<u>1939</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	:	<u>1938</u>	
P.E. Island	2.2 :	82.2	88.3	83.8	79.2	92.2	85.4	95.0	106.6	:	72.6	
Nova Scotia	60.9 :	114.4	114.7	112.6	107.8	121.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	:	116.5	
New Brunswick	36.9 :	84.1	82.3	88.3	92.9	95.8	97.2	100.3	102.8	:	98.3	
Maritimes	100.0 :	100.2	99.7	101.2	100.5	109.2	109.8	112.6	114.5	:	107.3	

The 762 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate payroll of 78,210 persons, being greater by 2,618 than at April 1, 1938. The index then stood at 107.3, compared with 100.2 at May 1, 1939.

Quebec.- An upward movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 2,857 employers of 317,373 men and women, as against 311,228 in the preceding month; this increase of 6,145 was smaller than that noted at May 1, 1938, being also less-than-average in the experience of the last eighteen years. Improvement on the whole took place in manufacturing; there were additions to staffs in lumber, food, iron and steel and some other

plants, while leather and textile factories were quieter. Logging camps continued to make seasonal reductions in their personnel, and the railway construction and maintenance group was slacker. On the other hand, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade afforded more employment, the gains in transportation and construction being most pronounced. Employment was not quite so brisk as at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,540 firms had reported 314,201 employees, or 14,469 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 112.6, or one point higher than at the date under review.

Ontario.- There was a slight falling-off in industrial activity in Ontario, where the trend at May 1 in past years has usually been upward. Improvement was noted in manufacturing, mining, local and water transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance and trade, while there were contractions in logging, steam railway operation and highway work. In the manufacturing group, considerable gains were reported in lumber, food, pulp and paper, electric light and power, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and some other classes, but textile and tobacco factories recorded declines. The working forces of the 5,076 co-operating establishments included 427,463 persons, compared with 427,675 at April 1. Employment at May 1, 1938, had shown a moderate advance, and the index was then two points higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 107.9. The 4,645 employers from which information was tabulated for the same date in 1938 had reported a combined staff of 428,351.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction; in the group of factory employment, a substantial part of the increase took place in the food, textile, and oil-refining, divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,669 firms in the Prairie Provinces, whose employees increased from 118,493 at the beginning of April, to 122,072 at May 1. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded at the same date in 1938, but was rather smaller than the average gain noted at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 94.5, was slightly higher than that of 91.5 at the corresponding date of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,506 establishments with 116,450 employees. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the recent months are given below:

	Relative :	Index Numbers (1926=100).										:
<u>Provinces</u>	Weight :	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	May	
	May 1, :	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	<u>1939</u> :	<u>1939</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Manitoba	45.9 :	90.7	88.9	89.6	89.2	91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	90.3	
Saskatchewan	21.6 :	98.2	91.9	96.9	96.0	99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	89.2	
Alberta	32.5 :	97.7	95.8	99.6	99.9	103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	95.0	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Prairies	100.0 :	94.5	91.7	94.3	93.9	97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	91.5	

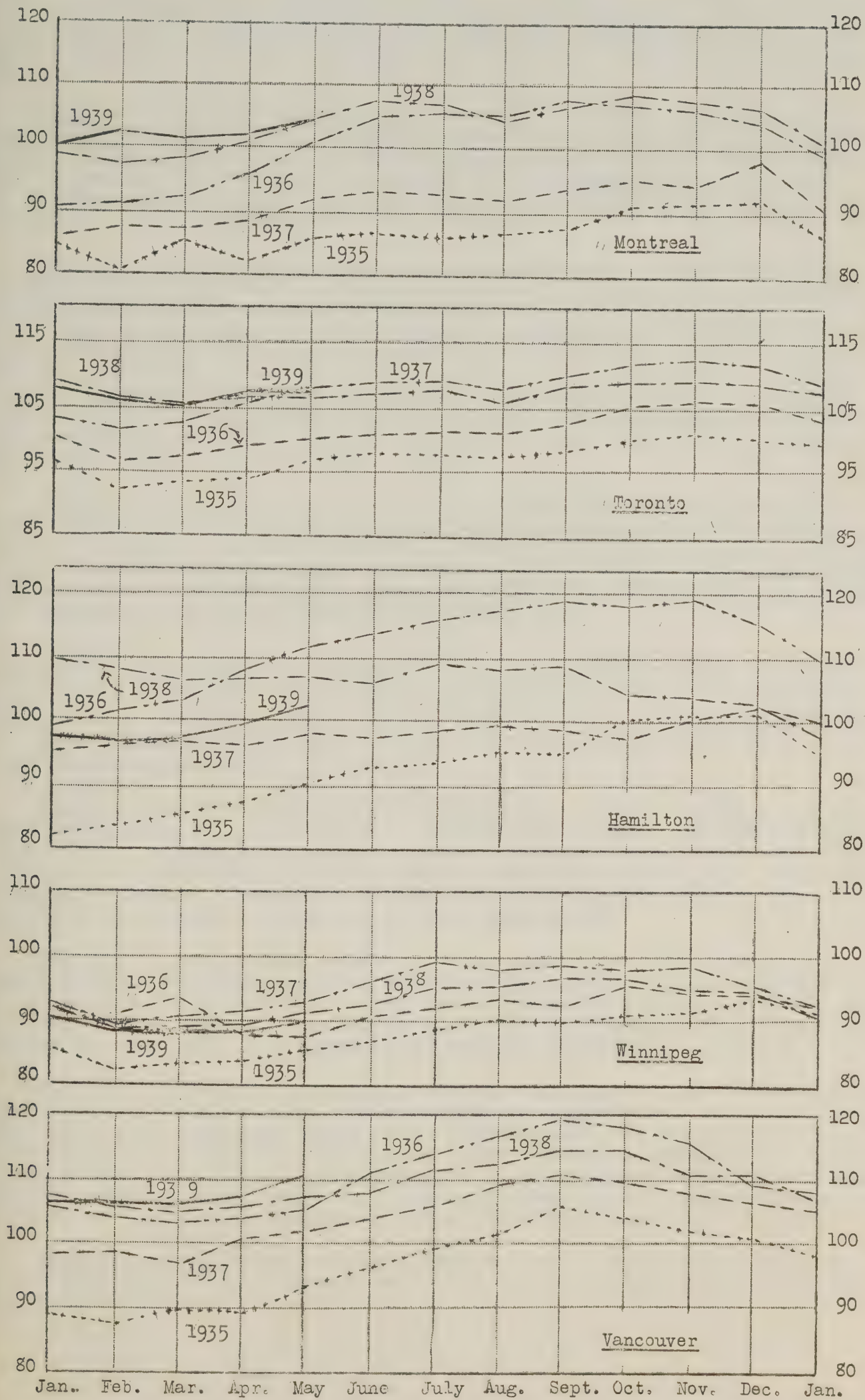
British Columbia.- The situation in British Columbia showed a betterment, which however, was on a scale below the average at May 1 in the experience of the last eighteen years. The latest index stood at 103.3, compared with 102.8 at May 1, 1938, and 103.4 at May 1, 1937; these indexes are higher than at the same date in other years since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 89,938 persons was reported by the 1,183 employers furnishing data, who had 87,612 on their staffs at April 1, 1939. Logging, transportation, railway construction and maintenance, services, trade and manufacturing showed heightened activity; within the last-named, the greatest gains were made by lumber and food factories. On the other hand, mining and highway construction and maintenance were quieter. For May 1, 1938, 1,098 employers had reported 87,490 workers, as compared with 85,229 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was indicated in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made: firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported greater activity, while a moderate decline took place in Ottawa. The largest gains were in Montreal. A comparison with the figures for last year shows a higher level of employment in Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver; in Montreal, the index was the same, while in the remaining centres the situation at May 1, 1939, was not so favourable as at that date in 1938.

Chart 3. - Employment in Leading Cities, 1935 - 1939.



Montreal.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive, Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in food and iron and steel factories. The 1,674 co-operating employers reported 161,646 persons on their payrolls, compared with 158,092 at April 1; that this increase was not equal to the average gain at the beginning of May in preceding years for which statistics are available was partly ^{was} owing to the adverse effect of the late spring. The level of employment indicated ^{was} the same as at May 1, 1938, when the industrial expansion reported by 1,459 establishments had been more pronounced; they then employed 157,510 men and women.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 209 firms with 17,223 employees, as against 16,568 at April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping, but construction was also somewhat more active, while manufacturing was quieter. The general increase involved more workers than that recorded at the corresponding date in 1938, when the index was many points lower. The 179 employers furnishing data had then had 13,887 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto; within the last-named, iron and steel plants showed most improvement. According to information furnished by 1,731 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 137,683 persons, as compared with 135,931 at April 1. This increase was much larger than that indicated at May 1 of last year, but approximated the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was ⁱⁿ slightly greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when statistics had been received from 1,581 establishments employing 132,737 assistants, or 414 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 106.3, compared with 107.6 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and trade showed moderate improvement in Ottawa, but construction was not so active; 226 employers reported payrolls aggregating 14,532, compared with 14,658 in the preceding month. Although the general tendency in this city was downward at the beginning of May, the index, at 106.4, was over three points higher than at the same date of last spring. Two hundred firms had then made returns, showing staffs numbering 13,581, or 219 more than at April 1, 1938.

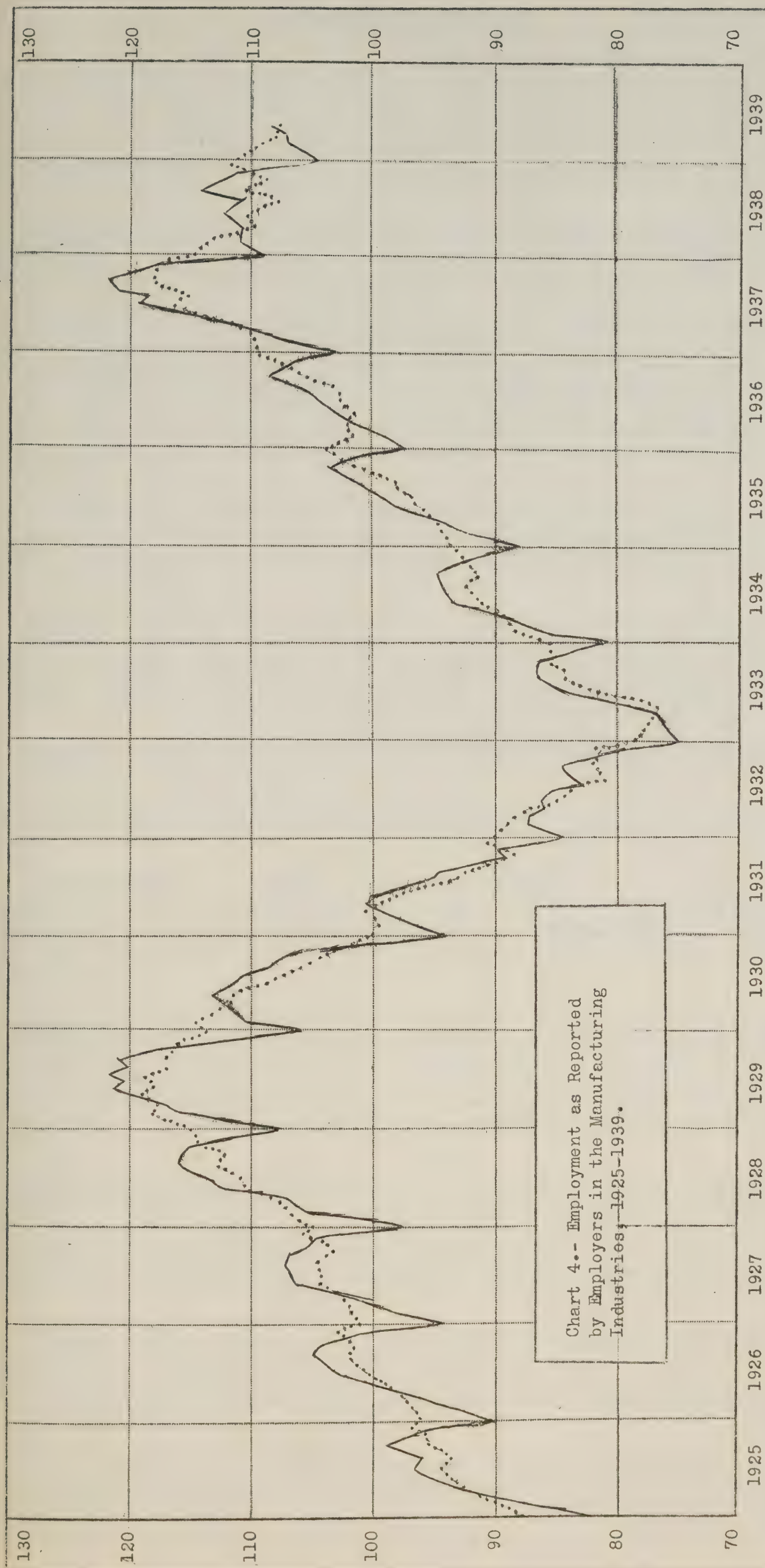
In Hamilton, a combined working force ^{of} 33,251 was employed by the 327 co-operating establishments, as against 32,241 at April 1. Manufacturing was brisker, and trade, transportation and construction also showed some improvement. Industrial activity in Hamilton was at a lower level than in the same month of last year, despite the fact that a smaller advance had then been recorded by 297 reporting employers, whose personnel included 34,282 men and women.

Windsor.- The movement in Windsor was favourable. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 198 firms with 19,461 workers, compared with 19,232 in the preceding month. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, construction and trade. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the 187 industries reporting at May 1, 1938, when they employed 20,329 persons. Employment was then at a rather higher level, the index standing at 148.9, as compared with 140.8 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 518 co-operating employers had a staff of 39,033, compared with 38,316 at April 1. Employment was not quite so active as at the same date of last year, when a rather larger advance had been noted in the 490 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 39,353 men and women.

Vancouver.- The number employed in manufacturing increased in Vancouver, mainly in food factories; trade, services, transportation and communications were also rather brisker, while other industries showed little general change. The gains in trade were largest. According to data received from 515 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 36,627 persons, compared with 35,719 at April 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of May, 1938, when a smaller advance had been reported in the payrolls of the 460 co-operating businessmen, whose employees had numbered 34,312.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

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EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a moderate improvement in manufacturing at May 1, 1938, 6,329 establishments reported a staff of 553,579 persons, compared with 547,016 in the preceding month. Factory employment has usually increased at May 1 in the experience of the past years, the average gain being rather greater than that recorded at the latest date. While the crude index showed a rise from 107.1 at April 1 to 108.4 at the beginning of May, the seasonally-adjusted index declined slightly from 108.0 at the former to 107.6 at the latter date.

The unadjusted index numbers at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1939, 108.4; 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 71.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0 and 1927, 103.9.

Considerable increases were noted at May 1, 1939, in lumber, iron and steel, animal and vegetable foods. Chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing plants also recorded heightened employment. On the other hand, the leather, musical instrument, textile and tobacco divisions showed curtailment. The losses in the textile and tobacco industries were seasonal; those in the former were below the average indicated at May 1 in the last eighteen years, while those in the latter were on much the same scale as in recent springs.

For May 1, 1938, information had been received from 6,082 factories employing 52,733 persons, a contra-seasonal decrease of 1,126 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked losses had then occurred in the pulp and paper, iron and steel, textile and tobacco divisions.

Logging.- Seasonal declines that exceeded the average for May 1 in the years since 1920 were recorded in logging; there were increases in British Columbia, but curtailment on a large scale was noted in the remaining areas. The 399 co-operating firms employed 14,898 men, or 3,768 fewer than at the beginning of April. The index, 51.0, was much lower than at May 1 in 1938, or any other year since 1933.

Mining.- Returns were received from 440 mine operators with 72,280 persons in their employ, as against 73,095 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally weaker, but improvement was indicated in the extraction of metallic ores and in quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines. Employment in the mining division as a whole was brisker than at May 1 in any other year for which statistics have been compiled.

Communications.- A moderate increase was indicated in both telephones and telegraphs; the index in communications was fractionally lower than at the same date last year, when no general change had taken place. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 21,909 persons, compared with 21,686 the month before.

Transportation.- The street railway, cartage and storage, and shipping and stevedoring divisions afforded seasonally increased employment, but steam railway operations were rather slacker. The general advance in transportation was not equal to the average at May 1 in the last eighteen years. A combined working force of 98,466 employees was registered by the 504 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 98,989 at April 1. The index stood at 81.4, as compared with 83.9 at the beginning of May, 1938.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, that in work on the railways being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 3,313 persons in the staffs of the 1,238 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 113,505. This gain was smaller than the average at the beginning of May in the period, 1921-1938; however, the index at the latest date, (viz., 94.2), was higher than at May 1 in 1938, 1937, 1936 or 1935.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, while hotels and restaurants reported little change on the whole. Statements were received from 587 in these industries, with 29,316 workers, as against 28,911 in the last report. Employment was in slightly greater volume than at the beginning of May of 1938 and earlier years of the record.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group considerably exceeded the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; this was probably due in part to the fact that the date of the inquiry fell at a week-end. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,024, enlarged their forces by

3,751 persons to 126,765 at the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in other years for which data are available.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed further improvement of a general character in March, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among workers, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 12.3 at March 13, 1939, as compared with 13.4 at February 13, 1939, and 12.7 at March 14, 1938. It was estimated that at March 13 the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,403,000. This was 181,000 more than at February 13, 1939, and on a comparable basis, about 180,000 more than at March 14, 1938. Recent press despatches state that the registered unemployed numbered 1,644,394 at April 17, a decline of 82,535 from March 15. This April figure was 103,370 below April 4, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

There was a further rise in nonagricultural employment in March, according to the United States Department of Labor. Seasonal expansion in manufacturing and retail trade accounted largely for the increase of approximately 200,000 workers, which was slightly smaller than the usual seasonal increase from February to March. About 360,000 more workers were employed in nonagricultural industries in March, 1939, than in the corresponding month of last year. These figures do not include employees in Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Approximately 50,000 factory wage earners returned to jobs in March. This number was somewhat smaller than usual at this season of the year. In retail trade, the increase of approximately 80,000 employees was slightly in excess of the average February-March gain. Private building contractors reported a substantial seasonal gain in employment, while highway and street work was curtailed. Dyeing and cleaning establishments enlarged their forces to handle increased spring volume. Slight gains in employment were reported by utility companies, hotels, laundries and insurance firms. Class 1 railroads reported an increase of 6,179 workers.

With the exception of a seasonal decline of nearly 13,000 employees in wholesale trade and of 3,000 workers in coal mines, the employment losses between February and March were small. Brokerage firms decreased their forces by 2.7 p.c., and small declines were reported in metal mining and crude petroleum producing.

The increase of 0.7 p.c. or 50,000 wage earners in the manufacturing industries was accompanied by a rise of 1.6 p.c., or \$2,800,000 in weekly payrolls. These gains were somewhat smaller than the usual average increases of one p.c. in employment and 1.8 p.c. in payrolls for March. The March gains raised the indexes of factory employment and payrolls to the highest levels recorded since the latter months of 1937. The March, 1939, employment index (91.3 p.c. of the 1923-1925 average) was 4.1 p.c. above the level of March of last year and the factory payroll index (86.8 p.c. of the 1923-1925 average) was 12.6 p.c. higher. The gains in factory employment and payrolls were general, 61 of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing more employment and larger payrolls in March than in February. Employment in the durable goods group of industries increased one p.c. and wage payments rose 1.9 p.c., while in the nondurable goods group of industries employment increased 0.5 p.c. and payrolls 1.4 p.c. The durable goods employment index in March, 1939, (83.4 p.c. of the 1923-1925 average) stood at the highest level since December, 1937, while the nondurable goods employment index (98.9) was somewhat lower than in the late summer and autumn of last year.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor in a preliminary report, states that there was a decrease of 0.8 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between March 15 and April 15; the reduction approximated the usual seasonal loss at the time of year. The largest declines were in the leather and clothing industries.

Massachusetts.- According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, there was a decrease of 2.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in April, but as compared with the same month of 1938, there was a gain of 9.1 p.c.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor announced that employment in Illinois was higher by one p.c. in March than in February, the gain being greater than seasonal. The index of employment, at 76.2 in March, 1939, was practically the same as that of 76.3 in March, 1938, (average, 1925-1927-100).

Wisconsin.- Data furnished by manufacturers to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin show that employment was one p.c. higher in March than in February, but was one p.c. lower than in March, 1938.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.2	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1939.

100.0	7.2	30.8	41.5	11.8	8.7
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1939.

15.7	1.7	13.4	1.4	3.2	1.9	3.8	3.6
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All Industries		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	112.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1939.

100.0 53.7 1.5 7.0 2.1 9.6 11.0 2.8 12.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1932	Apr.1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934
Manufacturing	53.7	108.4	107.1	110.6	113.8	102.7	95.6	90.2
Animal products-edible	2.4	126.9	122.4	124.4	125.6	115.9	111.1	103.2
Fur and products	.2	94.1	95.1	94.4	97.9	91.4	84.8	76.9
Leather and products	2.2	111.1	112.7	108.5	117.8	112.7	108.8	99.9
Boots and shoes	1.5	113.1	115.1	112.7	120.1	116.5	113.4	106.7
Lumber and products	4.0	77.3	72.4	77.3	83.5	73.2	67.2	63.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	66.1	60.9	66.3	72.8	64.7	56.3	51.8
Furniture	.7	83.1	83.4	80.2	88.3	76.6	70.9	74.2
Other lumber products	1.1	108.7	100.4	109.9	113.2	97.6	98.2	90.5
Musical instruments	.1	41.6	47.2	46.7	45.9	36.6	29.0	27.3
Plant products - edible	3.2	107.7	104.8	107.4	103.7	102.2	92.6	92.4
Pulp and paper products	6.3	105.1	104.5	103.0	107.4	99.2	93.4	90.3
Pulp and paper	2.7	90.7	90.1	90.9	98.7	88.8	81.6	79.1
Paper products	1.0	130.3	130.2	129.5	133.0	119.1	108.0	103.4
Printing and publishing	2.6	114.9	114.0	109.8	110.1	106.0	104.1	100.8
Rubber products	1.3	105.5	105.4	100.5	104.6	96.0	91.2	92.3
Textile products	10.1	120.4	120.5	122.3	128.8	118.6	111.9	110.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	125.0	126.3	128.5	142.7	132.6	124.2	124.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	95.3	94.2	98.3	102.8	92.0	85.8	89.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	122.8	124.9	117.3	150.5	140.6	128.3	128.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	448.0	474.6	487.1	548.9	527.9	508.9	481.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	121.4	120.6	122.4	128.6	123.8	117.1	120.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	116.6	118.0	121.2	120.4	108.8	102.9	96.7
Other textile products	1.1	115.6	110.2	106.7	112.3	99.0	95.2	95.0
Tobacco	.7	91.2	110.8	101.0	101.7	108.3	94.1	100.4
Beverages	.8	163.9	164.0	162.3	154.3	139.0	130.4	119.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	159.8	156.5	166.4	154.6	140.1	130.6	125.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	82.2	76.8	82.4	89.7	79.7	69.4	64.1
Electric light and power	1.6	126.3	123.5	121.6	114.3	113.6	109.0	105.8
Electrical apparatus	1.6	125.5	124.5	136.8	138.7	117.3	106.0	100.5
Iron and steel products	12.4	97.3	95.8	104.5	109.4	94.1	86.0	75.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	123.8	119.1	124.5	141.0	115.2	98.7	91.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	115.0	114.0	123.2	128.3	100.9	88.7	76.3
Agricultural implements	.5	59.8	61.1	72.5	74.1	67.4	61.2	45.4
Land vehicles	5.4	92.3	90.5	99.4	103.4	94.9	89.1	79.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	148.9	147.6	151.9	164.9	154.1	154.6	116.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	66.7	67.1	82.7	79.2	63.1	69.1	51.2
Heating appliances	.4	124.0	121.6	118.5	127.1	107.0	94.3	85.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	103.2	101.3	123.2	119.0	84.1	72.1	56.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	101.1	101.3	113.5	121.3	100.6	92.7	77.2
Other iron and steel products	2.0	100.3	99.6	103.0	109.1	89.9	80.2	75.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	154.6	154.7	156.6	151.9	126.8	119.0	106.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	150.1	146.1	156.9	146.2	133.1	129.3	129.7
Miscellaneous	.5	140.3	134.3	137.2	133.7	124.7	118.7	109.4
LOGGING	1.5	51.0	64.0	97.5	86.7	88.6	93.9	80.5
MINING	7.0	155.8	157.4	149.7	147.4	127.4	116.2	103.6
Coal	2.2	82.3	87.6	85.7	84.1	84.3	82.2	80.6
Metallic ores	4.0	334.0	333.6	306.1	296.5	243.9	211.0	169.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	123.4	119.1	123.4	131.5	93.1	85.4	80.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	82.0	81.2	82.5	82.9	78.4	77.5	76.9
Telegraphs	.5	90.6	89.2	90.1	93.9	86.3	85.5	84.3
Telephones	1.6	79.7	79.0	80.4	79.9	76.3	75.4	75.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	81.4	79.3	83.9	85.1	82.8	80.1	78.5
Street railways and cartage	2.7	120.9	119.4	114.0	117.4	114.8	109.8	109.2
Steam railways	5.5	70.7	71.0	72.4	74.9	72.3	69.8	70.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	77.8	65.2	96.9	89.7	89.5	90.3	75.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.0	94.2	91.6	88.2	71.4	79.4	84.7	95.8
Building	1.9	46.2	43.4	46.8	45.2	55.6	47.2	42.5
Highway	6.8	182.9	182.7	160.9	106.3	124.0	154.5	192.6
Railway	2.3	60.3	55.5	61.9	65.2	62.1	58.0	59.8
SERVICES	2.8	133.2	131.4	131.9	125.2	120.4	116.4	111.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	125.6	125.7	124.1	116.1	111.8	110.9	108.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	146.3	141.2	144.2	139.6	132.3	122.7	114.3
TRADE	12.3	135.1	131.1	131.3	128.4	123.3	119.3	115.6
Retail	9.3	141.3	136.5	137.7	135.3	129.7	126.0	122.2
Wholesale	3.0	119.3	117.6	116.8	113.1	108.8	104.0	100.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	106.2	104.9	107.4	106.3	99.5	95.2	92.0

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1 Relative Weight	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	35.8	98.7	94.2	100.9	111.7	102.9	92.4	89.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.8	62.9	59.7	63.0	83.4	82.4	69.8	64.6
	Pulp and paper	5.1	135.7	136.0	140.7	166.2	152.4	129.6	130.2
	Textile products	4.2	84.9	79.7	82.6	89.6	87.4	82.1	86.5
	Iron and steel	11.7	105.0	103.5	108.3	128.3	108.4	99.9	90.1
	Other manufactures	11.0	105.6	96.0	109.7	102.4	98.9	89.1	90.5
	Logging	1.8	58.5	67.0	174.8	119.0	101.9	120.6	177.5
	Mining	22.2	109.7	110.2	113.2	109.4	102.9	104.8	95.5
	Communications	2.5	86.3	86.2	87.0	85.2	83.3	78.9	78.5
	Transportation	13.1	84.0	98.0	81.6	92.0	85.0	85.0	90.4
	Construction	12.4	99.1	89.5	119.8	126.8	123.8	102.8	115.3
	Services	2.0	170.2	165.3	168.0	163.3	158.8	154.5	148.8
	Trade	10.2	127.2	125.8	127.4	122.1	114.5	110.4	107.8
<u>Maritimes</u>	All Industries	100.0	100.2	99.7	107.3	110.7	103.4	97.4	98.3
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	57.2	110.5	109.6	113.6	114.9	102.6	95.2	91.8
	Lumber products	2.9	83.8	76.0	83.1	85.7	77.0	72.7	74.7
	Pulp and paper	7.5	100.0	99.6	96.7	101.2	92.5	86.0	85.1
	Textile products	16.9	135.0	135.6	138.7	141.7	126.4	117.9	115.6
	Iron and steel	8.8	84.3	82.9	95.9	99.3	83.6	72.4	67.3
	Other manufactures	21.1	118.1	117.6	119.2	116.4	106.2	100.8	95.7
	Logging	1.0	37.3	57.9	127.6	114.8	130.8	132.4	93.9
	Mining	3.7	261.6	256.2	236.7	246.9	156.1	127.9	118.4
	Communications	1.7	74.6	74.0	74.8	74.7	70.2	69.7	69.5
	Transportation	8.1	76.5	70.2	85.6	80.3	85.0	80.1	76.2
	Construction	16.8	134.8	126.4	106.4	59.7	53.2	47.6	45.2
	Services	2.5	117.6	115.3	121.0	109.4	104.9	99.8	95.4
	Trade	9.0	142.0	139.3	141.9	134.4	132.7	125.8	127.3
<u>Quebec</u>	All Industries	100.0	111.6	109.4	112.6	105.2	96.4	89.7	85.5
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	63.4	109.3	108.4	111.4	115.7	104.6	98.0	91.2
	Lumber products	3.3	65.8	60.4	66.6	72.9	62.2	61.9	58.8
	Pulp and paper	6.8	107.3	106.1	104.8	106.7	99.4	96.0	91.1
	Textile products	10.2	108.1	108.7	108.9	118.8	113.3	108.7	108.0
	Iron and steel	17.7	108.2	106.0	113.5	119.3	101.9	94.3	79.4
	Other manufactures	25.4	121.9	122.6	124.0	124.9	115.2	106.1	101.7
	Logging	.5	23.9	35.8	58.1	49.2	53.7	64.7	62.1
	Mining	6.2	270.7	265.0	245.2	242.5	209.5	177.7	146.2
	Communications	2.0	76.9	76.5	79.3	80.4	74.8	73.9	75.2
	Transportation	6.6	76.6	72.7	80.1	82.4	75.6	74.4	72.4
	Construction	6.4	73.9	87.2	82.7	70.1	82.9	120.4	150.0
	Services	2.8	155.7	155.5	155.1	148.1	144.7	144.7	138.9
	Trade	12.1	142.5	138.2	136.9	135.4	130.6	127.5	121.9
<u>Ontario</u>	All Industries	100.0	107.9	108.0	109.9	111.2	103.4	101.7	98.5
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	31.5	102.3	100.2	104.9	105.8	97.4	91.4	87.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	99.4	97.8	97.2	101.6	76.9	76.3	69.9
	Pulp and paper	3.2	101.6	100.8	95.3	96.1	91.5	86.0	84.3
	Textile products	2.5	133.7	127.1	134.2	141.6	126.6	114.4	116.9
	Iron and steel	9.8	75.3	76.2	84.4	83.4	78.0	74.7	72.3
	Other manufactures	13.6	131.0	125.5	129.8	131.5	122.9	113.3	105.9
	Logging	.6	40.2	93.3	54.0	37.7	68.2	91.3	71.7
	Mining	7.1	99.8	114.4	97.7	90.4	98.2	88.0	85.9
	Communications	2.8	87.5	86.3	85.9	86.6	83.2	85.0	82.6
	Transportation	19.6	88.0	87.1	84.5	89.2	86.6	82.9	82.2
	Construction	12.5	65.3	50.0	55.5	62.6	78.1	72.0	72.0
	Services	3.6	117.2	114.7	109.4	107.2	102.8	92.8	89.2
	Trade	22.3	118.3	114.0	114.5	113.4	107.7	105.6	102.0
<u>Prairie</u>	All Industries	100.0	94.5	91.7	91.5	93.2	92.7	87.9	85.4
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	40.0	105.4	102.6	103.7	104.8	95.4	87.4	79.8
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.3	90.9	87.8	90.5	95.7	84.2	68.9	59.5
	Pulp and paper	5.1	103.3	104.3	110.4	119.5	108.2	102.3	94.1
	Textile products	1.2	130.1	129.7	128.7	130.9	123.6	109.1	98.6
	Iron and steel	3.6	84.5	83.8	89.9	86.2	77.3	67.6	64.3
	Other manufactures	16.8	127.5	122.7	118.5	113.5	107.1	107.3	101.5
	Logging	8.3	102.4	99.2	97.2	101.5	83.9	80.1	61.7
	Mining	10.1	106.6	107.4	109.8	107.0	87.6	85.7	77.5
	Communications	3.4	110.0	106.9	106.1	106.7	102.0	99.1	92.0
	Transportation	12.2	91.9	89.5	92.2	90.7	87.9	86.7	83.4
	Construction	9.2	74.8	71.5	85.4	89.7	125.3	111.1	131.6
	Services	3.9	120.6	117.2	114.0	109.2	100.1	97.1	94.4
	Trade	12.9	138.3	132.6	134.5	132.4	121.7	114.6	106.2
<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	103.3	100.5	102.8	103.4	99.0	92.6	88.4

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

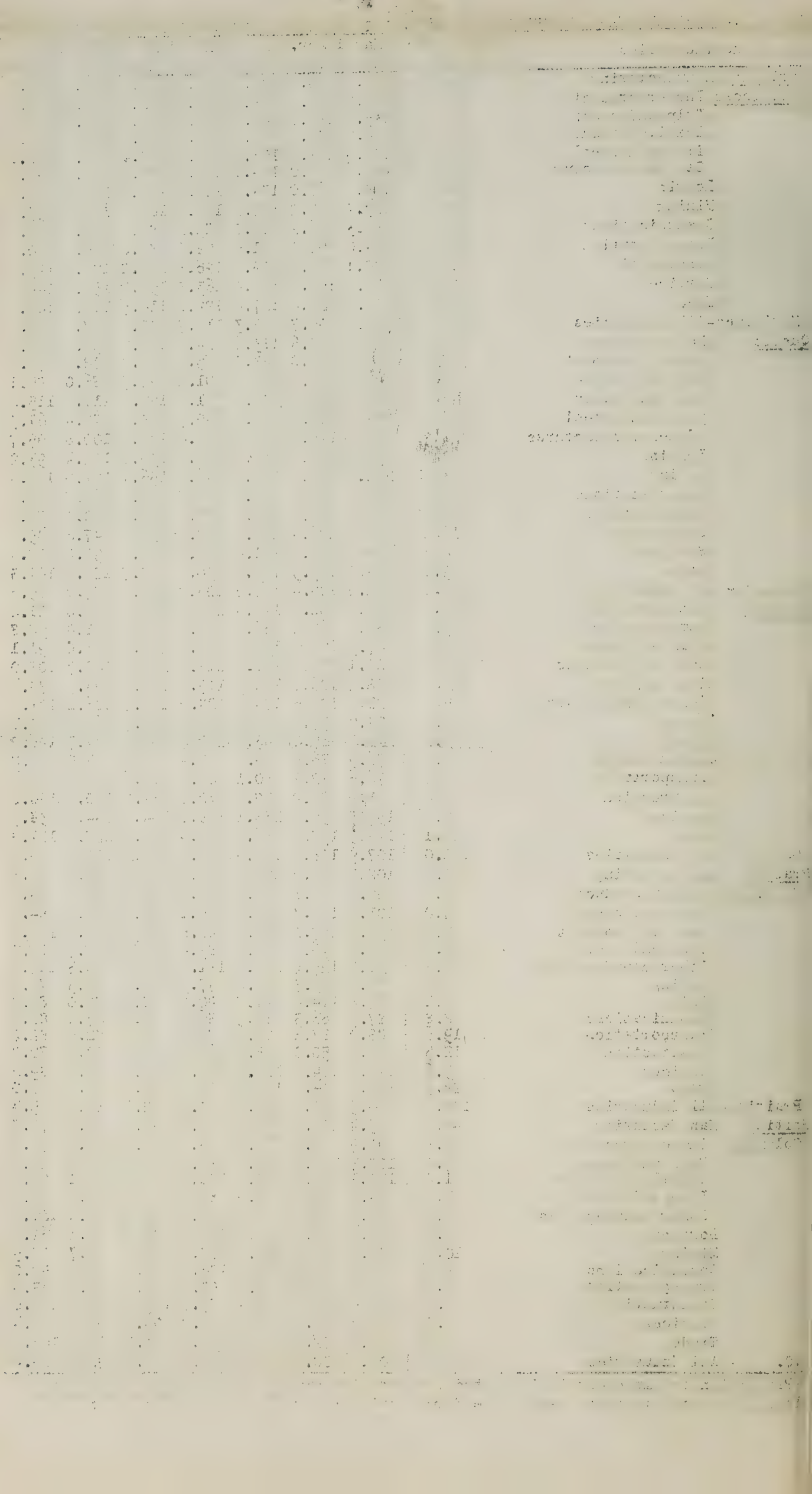


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.3	105.6	104.4	109.7	108.9	96.7	89.4	85.3
Plant products - edible	4.2	119.6	115.7	120.5	110.1	111.0	103.4	95.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	114.3	112.9	107.3	109.0	102.8	100.8	98.1
Textiles	15.6	121.8	121.2	125.3	121.1	105.2	100.3	95.8
Tobacco and beverages	4.5	112.2	112.7	117.9	111.1	107.5	100.2	102.6
Iron and steel	13.1	83.7	81.5	95.3	96.8	81.9	68.9	64.8
Other manufactures	20.2	106.9	106.3	107.8	110.1	97.2	91.6	86.8
Communications	2.4	64.3	63.7	65.0	64.6	62.0	62.3	63.3
Transportation	7.6	82.0	75.4	93.3	93.0	101.1	96.6	83.0
Construction	9.3	94.6	89.9	66.3	48.5	37.6	34.1	39.6
Trade	14.5	137.0	134.6	134.3	127.4	127.1	118.1	120.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.5	102.2	104.5	101.1	92.7	86.3	82.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	48.4	103.2	104.9	106.5	102.3	98.7	97.6	97.0
Leather products	13.8	94.9	103.8	101.5	101.0	108.7	109.1	106.9
Other manufactures	34.6	106.9	105.3	108.8	102.8	94.1	92.3	92.4
Transportation	12.3	116.3	80.7	91.7	89.1	89.1	93.3	103.6
Construction	19.3	290.2	281.4	97.1	64.4	91.9	97.1	94.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.8	118.1	103.8	97.6	95.8	96.7	96.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.5	106.0	105.2	105.5	106.8	98.2	94.4	89.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	112.0	113.4	109.5	112.2	106.4	96.8	100.9
Printing and publishing	9.1	125.6	124.6	123.7	124.9	117.6	112.5	106.8
Textiles	10.8	91.4	92.3	91.7	96.7	90.1	91.7	90.7
Iron and steel	10.7	98.6	95.9	97.2	97.7	84.5	81.1	66.1
Other manufactures	26.5	109.5	108.2	109.5	109.3	101.0	96.1	91.8
Communications	2.6	67.2	66.7	66.6	67.0	64.3	65.7	68.9
Transportation	5.6	94.7	92.5	97.1	96.4	93.1	87.9	89.0
Construction	2.2	51.1	47.3	56.9	58.6	56.9	53.5	58.0
Trade	22.4	131.6	128.2	126.8	128.6	123.2	120.8	118.7
Toronto - All industries	100.0	107.6	106.1	106.3	107.4	100.2	96.7	92.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.5	95.9	92.8	94.9	96.9	93.5	88.8	84.4
Lumber products	3.7	45.6	41.9	46.9	43.1	39.8	42.8	53.9
Pulp and paper	16.0	96.1	94.8	90.8	98.6	94.0	93.4	85.6
Other manufactures	25.8	113.6	109.5	115.2	114.9	112.6	102.1	94.8
Construction	11.6	112.0	145.0	108.9	115.2	163.9	145.7	160.2
Trade	23.3	143.1	138.1	133.6	131.9	129.9	118.0	112.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.4	107.3	103.0	106.6	107.7	101.3	100.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.9	102.6	99.9	108.6	114.1	97.4	88.2	81.6
Textiles	16.5	85.5	86.1	88.4	94.4	89.2	83.4	89.8
Electrical apparatus	9.3	101.3	99.4	118.1	121.0	102.6	90.7	83.3
Iron and steel	32.2	105.5	98.8	113.3	118.3	92.0	79.3	67.6
Other manufactures	23.9	114.7	114.8	116.0	123.1	110.6	104.6	94.2
Construction	2.3	47.9	42.0	50.8	49.9	48.1	60.1	53.2
Trade	10.3	132.0	128.2	136.3	124.7	125.0	119.4	112.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	102.3	99.1	107.2	111.9	98.1	90.3	83.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.3	155.0	154.0	162.8	167.3	149.3	148.1	117.8
Iron and steel	65.6	152.9	152.4	166.0	172.4	154.1	155.9	118.2
Other manufactures	20.7	162.1	159.4	152.3	148.4	131.9	119.6	116.5
Construction	1.8	37.8	31.7	46.3	50.2	36.7	26.8	18.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	140.8	139.1	148.9	152.9	136.1	133.5	109.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	94.4	93.6	99.8	101.9	94.8	91.1	87.0
Animal products - edible	5.7	132.3	117.0	126.3	131.7	118.7	119.5	108.3
Printing and publishing	5.9	103.4	104.2	97.9	98.7	95.2	94.3	91.6
Textiles	6.3	138.1	135.7	139.0	149.1	134.7	119.0	122.9
Iron and steel	16.1	68.7	69.5	82.3	83.4	76.3	72.9	70.4
Other manufactures	14.3	111.9	109.7	109.2	110.3	106.2	103.4	95.9
Transportation	9.6	74.7	75.7	75.8	81.6	72.9	70.5	71.6
Construction	2.1	29.4	24.4	31.1	29.1	29.5	37.2	20.9
Trade	31.9	100.4	96.4	96.3	97.8	92.5	92.6	88.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.0	88.3	91.6	93.5	87.3	85.5	81.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.6	117.4	115.7	109.9	109.9	104.4	91.9	85.4
Lumber products	9.0	85.0	86.1	72.4	84.7	78.6	59.1	54.4
Other manufactures	30.6	132.2	129.1	126.9	121.3	116.3	107.1	99.8
Communications	7.1	109.7	106.7	105.4	105.1	102.5	98.9	91.4
Transportation	16.1	99.5	97.9	100.0	96.4	98.8	95.4	92.0
Construction	4.7	45.0	44.8	49.5	53.2	61.0	50.9	36.6
Services	7.1	123.9	121.6	115.6	109.7	99.6	97.8	94.6
Trade	25.4	141.1	134.2	137.3	137.6	127.4	119.1	109.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.3	107.4	105.9	105.6	101.9	93.4	85.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year

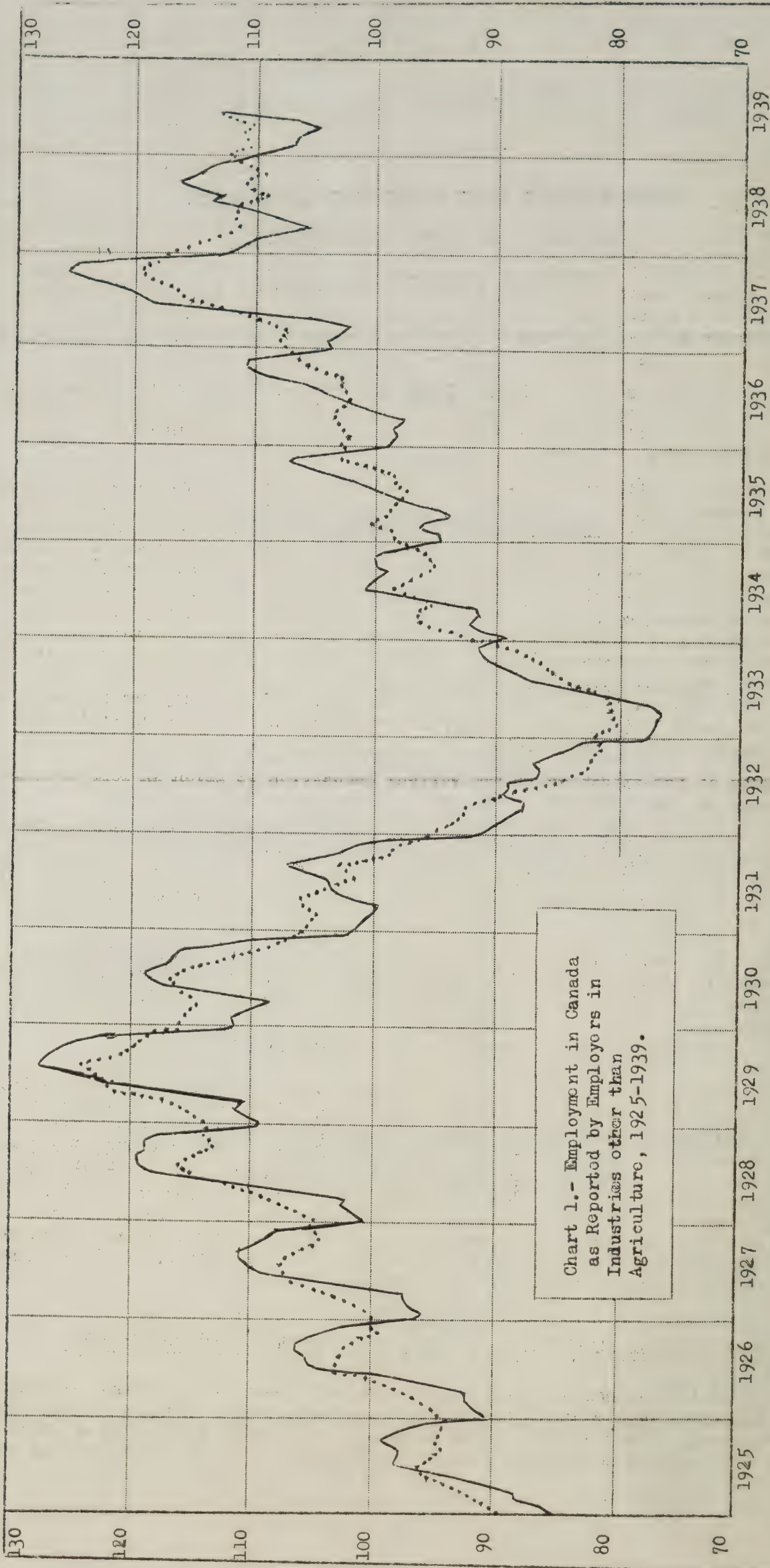


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued June 27, 1939.

T H E J U N E E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N .

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

There was widespread improvement in industrial employment at June 1, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,718 establishments, whose staffs aggregated 1,098,908, compared with 1,032,068 at May 1. This gain of 66,840 persons, or 6.5 p.c., substantially exceeded the average advance at June 1 in the period, 1921-1938, while on only two occasions in the last twelve years have larger additions to payrolls been reported, viz., at June 1 in 1937 and in 1928, when there were percentage gains of 7.5 and 6.7, respectively.

The unadjusted index rose from 106.2 at May 1, 1939, to 113.1 at the beginning of June, being then slightly higher than that of 111.9 at June 1, 1938. The seasonally-corrected index, also at 113.1 at the date under review, showed a gain of 2.8 points from the preceding month.

Greatly increased activity was indicated at the beginning of June in manufacturing, especially of lumber, pulp and paper, food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel products. The movement was also decidedly favourable in the non-manufacturing division. Logging showed the largest June 1 advance recorded in the years since 1920, reflecting to a considerable extent river-driving operations in the Maritime and Central Provinces, while pulp wood cutting also showed important gains. Mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade provided work for many more persons than at May 1. The advance in most of these industries was greater-than-seasonal, notably so in transportation and logging; this was partly due to the fact that the resumption of seasonal operations in certain industries, which ordinarily takes place before May 1, had this year been delayed by the unusually cold spring, and is accordingly reflected in the June 1 return. In a number of establishments, increased employment was reported as a result of the Royal visit.

An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail beginning on page 5.

Improvement on a smaller scale had been indicated at June 1, 1938; the 10,632 employers then making returns had employed 1,068,620 men and women, an increase of 43,335 from May 1. This advance raised the crude index from 107.4 at May 1, 1938, to 111.9 at June 1 of that year, when it was just over one point lower than at the beginning of June, 1939.

The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1939, 113.1; 1938, 111.9; 1937, 114.3; 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8 and 1927, 107.2.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For June 1, 413 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 32,972 persons, compared with 33,085 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the June 1 survey of employment to 1,131,880 in 12,131 establishments and slightly lowers the index of 113.1 in the industries above enumerated, to 112.9; when the data of employment in financial organizations are added to the general figures for May 1, the index rises from 106.2 to 106.3; comparable data for 1938 are not available.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given

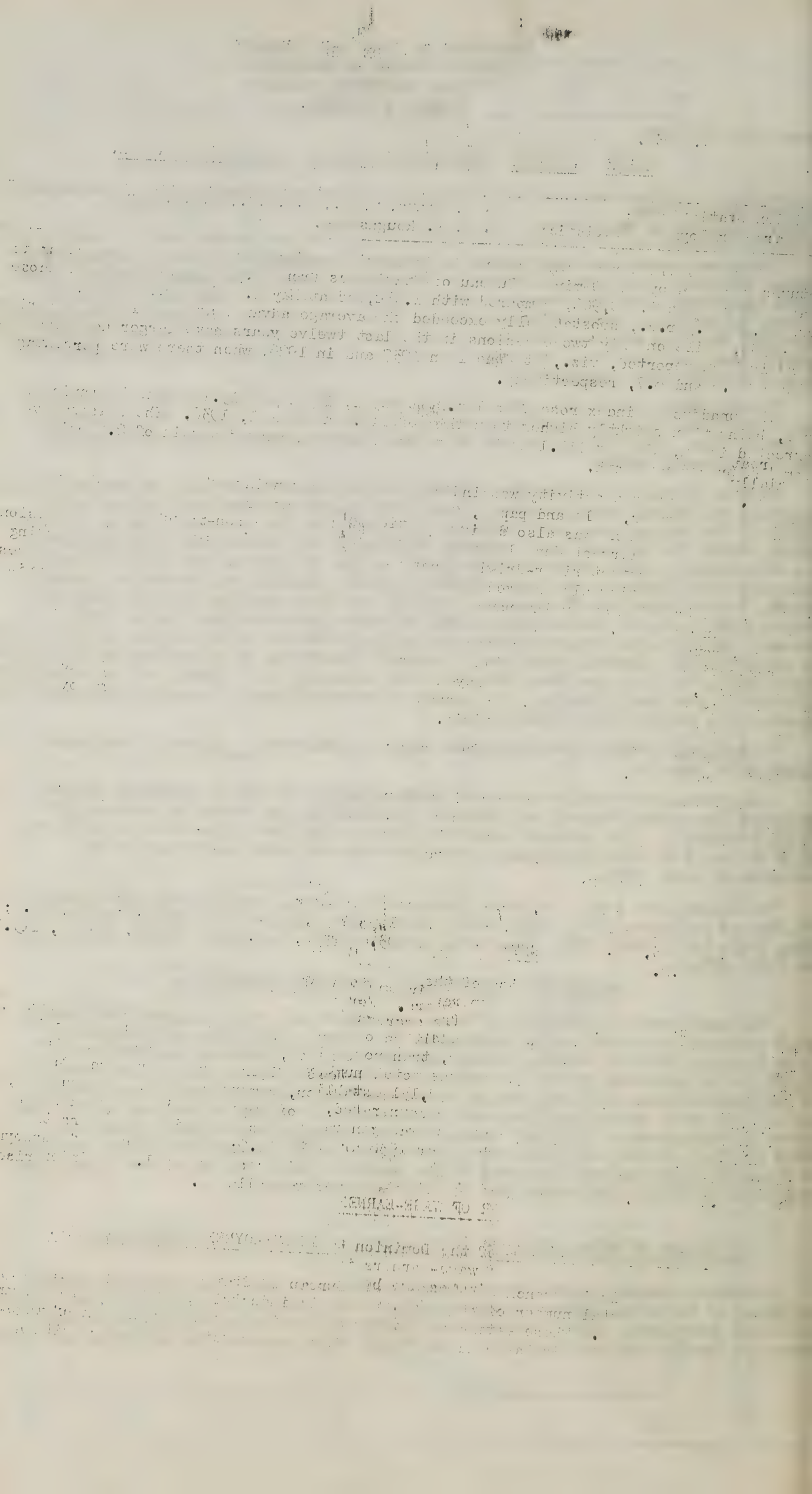
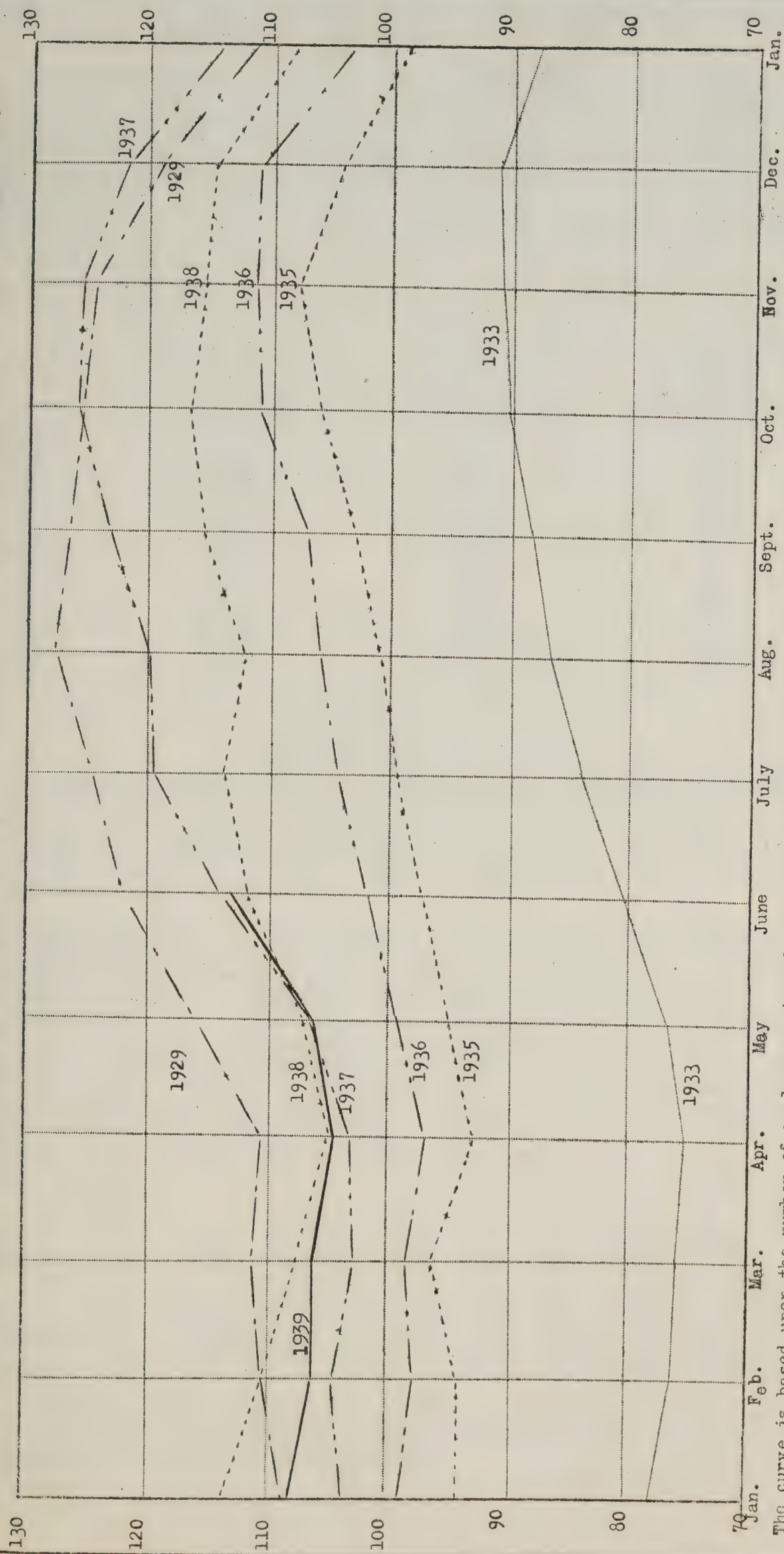


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job.

The latest estimates (for April) show that the number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in April of other years. The number at work was also higher than in any April in the years, 1931-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937 or 1938, being also lower than in April, 1928-1930. The wage-earners unemployed showed an increase over April in either 1937 or 1938, but the number without work was smaller than in any April in the period, 1932-1936. The estimated number of jobless decreased by 21,000 from March, 1939, a decline which exceeded that of 19,000 recorded between March and April, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for April, 1939, together with the figures for that month in recent years:-

April	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,659	2,186	473
1938	2,649	2,212	437
1937	2,595	2,188	407
1936	2,532	2,048	484
1935	2,497	1,960	537
1934	2,526	1,955	571
1933	2,357	1,657	700
1932	2,472	1,837	635
1931	2,483	2,103	380
1930	2,562	2,288	274
1929	2,516	2,383	133
1928	2,237	2,188	49

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in each of the provinces; firms in Quebec and Ontario employed the greatest number of extra workers, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 3.2 in British Columbia to 8.5 in Quebec, and 12.2 p.c. in New Brunswick. Except in the Maritime Provinces as a unit, industrial activity was at a somewhat higher level at June 1 than at the same date in 1938, but generally was rather quieter than at the beginning of June 1937.

Maritime Provinces.- Important increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 833 employers in the Maritime Provinces with a combined working force of 79,998 persons, as compared with 73,937 at May 1. This gain considerably exceeded the average indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was also substantially larger than that which took place at June 1, 1938; the index of employment then, however, was rather higher than at the latest date. Manufacturing reported decided expansion, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and animal food divisions; logging, mining, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	June 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Feb.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Nov.1 1938	June 1 1938
P.E.I.	2.3	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8	79.2	92.2	85.4	95.0	82.0
Nova Scotia	59.5	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6	107.8	121.0	121.5	123.6	122.5
New Brunswick	38.2	94.4	84.1	82.3	88.3	92.9	95.8	97.2	100.3	98.6
Maritimes	100.0	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2	100.5	109.2	109.8	112.6	110.9

The 790 firms reporting for June 1, 1938, had employed 81,019 workers, or 2,633 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.- Improvement was indicated in practically all industrial groups in Quebec; logging and construction recorded especially pronounced increases in personnel, but there were also important additions to payrolls in manufacturing and transportation, with smaller advances in mining, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, food, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants reported the greatest expansion, but the trend was also upward in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral industries. On the other hand, seasonal curtailment was shown in textiles, this being the only exception to the generally favourable movement in Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 2,897 firms employing 344,477 workers at June 1, 1939, or 26,956 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns exceeded the average at June in the years, 1921-1938, and was also larger than that noted at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,570, had reported 335,996 employees, as compared with 314,230 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1939, together with smaller increases in employment in communications, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber and food divisions showed the largest additions to the payrolls, but there was also improvement in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, beverage, electrical appliances, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product, and other groups; on the other hand, leather and textile works were somewhat slacker. The staffs of the 5,115 co-operating establishments aggregated 450,932 at the latest date; as compared with 428,419 at May 1, this was an increase of 22,513 employees, an advance that was much greater-than-average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment stood at 113.6 at June 1, as compared with 107.9 at May 1, 1939, and 112.5 at the beginning of June in 1938, when the general gain had been on a decidedly smaller scale. A combined working force of 438,579 persons was reported by the 4,668 concerns then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, manufacturing, services and trade showed important improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while mining and communications recorded slight betterment, and logging was seasonally slacker. In the group of factory employment, there was an upward movement in food, lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power, but iron and steel afforded less employment than at May 1. The 1,672 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 130,576 employees, as against 122,152 in the preceding month; while the situation improved at June 1 in each of the provinces in the Prairie Area, the largest gains were in Alberta. Smaller increases had been indicated at June 1, 1938, when the 1,502 establishments making returns had employed 123,479 workers, compared with 116,463 at May 1; employment was then at a lower level. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below (1926=100):-

	Relative Weight		Index numbers (1926=100).									
	June 1. 1939	June 1 1939	May 1. 1939	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Feb.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	June 1 1938	
Provinces												
Manitoba	45.3	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.6	89.2	91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	93.7	
Saskatchewan	21.6	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9	96.0	99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	100.2	
Alberta	33.1	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6	99.9	103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	100.1	
	:											
Prairies	100.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	93.9	97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	97.0	

British Columbia.- An aggregate staff of 92,925 was reported by the 1,201 co-operating employers, who had 90,039 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. This increase approximated the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was much larger than that noted at the same date in 1938. The index of employment then was slightly lower than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 106.6. Manufacturing recorded improvement, that in lumber and animal food factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity. For June 1, 1938, statements had been received from 1,102 employers of 89,547 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was favourable in six of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made. Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showed improvement, while there were moderate losses in Windsor and Vancouver. Employment in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver was rather brisker than at the same

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date of last year, but the indexes in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg were lower; the falling-off in the index for the last-named was fractional.

Montreal.- Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,685 co-operating firms employed 168,215 persons, or 6,475 more than at May 1. Manufacturing showed a large increase, most of which occurred in food, tobacco and iron and steel factories; on the other hand, the textile division was seasonally quiet. Transportation and construction were also busier, while other industries reported little general change. The index, at 108.7, was slightly higher than in June, 1938, when a smaller percentage advance had been recorded in the 1,474 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 161,781.

Quebec.- There was another rise in industrial activity in Quebec City; manufacturing, construction and services reported an upward movement, but transportation showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 213 employers having 17,423 workers, as against 17,222 in the preceding month. No general change had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was many points lower; an aggregate of 179 firms had then reported a staff of 13,899.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,740 business houses in Toronto with 140,075 employees, compared with 138,122 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker, there being moderate gains in food, clay, glass and stone, chemical, electrical apparatus, mineral product and some other groups, while iron and steel and textiles were slacker. Transportation, construction and services afforded more employment, and there was also a slight gain in trade. The general index was $2\frac{1}{2}$ points higher than at June 1, 1938, when statistics from 1,596 establishments indicated a combined staff of 133,470, or 367 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.- Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, especially in the lumber division; construction and services also showed some improvement. A total working force of 15,048 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1939, by the 228 co-operating firms, who had had 14,582 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 200 establishments had reported 14,008 workers, a gain of over 400 from their May 1 forces, while the index was then 3.5 points lower than that of 109.8 at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were tabulated from 328 employers who had 34,049 persons on their paylists, or 716 more than at the beginning of May. This advance compared favourably with the reduction indicated at June 1, 1938, although employment was then at a rather higher level. Moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing, transportation and construction, the gains in the first-named taking place mainly in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone divisions, while textile factories were not so active. The 297 concerns reporting for June 1, 1938, had employed 34,118 workers, or 177 fewer than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 106.6, compared with 104.6 at June 1, 1939.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a seasonal contraction at June 1, for which statistics were received from 198 firms with 18,864 employees, a decrease of 597 since the beginning of May. There was a falling-off in the textile and iron and steel industries; construction reported some slight improvement, while other groups showed little general change. At the corresponding date of last summer, a decline had also been indicated by the 187 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 19,943; employment then was more active than at the latest date, when the index stood at 136.4.

Winnipeg.- A personnel of 40,116 men and women was reported by the 521 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 39,064 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing, but construction, services, transportation and trade also afforded more employment. The general increase was much larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 488 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 39,892 persons, as against 39,354 in the preceding month. The index then, however, stood at 92.8, compared with 92.4 at June 1, 1939.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, building construction and transportation recorded moderate losses in Vancouver, while communications, road construction and maintenance and services were brisker. Statements were tabulated from 521 firms with 36,547 workers, as compared with 36,667 at May 1, 1939. A small increase had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 459 establishments with 34,625 persons on their staffs, or 138 more than in the preceding month. Employment then, however, was in rather less volume, the index being $3\frac{1}{2}$ points lower than that of 109.9 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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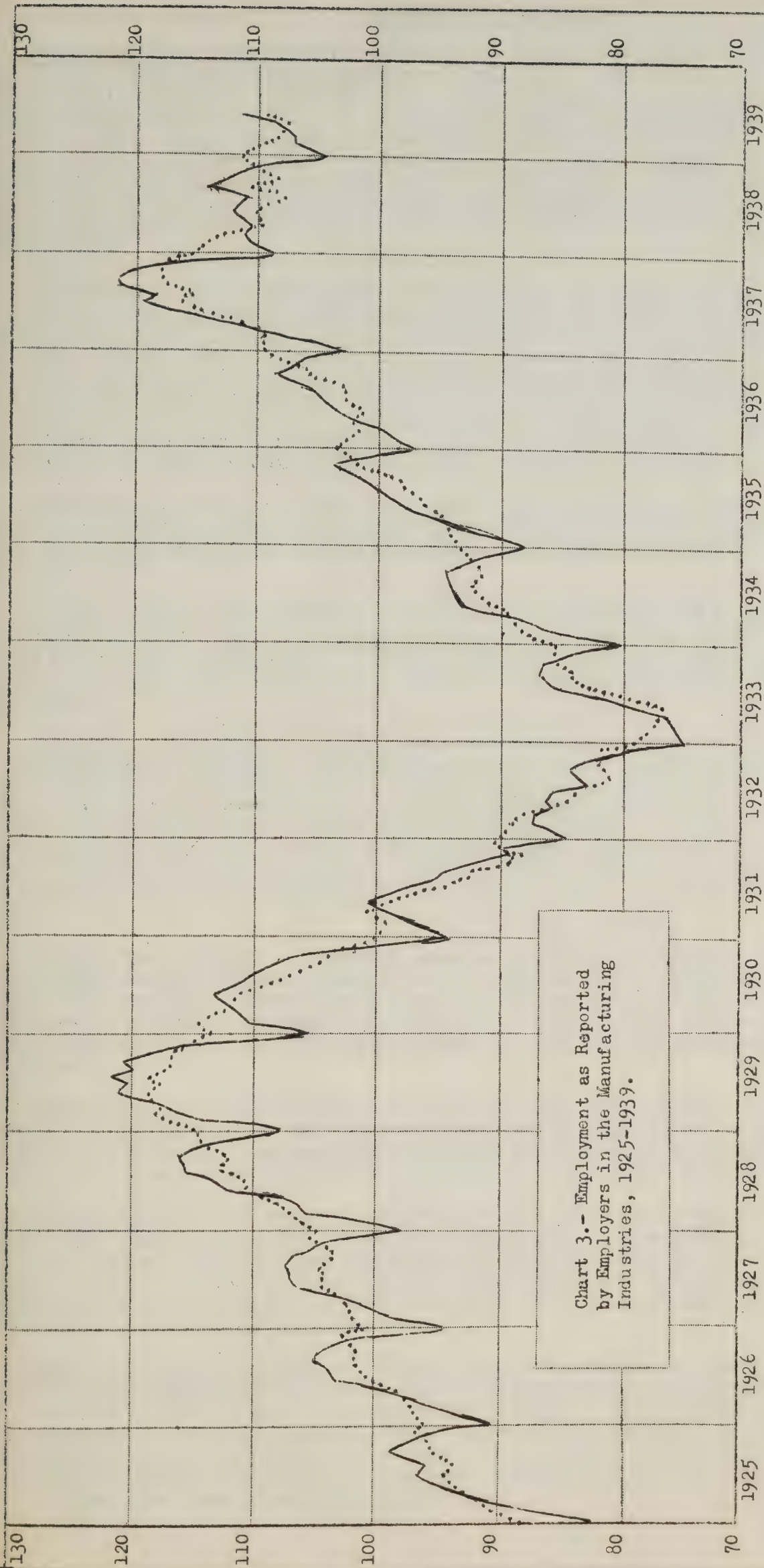


Chart 3.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed very general improvement at the beginning of June. The trend at that date in other years has almost invariably been upward, but the increase recorded at June 1, 1939, considerably exceeded the average advance in the years since 1920, and was very substantially greater than that reported at June 1, 1938. The 6,386 manufacturers furnishing data enlarged their staffs from 554,072 at May 1, 1939, to 569,881 at the date under review; this gain of 15,809 persons, or 2.9 p.c., raised the crude index from 108.4 at the former date to 111.4 at June 1, when it was very slightly lower than that of 112.3 at the beginning of June in 1938. The seasonally-corrected index advanced from 107.6 at May 1 to 109.3 at June 1, 1939.

A feature of the situation at the latest date was the wide distribution of the increases recorded in factory employment. Improvement was reported in all industrial groups except leather and textiles, in which the moderately downward trends were seasonal. The most marked expansion was in lumber, food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel, but considerably heightened activity was also indicated in fur, rubber, beverage, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products. Geographically, the increases were also generally distributed, the movement being decidedly favourable in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where little general change in manufacturing was indicated.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years (based on the 1926 average as 100), are as follows:- 1939, 111.4; 1938, 112.3; 1937, 117.9; 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6 and 1927, 106.9.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1938, shows that the 6,133 manufacturers then co-operating had reported 571,840 employees, as compared with 562,869 in the preceding month, being an increase of 8,971, or 1.6 p.c. The food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other industries had shown improvement over May 1 of last year.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps substantially increased at the beginning of June, partly as a result of river-driving operations and partly reflecting greater activity in pulpwood cutting; there was marked expansion in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while curtailment was indicated in the Prairies. Returns were received from 383 firms employing 28,422 workers, or 13,509 more than in the preceding month. This gain was the largest reported at June 1 in any year since 1920. A decline had been indicated at the same date in 1938, and the index, at 93.6, was then lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 97.1.

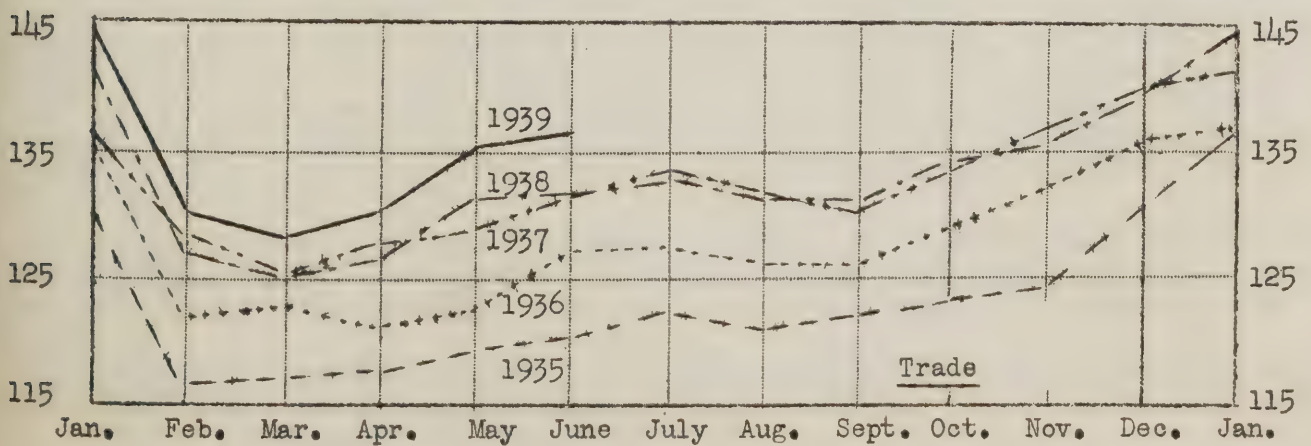
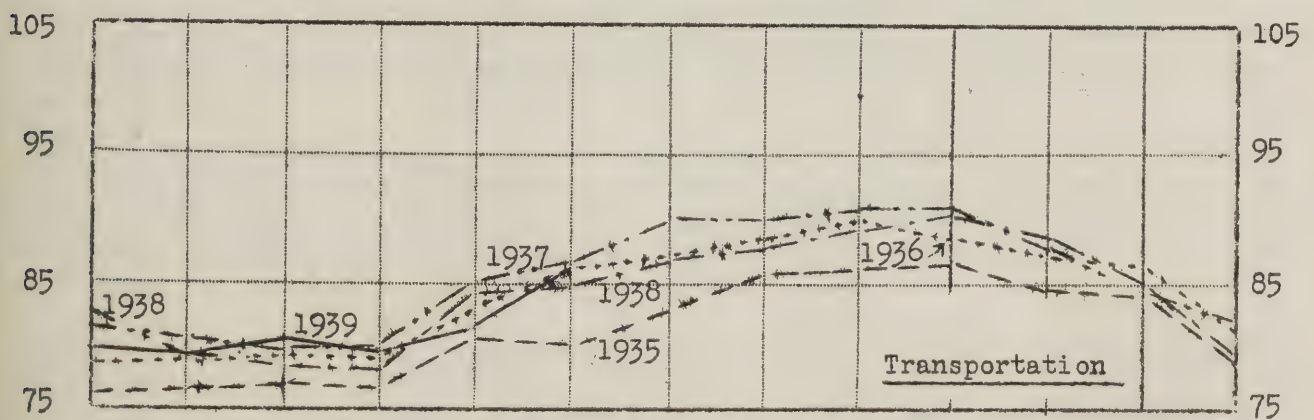
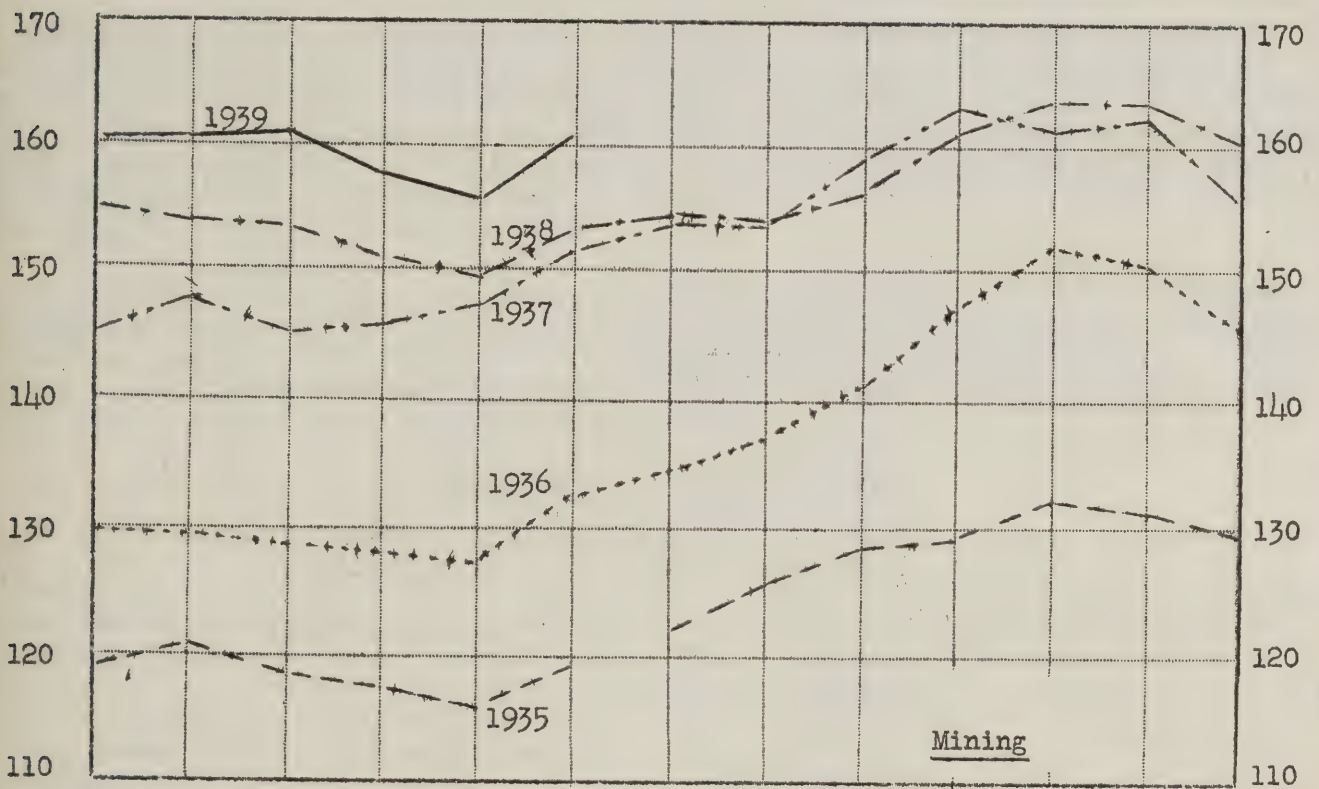
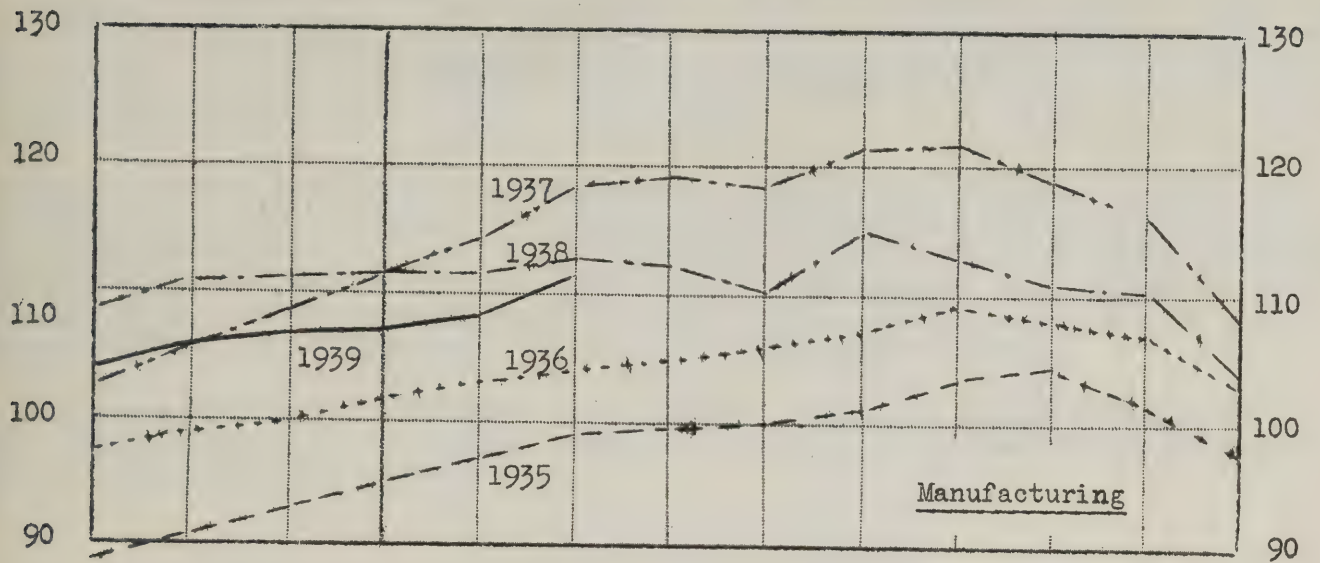
Mining.- The extraction of metallic ores and non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed considerably heightened activity, while there was also a slight gain in coal-mining. The operators making returns, numbering 446, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 74,456, as against 72,279 in their last return. Smaller additions to staffs had been noted at the corresponding date in 1938, and employment was then at a lower level.

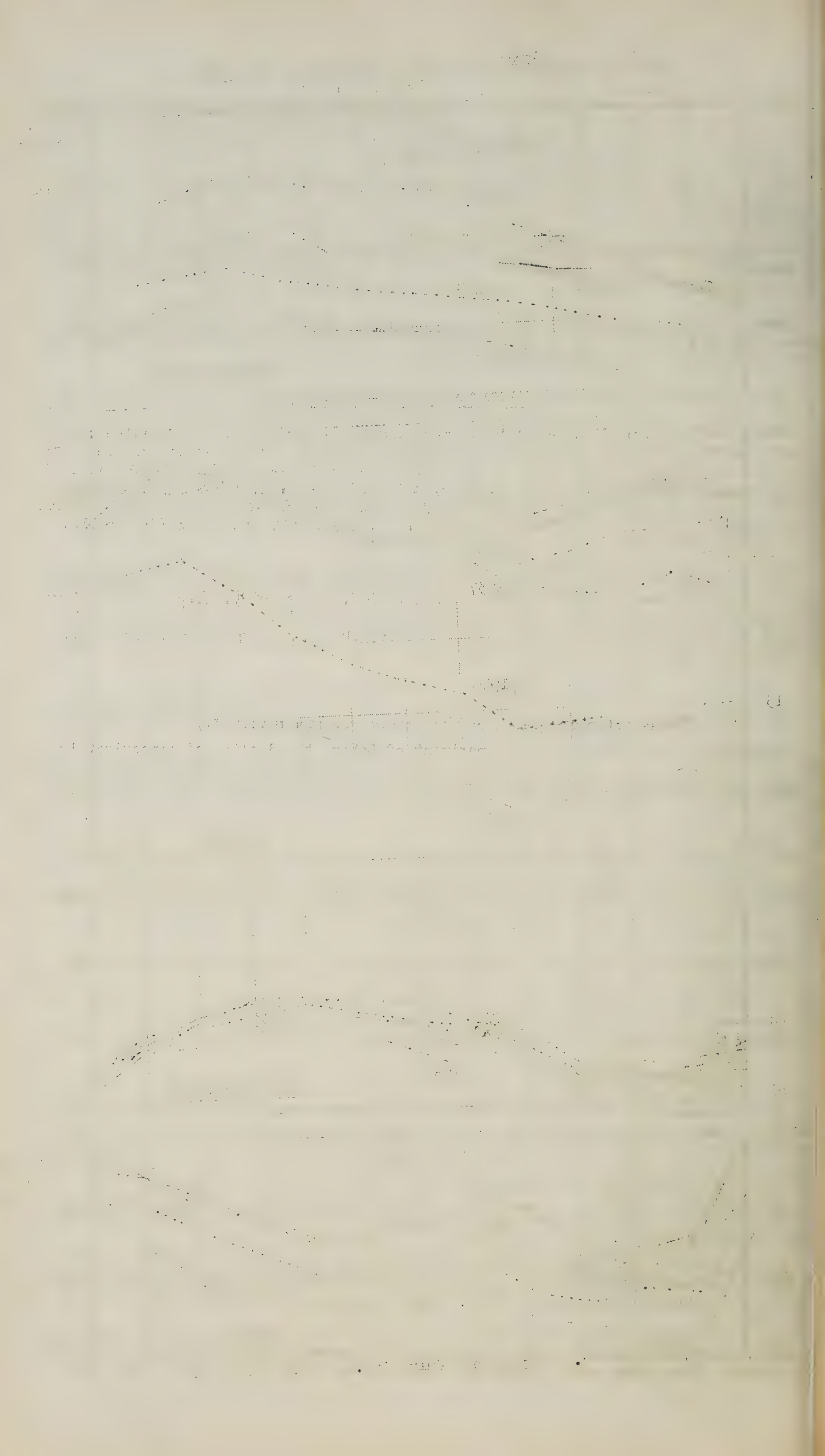
Communications.- Improvement was indicated in work on telephones and telegraphs; 86 companies and branches in the communications group employed 22,386 workers, or 477 more than at May 1. Employment was not quite so brisk as at the beginning of June of last year, when a rather more pronounced increase in personnel had been recorded.

Transportation.- The trend was decidedly upward in transportation; shipping and stevedoring, steam railways and street railways and cartage showed greater activity. Data were received from 506 firms and divisional superintendents in this group with 104,720 on their payrolls, as compared with 98,496 at May 1. The increase was the largest recorded at June 1 in any year since 1929. The index, at 86.5, was higher than that of 84.9 at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to staffs were shown in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,275 employers reported a staff of 139,068 persons, as compared with 113,679 in the preceding month. This gain approximated the usual seasonal advance between May 1 and June 1 in the years since 1920, but was not equal to that recorded at the beginning of June, 1938. The index of employment in construction as a whole, however, was slightly higher than at June 1 in any other year since 1931, except 1934.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1939.





Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 592 firms employing 31,210 persons, as compared with 29,316 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date of last year, when the reported additions to staffs had been on a smaller scale.

Trade.- Further improvement was indicated in retail trade, while wholesalers were slightly busier. The increase on the whole was rather greater than the average percentage gain at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,044 co-operating establishments reported 128,765 employees, compared with 127,404 in the preceding month. Little general change had been shown at June 1, 1938, and the index then was somewhat lower than that of 136.6 at the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 4; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Apr. 17 showed further improvement, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 11.6 in April, compared with 12.3 at Mar. 13, 1939, and 12.7 at Apr. 4, 1938. It is estimated that the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,511,000; this was 108,000 more than at Mar. 13, 1939, and, on a comparable basis, about 270,000 more than at Apr. 4, 1938.

Recent press dispatches state that the registered unemployed at May 15 numbered 1,492,282, a decline of 152,112 from the April, 1939, figure of 1,644,394, while there was also a reduction from the total of 1,778,805 registered at May 16, 1938. The persons in employment numbered approximately 12,667,000, an increase of 156,000 over the preceding month, and of 440,000 from a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest reports received.)

According to the United States Department of Labor, the decline of approximately 280,000 workers in bituminous coal mining between mid-March and mid-April indicated in preliminary reports on employment, more than offset the estimated increase of over 200,000 workers in other fields of nonagricultural employment and resulted in a net loss of 76,000 workers over the month interval. With the exception of bituminous coal mining, the employment changes conformed generally to the usual April pattern. Despite the pronounced decrease in bituminous coal mining employment, there were approximately 185,000 more workers employed in nonagricultural industries in April, 1939, than in April of last year. These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Retail trade establishments employed approximately 59,000 additional workers in April to handle spring trade. Increased activity was indicated in construction, dyeing and cleaning and quarries and non-metallic mines, while smaller gains were reported in metal mining, public utilities, laundries, insurance, hotels, anthracite mining and class I steam railroads.

There was a decline of 0.1 p.c. or 8,000 wage-earners, in manufacturing between March and April, while payrolls declined 2.2 p.c., or \$3,600,000 per week. Typically, there is no change in employment in April as compared with March, and payrolls declined 0.8 p.c. The April employment index (91.3 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was, with but one exception, at the highest level for any month since December, 1937, and was 6.5 p.c. above the figure for the same month of 1938. Employment in the durable goods group advanced for the third consecutive month, the increase of 0.7 p.c. raising the April index to 84.1, the highest since December, 1937. In the non-durable industries, employment fell 0.9 p.c., the April index of 98.0 being below the levels reached in the latter half of 1938 and the early months of 1939.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported the usual seasonal decline in factory employment from the middle of April to the middle of May. The index, (average, 1925-27=100) stood at 80.9 in May, 1939, when there was an increase of about 11 p.c. over May, 1938.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from representative manufacturing establishments showed a seasonal decline of 1.9 p.c. in May as compared with April.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1939.

100.0 7.3 31.3 41.0 11.9 8.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1939.

15.3 1.6 12.7 1.4 3.1 1.7 3.7 3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All Industries		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1939.

100.0	51.9	2.6	6.8	2.0	9.5	12.7	2.8	11.7
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Note:— The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	51.9	111.4	108.4	112.3	117.9	103.4	98.4	93.2
Animal products - edible	2.5	139.0	126.9	134.8	137.8	127.2	120.6	115.8
Fur and products	.2	102.5	94.1	103.6	102.5	97.2	99.0	86.5
Leather and products	2.1	110.1	111.1	105.3	117.9	109.5	108.1	99.9
Boots and shoes	1.4	112.1	113.1	109.5	120.2	110.9	112.0	105.9
Lumber and products	4.3	88.3	77.3	86.3	95.2	81.1	75.6	71.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	80.4	66.1	79.2	88.8	74.7	68.1	61.9
Furniture	.7	83.8	83.1	79.9	89.2	80.4	72.4	73.1
Other lumber products	1.1	117.2	108.7	114.2	120.1	102.2	101.6	98.2
Musical instruments	.1	42.1	41.6	45.1	55.2	36.5	27.4	30.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	112.2	107.7	111.5	112.5	107.4	98.9	98.3
Pulp and paper products	6.1	108.2	105.1	105.3	111.7	100.6	96.7	93.6
Pulp and paper	2.7	96.4	90.7	94.4	107.1	91.4	86.7	84.5
Paper products	.9	128.0	130.3	130.8	133.0	117.8	109.7	105.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	116.5	114.9	110.7	110.5	106.7	105.5	101.7
Rubber products	1.2	107.2	105.5	100.8	108.9	96.5	91.3	96.3
Textile products	9.4	119.4	120.4	119.3	128.6	116.4	112.4	109.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	123.8	125.0	126.1	143.5	128.5	127.3	125.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	94.7	95.3	97.8	105.1	89.0	90.3	91.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	126.3	122.8	124.0	149.6	136.8	127.6	125.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	427.6	448.0	432.5	541.4	513.2	512.7	491.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	121.3	121.4	121.2	127.4	121.2	117.9	118.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	116.0	116.6	116.5	120.3	106.8	101.0	94.2
Other textile products	1.0	113.5	115.6	104.2	110.3	102.0	94.3	96.7
Tobacco	.7	96.0	91.2	102.5	99.4	92.7	104.1	99.7
Beverages	.8	171.8	163.9	167.7	154.3	136.8	130.1	116.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	161.8	159.8	161.2	155.7	141.9	131.0	123.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	94.0	82.2	92.9	99.6	86.0	77.9	73.5
Electric light and power	1.5	126.9	126.3	128.0	119.4	113.7	111.0	107.9
Electrical apparatus	1.6	129.1	125.5	136.8	143.8	123.3	108.1	103.5
Iron and steel products	11.7	98.1	97.3	104.8	111.5	90.9	86.2	77.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	129.9	123.8	130.9	144.1	104.3	104.0	92.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	115.7	115.0	123.4	129.5	102.7	90.1	78.9
Agricultural implements	.4	56.2	59.8	67.6	75.3	65.5	61.8	47.0
Land vehicles	5.1	91.9	92.3	99.6	104.4	90.8	86.9	78.8
Automobiles and parts	1.9	143.3	148.9	152.6	165.4	139.0	145.8	117.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	71.3	66.7	84.5	83.5	61.7	64.2	61.0
Heating appliances	.4	126.4	124.0	130.3	130.0	108.3	97.4	88.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	106.4	103.2	124.2	130.4	86.2	76.0	63.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	102.4	101.1	110.5	123.4	95.5	92.9	79.7
Other iron and steel products	1.9	101.6	100.3	101.5	111.1	88.8	83.7	79.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	155.5	154.6	156.8	157.1	130.1	121.3	111.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	157.7	150.1	158.8	153.0	137.6	134.6	134.5
Miscellaneous	.5	144.5	140.3	142.3	138.8	127.9	123.5	112.5
MINING	2.6	97.1	51.0	93.6	109.1	94.1	96.0	75.0
Coal	6.8	160.5	155.8	153.3	151.9	132.1	119.2	106.2
Metallic ores	2.1	82.4	82.3	85.5	83.4	83.9	83.2	79.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	3.9	342.7	334.0	316.6	308.4	252.6	216.7	175.2
COMMUNICATIONS	.8	139.7	123.4	129.3	143.5	109.5	92.8	91.3
Telegraphs	2.0	83.8	82.0	84.7	85.6	80.0	79.2	78.0
Telephones	.5	94.8	90.6	97.0	98.5	89.5	89.4	85.5
TRANSPORTATION	1.5	80.8	79.7	81.4	82.1	77.5	76.5	76.1
Street railways and cartage	9.5	86.5	81.4	84.9	86.7	85.4	79.9	80.3
Steam railways	2.6	125.1	120.9	115.6	118.1	115.8	111.3	110.4
Shipping and stevedoring	5.4	74.1	70.7	73.1	76.3	74.5	70.4	71.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.5	91.9	77.8	97.9	93.1	95.8	83.6	83.6
Building	12.7	115.3	94.2	114.5	105.2	87.0	89.5	116.7
Highway	2.1	53.8	46.2	54.5	58.7	52.0	54.0	47.8
Railway	7.9	227.6	182.9	223.2	180.3	129.8	146.1	242.8
SERVICES	2.7	73.1	60.3	72.9	81.7	82.7	72.9	69.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.8	141.8	133.2	135.3	129.0	123.0	118.5	115.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.7	136.6	125.6	128.5	121.2	114.7	113.5	113.1
TRADE	1.1	150.9	146.3	146.1	142.1	135.3	125.1	118.2
Retail	11.7	136.6	135.1	131.5	131.5	127.1	119.9	116.5
Wholesale	8.9	143.1	141.3	137.4	138.6	134.5	126.2	123.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	2.3	119.5	119.3	118.0	115.4	110.0	105.5	101.4
	100.0	113.1	106.2	111.9	114.3	102.0	97.6	96.6

/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

Book

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TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934
Maritime Provinces	-All Manufacturing	36.8	109.3	98.7	111.9	120.5	103.3	102.2	101.2
	Lumber products	4.7	83.0	62.9	87.2	105.0	92.3	90.8	87.0
	Pulp and paper	5.5	159.9	135.7	138.5	174.0	146.8	147.8	149.9
	Textile products	3.9	86.1	84.9	80.7	92.3	83.6	82.5	88.0
	Iron and steel	11.7	114.1	105.0	126.8	129.1	100.5	104.8	95.0
	Other manufactures	11.0	112.2	105.6	115.8	115.7	106.8	99.6	105.5
	Logging	4.0	140.6	58.5	113.9	163.3	96.2	106.2	123.7
	Mining	20.8	111.5	109.7	113.8	109.1	105.0	106.1	95.4
	Communications	2.4	89.4	86.3	89.7	88.0	86.6	83.2	81.8
	Transportation	8.9	61.7	84.0	64.2	68.2	61.0	60.3	60.2
	Construction	15.3	132.6	99.1	149.0	206.1	147.5	137.6	131.1
	Services	1.9	177.4	170.2	177.4	169.1	164.8	161.6	153.6
	Trade	9.9	134.1	127.2	129.7	127.8	118.6	112.0	111.0
	-All Industries	100.0	108.4	100.2	110.9	122.0	103.4	101.6	98.4
Quebec	All Manufacturing	54.1	113.3	110.5	115.2	119.3	103.7	97.9	94.4
	Lumber products	3.0	93.7	83.8	99.8	103.1	89.1	83.5	80.8
	Pulp and paper	7.1	102.8	100.0	101.7	108.0	96.1	90.3	87.9
	Textile products	15.4	133.7	135.0	135.2	141.4	124.2	119.2	116.0
	Iron and steel	8.2	85.6	84.3	95.2	102.6	82.9	73.0	68.5
	Other manufactures	20.4	123.3	118.1	121.2	121.5	107.5	103.4	100.1
	Logging	3.0	118.9	37.3	132.2	136.6	138.6	136.1	100.5
	Mining	3.6	272.9	261.6	244.8	260.0	177.3	137.8	131.9
	Communications	1.5	75.6	74.6	76.0	77.4	70.8	70.7	71.1
	Transportation	8.7	89.9	76.5	90.3	85.8	89.1	83.5	86.2
	Construction	18.3	158.9	134.8	148.9	86.3	63.8	60.2	60.1
	Services	2.4	123.8	117.6	121.5	114.0	108.0	102.9	98.8
	Trade	8.4	143.1	142.0	143.0	139.8	135.4	125.8	128.1
	-All Industries	100.0	121.0	111.6	120.4	113.6	99.8	93.8	90.9
Ontario	All Manufacturing	61.5	111.7	109.3	112.4	118.7	104.0	99.6	93.6
	Lumber products	3.8	78.9	65.8	73.8	83.9	69.5	67.9	67.5
	Pulp and paper	6.5	108.5	107.3	106.8	109.0	99.7	97.2	94.4
	Textile products	9.6	107.6	108.1	106.4	118.4	111.1	108.3	106.0
	Iron and steel	16.8	108.2	108.2	113.1	121.0	97.0	93.2	81.1
	Other manufactures	24.8	125.4	121.9	125.7	128.8	116.8	109.9	105.0
	Logging	1.4	68.1	23.9	61.2	83.7	67.7	71.8	51.1
	Mining	6.1	285.2	270.7	253.3	249.0	215.7	184.1	150.5
	Communications	1.9	78.2	76.9	80.9	82.8	76.5	75.9	75.7
	Transportation	6.8	82.7	76.6	81.6	86.6	82.8	77.2	78.1
	Construction	7.8	94.2	73.9	97.8	112.3	83.3	99.7	190.1
	Services	2.8	162.8	155.7	157.8	148.5	146.5	146.1	141.9
	Trade	11.7	143.5	142.5	136.9	137.8	134.3	128.7	123.6
	-All Industries	100.0	113.6	107.9	112.5	118.8	104.7	101.6	104.4
Maritime Provinces	All Manufacturing	30.5	105.8	102.3	104.8	109.8	101.0	94.9	89.5
	Lumber products	2.5	110.2	99.4	105.6	112.5	90.9	84.8	87.1
	Pulp and paper	3.1	104.5	101.6	98.4	95.9	92.3	89.4	83.9
	Textile products	2.3	133.3	133.7	129.4	143.2	124.1	114.1	114.2
	Iron and steel	9.0	74.6	75.3	79.4	85.9	79.7	76.4	71.0
	Other manufactures	13.6	139.0	131.0	133.8	137.4	127.4	118.7	110.6
	Logging	.4	33.6	40.2	26.8	20.9	17.1	73.5	52.3
	Mining	6.7	100.0	99.8	98.8	94.7	95.3	87.1	84.9
	Communications	2.6	88.1	87.5	91.9	89.9	84.7	86.2	82.6
	Transportation	19.7	94.4	88.0	87.6	92.0	90.7	84.1	83.6
	Construction	15.2	84.4	65.3	81.6	81.5	93.7	89.4	90.0
	Services	3.7	129.9	117.2	116.8	114.6	104.5	93.8	95.5
	Trade	21.2	120.3	118.3	114.2	115.8	113.0	105.5	101.5
	-All Industries	100.0	101.0	94.5	97.0	99.3	97.7	92.2	89.5
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	39.6	107.8	105.4	106.8	112.8	100.3	93.0	82.4
	Lumber products	13.7	96.2	90.9	91.0	100.3	88.1	75.4	61.0
	Pulp and paper	5.1	107.0	103.3	100.6	125.0	109.1	103.4	95.6
	Textile products	1.1	119.8	130.1	126.4	131.7	125.5	109.9	97.1
	Iron and steel	3.5	85.4	84.5	93.5	86.8	71.7	70.3	66.5
	Other manufactures	16.2	127.7	127.5	129.7	129.4	118.1	115.1	106.0
	Logging	8.6	109.8	102.4	96.4	110.6	90.4	82.7	66.4
	Mining	9.7	106.3	106.6	113.6	113.5	94.3	88.2	80.9
	Communications	3.5	115.5	110.0	108.6	110.2	104.7	99.8	94.3
	Transportation	12.2	94.6	91.9	93.7	95.2	94.3	87.7	83.3
	Construction	9.8	81.5	74.8	88.7	114.7	115.7	118.9	122.4
	Services	4.2	133.8	120.6	118.3	115.0	103.6	98.1	95.7
	Trade	12.4	137.4	138.3	132.7	133.0	123.1	115.3	106.1
	-All Industries	100.0	106.6	103.3	105.1	112.2	102.2	96.6	89.1

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Weight	1/Relative; June 1 May 1 June 1 June 1 June 1 June 1 June 1						
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.2	107.9	105.6	109.2	111.8	97.2	90.2	87.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	128.6	119.6	122.4	112.4	111.6	109.6	106.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	116.0	114.3	107.5	107.6	103.6	101.6	99.1
Textiles	14.9	121.2	121.8	121.3	120.9	105.0	98.8	96.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.5	117.7	112.2	118.7	110.4	105.9	102.8	102.9
Iron and steel	12.8	85.5	83.7	95.3	101.1	82.2	69.4	66.6
Other manufactures	20.0	109.7	106.9	108.4	115.7	98.7	92.8	90.8
Communications	2.3	64.5	64.3	64.7	65.4	61.6	62.6	63.4
Transportation	8.9	99.5	82.0	98.4	94.6	100.1	93.7	93.1
Construction	9.9	104.3	94.6	91.0	61.9	42.6	38.3	46.0
Trade	13.9	137.4	137.0	135.1	134.4	129.1	120.3	121.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.7	104.5	107.3	105.2	93.7	87.2	86.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	48.5	104.7	103.2	105.6	106.4	98.3	96.3	98.1
Leather products	13.3	92.2	94.9	94.7	104.3	107.0	103.9	104.2
Other manufactures	35.2	110.3	106.9	110.6	107.4	94.2	92.8	95.3
Transportation	10.1	97.2	116.3	100.1	87.8	95.1	94.5	98.9
Construction	20.7	314.3	290.2	98.8	77.9	90.8	110.5	100.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	124.2	122.8	103.8	101.6	96.8	95.8	97.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.1	107.2	106.0	105.8	107.9	98.8	95.5	90.2
Plant products - edible	5.6	116.7	112.0	113.1	114.1	108.0	102.8	103.0
Printing and publishing	8.9	125.4	125.6	124.1	125.7	116.6	114.3	109.5
Textiles	10.5	90.4	91.4	89.1	95.9	89.3	90.1	87.8
Iron and steel	10.3	96.4	98.6	97.5	98.9	81.7	79.6	67.8
Other manufactures	26.8	112.8	109.5	110.7	111.1	104.3	98.5	93.7
Communications	2.5	67.4	67.2	66.1	67.3	64.2	66.4	68.8
Transportation	5.7	99.4	94.7	97.1	101.2	95.6	89.2	90.6
Construction	2.4	56.0	51.1	61.1	66.5	58.7	63.2	55.9
Trade	22.4	132.0	131.6	126.3	129.1	125.3	120.7	119.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.2	107.6	106.7	108.7	101.1	97.9	93.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.7	101.4	95.9	97.3	102.6	95.0	89.8	90.1
Lumber products	5.6	71.4	45.6	49.6	66.4	44.1	45.6	70.2
Pulp and paper	15.7	98.1	96.1	94.6	99.5	87.7	93.9	87.6
Other manufactures	25.4	114.2	113.6	116.5	117.8	118.7	102.9	99.3
Construction	11.9	118.4	112.0	121.5	136.0	148.3	156.1	143.7
Trade	22.6	143.0	143.1	139.0	133.8	135.2	121.7	111.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.8	106.4	106.3	111.8	108.2	103.5	102.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.6	104.5	102.6	108.2	116.1	95.9	91.2	84.5
Textiles	15.5	82.5	85.5	85.9	92.0	87.0	85.4	87.7
Electrical apparatus	9.5	104.7	101.3	120.0	126.0	103.4	93.7	87.5
Iron and steel	32.7	109.7	105.5	109.6	121.4	87.0	82.2	70.2
Other manufactures	23.9	117.4	114.7	121.4	126.5	113.9	108.9	101.6
Construction	2.6	56.1	47.9	50.6	55.6	54.1	62.7	56.1
Trade	10.2	131.5	132.0	132.0	132.0	130.6	121.3	115.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	104.6	102.3	106.6	114.2	97.6	93.5	86.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.7	149.2	155.0	159.9	166.6	132.5	134.7	114.5
Iron and steel	63.9	144.4	152.9	161.9	170.2	132.1	138.6	113.7
Other manufactures	21.8	165.4	162.1	153.0	153.0	134.1	120.4	117.5
Construction	2.0	40.8	37.8	54.0	57.0	31.8	26.7	20.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	136.4	140.8	146.0	153.1	123.2	123.5	107.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.6	97.5	94.4	99.7	105.8	98.2	93.9	87.4
Animal products - edible	6.0	134.3	122.1	127.6	137.5	121.9	128.1	115.0
Printing and publishing	6.0	107.8	103.4	101.1	98.4	96.6	97.2	91.0
Textiles	6.1	136.0	138.1	137.2	149.8	132.6	118.6	120.0
Iron and steel	15.9	69.7	68.7	78.7	87.2	80.8	75.3	68.9
Other manufactures	14.6	116.9	111.9	114.2	116.2	110.4	106.1	99.0
Transportation	9.5	76.2	74.7	77.6	82.4	74.6	72.1	73.3
Construction	2.3	32.6	29.4	42.3	36.2	40.3	37.6	25.7
Trade	31.6	102.1	100.4	96.8	99.0	97.1	92.6	88.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.4	90.0	92.8	96.5	90.9	87.0	81.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.3	116.0	117.4	111.2	117.4	106.4	97.1	86.5
Lumber products	9.2	86.0	85.0	69.8	87.3	79.7	68.7	53.5
Other manufactures	30.1	129.8	132.2	130.0	131.2	118.6	110.2	101.9
Communications	7.4	114.7	109.7	107.5	106.7	104.3	99.4	93.9
Transportation	15.8	97.6	99.5	99.0	100.5	101.2	93.7	90.1
Construction	4.5	42.8	45.0	51.4	62.4	63.7	59.8	36.1
Services	7.7	133.9	123.9	116.4	115.5	101.9	98.0	96.0
Trade	25.3	139.8	141.1	135.7	138.2	128.1	120.4	109.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	109.9	110.3	106.4	110.8	103.8	96.5	86.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

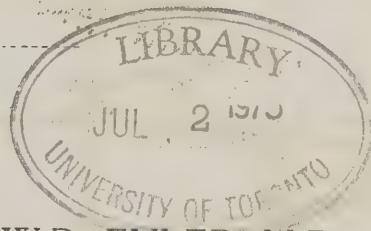
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JULY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:— STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



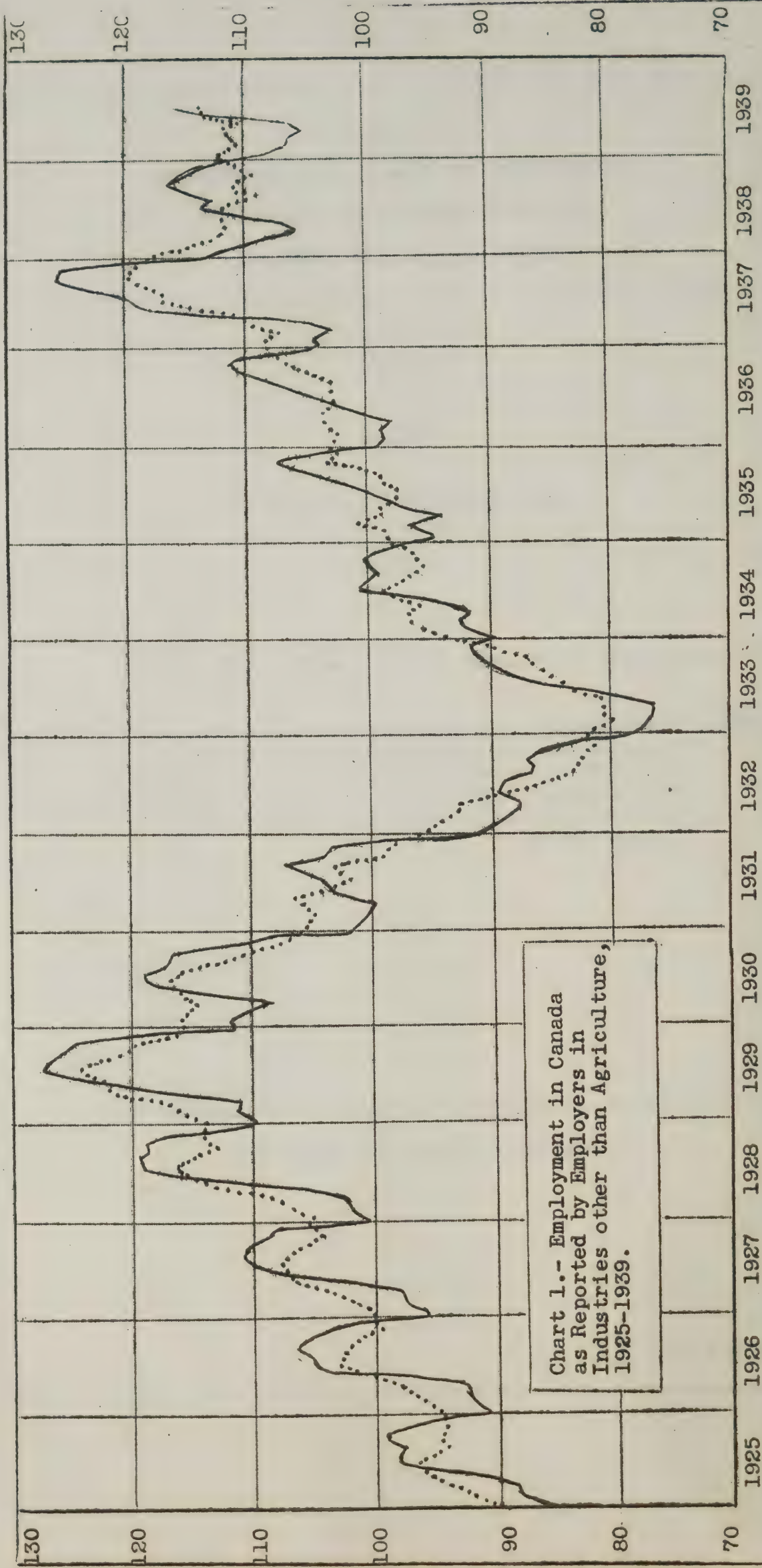
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued July 28, 1939.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

-- GENERAL SUMMARY --

The industrial situation showed further improvement at the beginning of July. The reported increase in employment slightly exceeded the average gain from June 1 to July 1 in the experience of other years since 1920, and was considerably greater than that recorded at July 1 of last summer. Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,760 establishments whose employees numbered 1,126,216; this was an increase of 26,118 or 2.4 p.c. over their June 1 staff of 1,100,098. Reflecting this expansion, the index advanced from 113.1 in the preceding month, to 115.8 at July 1, 1939, when it was higher than that of 113.5 at the same date of last summer. While the level of employment reported in industrial establishments was lower than at July 1 in 1937, it was generally higher than at the same date in other years since 1930.

Since the improvement at July 1, 1939, was rather greater than usual in the experience of other years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index rose slightly, standing at 113.6, compared with 113.1 at June 1.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years are as follows:— 1939, 115.8; 1938, 113.5; 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7 and 1927, 109.7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole showed a slight slowing-up at the beginning of July. There were important gains over June 1 in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories, together with smaller advances in many other branches of manufacturing. Leather, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants, however, reported curtailment. The contractions in textiles and iron and steel were seasonal in character, but they exceeded the average losses recorded at July 1 in the last eighteen years.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance indicated substantial improvement, that in the last-named being greatest. The increases in mining and communications were above the average at July 1 in the years, 1921-1938; that in construction approximated the usual seasonal gain, while the additions to the payrolls reported in services, trade and transportation was rather below average, following the exceptionally large increases recorded in these industries at June 1, 1939. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in logging as river-driving operations were completed, but the losses were smaller than usual in the experience of past years. An analysis of the data by industries is given in some detail beginning on page 5.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 10,791, and their employees had aggregated 1,086,773, an increase of approximately 14,650 over their June 1, 1938, staffs. A generally upward movement had then been indicated in the non-manufacturing groups with the exception of logging, while manufacturing reported curtailment.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For July 1, 416 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,135 persons, compared with 33,008 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the July 1 survey of employment to 1,159,351 in 12,176 establishments and slightly lowers the index of 115.8 in the industries above enumerated, to 115.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for June 1, the index declined from 113.1 to 112.9. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation", are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and of persons in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, during the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939			
Jan.	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by 46,000, the estimated number in employment by 136,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has been reduced by 90,000. The May estimate of the number of wage-earners without work declined by 78,000 from April, 1929, a falling-off which greatly exceeded that of 37,000 recorded between April and May, 1938.

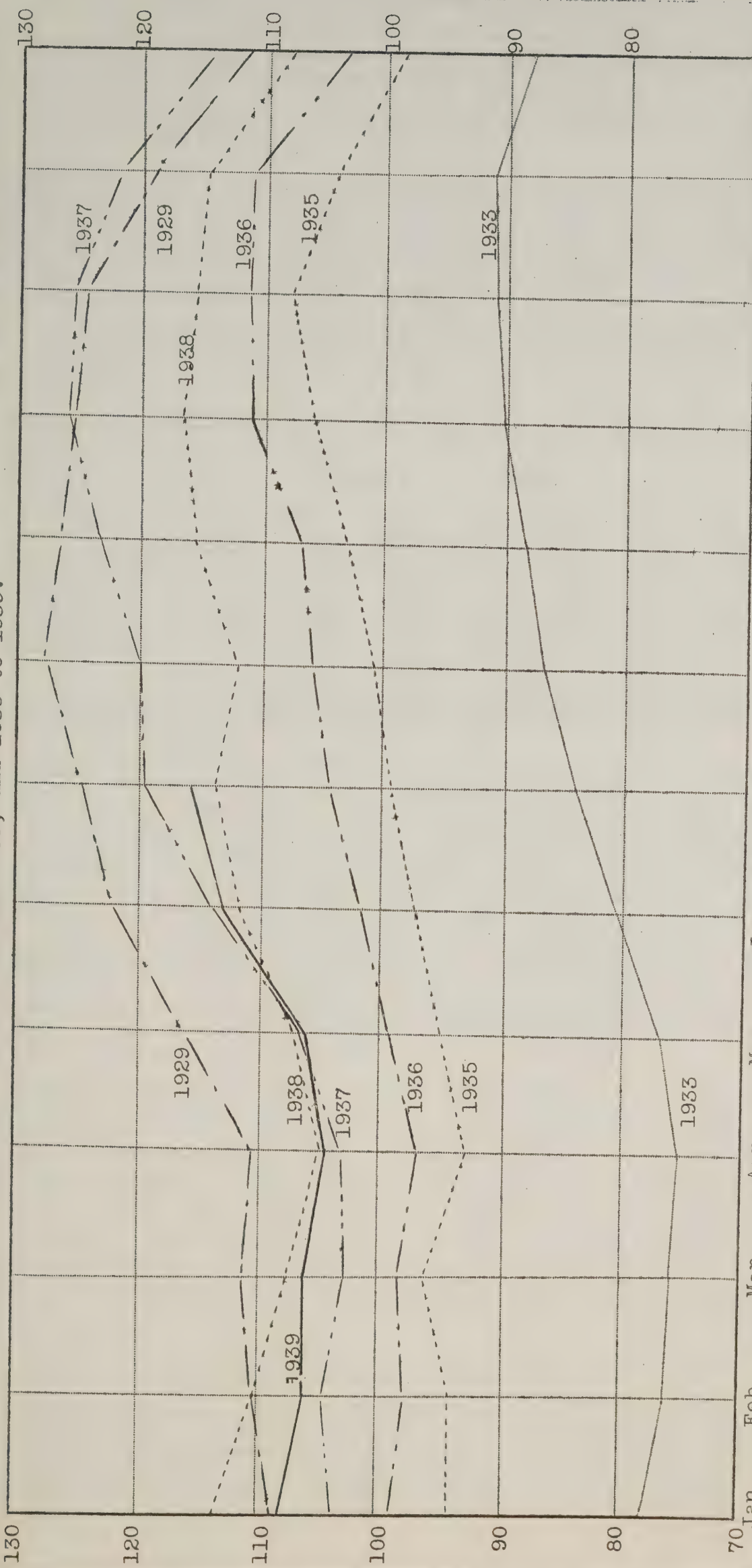
The following shows the figures for May in the years since 1927:-

	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners unemployed (in thousands)
May			
1939	2,724	2,329	395
1938	2,704	2,304	400
1937	2,680	2,353	327
1936	2,559	2,101	458
1935	2,518	2,009	509
1934	2,570	2,046	524
1933	2,398	1,717	681
1932	2,498	1,871	627
1931	2,573	2,133	440
1930	2,777	2,391	386
1929	2,589	2,504	85
1928	2,364	2,331	33

The estimated number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in May of other years except 1930. The number at work was higher than in May, 1938, and was also higher than in May in the years, 1931-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in May, 1928-1930. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from May of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any May in the period, 1931-1936, but was greater than in May, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928-1930.

See Census Monograph No. 11 entitled "Unemployment".

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in each of the provinces, the gains ranging from not quite one p.c. in Ontario, to 7.7 p.c. in Nova Scotia. Numerically, the largest increase was in Quebec, where 8,452 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating firms. The level of employment in all provinces except New Brunswick was higher than at July 1, 1938. The index in Quebec at the latest date was also above that for July 1, 1937; in the Prairie Area, it was the same, while elsewhere employment showed a falling-off in that comparison. However, the situation generally was more favourable than at July 1 in any of the five or six years immediately preceding.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 832 establishments employing 85,530 men and women, as against 79,982 at June 1, 1939. This increase, (to which the three provinces in this area contributed), brought the index to 115.9 at July 1, 1939, when it was fractionally lower than at the beginning of July in 1938; the gain over the preceding month had then been much smaller. Highway construction reported the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also additions to staffs in lumber, animal food and iron and steel plants, and in electric current production, mining, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, chemical factories and logging camps were slacker, the losses being largely seasonal in character.

The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	July 1 : 1939	July 1 : 1939	June 1 : 1939	May 1 : 1939	Apr. 1 : 1939	Mar. 1 : 1939	Feb. 1 : 1939	Jan. 1 : 1939	Dec. 1 : 1938	July 1 : 1938
P.E. Island	2.5	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8	79.2	92.2	85.4	104.6
Nova Scotia	59.9	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6	107.8	121.0	121.5	126.6
New Brunswick	37.6	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	88.3	92.9	95.8	97.2	105.4
Maritimes	100.0	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2	100.5	109.2	109.8	116.7

The 791 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1938, had reported 85,302 workers, as compared with 81,107 in the preceding month.

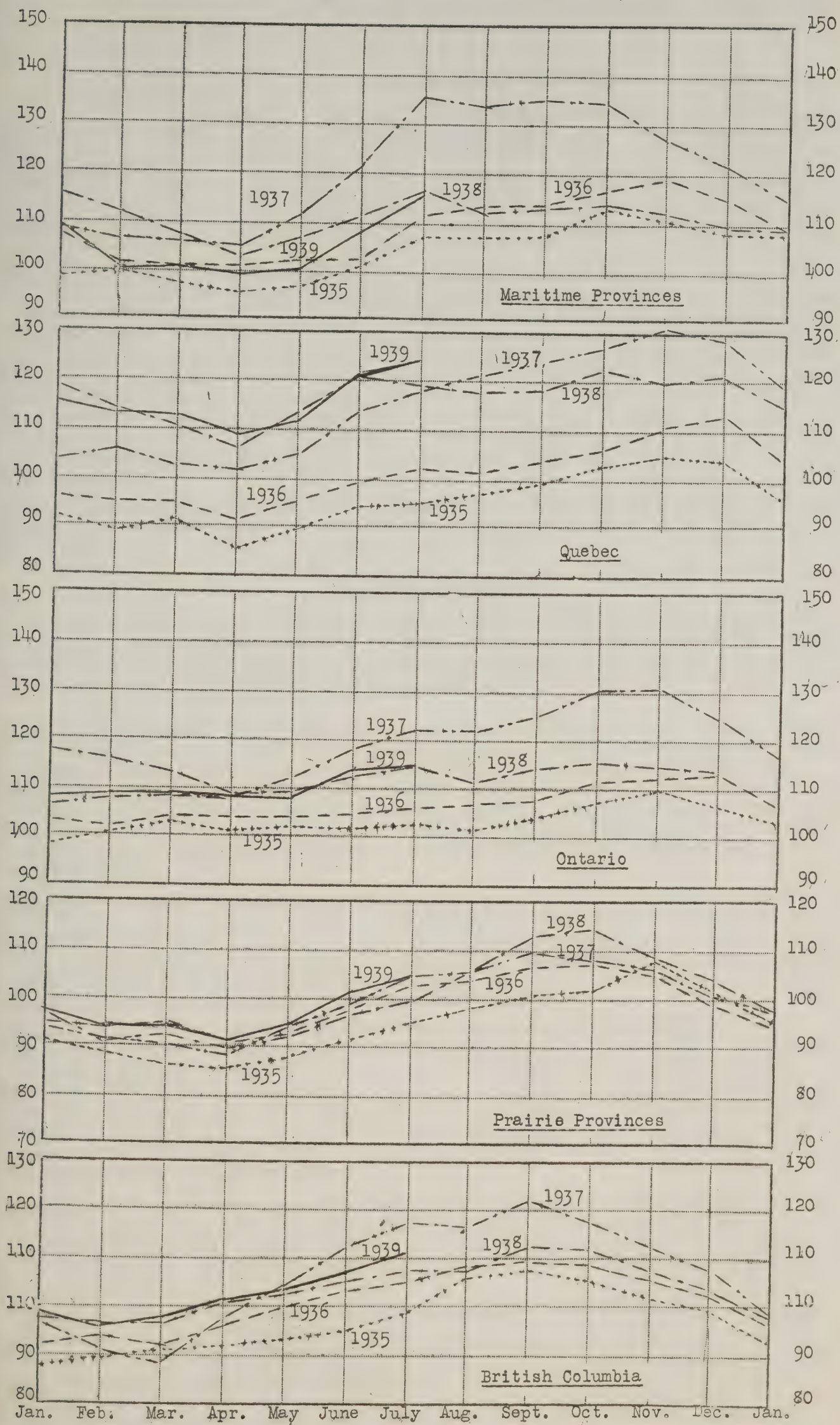
Quebec.— Manufacturing, on the whole, showed a falling-off in Quebec; increases in lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and some other classes were more than offset by reductions in animal food, leather, iron and steel and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, construction and maintenance, services and wholesale trade reported considerably heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and logging released employees. The personnel of the 2,907 co-operating firms included 353,301 persons; as compared with 344,849 at June 1, this was an increase of 8,452, or 2.5 p.c. The advance was seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward in thirteen of the preceding eighteen years for which data are available. Industrial activity in that province continued at a rather higher level than at July 1 of earlier years of the record. Standing at 124.0 at the latest date, the index was some four points higher than at July 1, 1938, when the 2,654 business enterprises making returns had employed 336,922 men and women, or some 1,700 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.— Further but smaller increases in employment were reported in Ontario, where the 5,140 establishments whose statistics were tabulated reported 455,570 employees, or 4,449 more than at June 1. The situation at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, shown improvement over the preceding month, the average change being a moderate advance; the gain noted at the date under review was not quite equal to the average, and was also smaller than that indicated in the same month in 1938, when the index was, however, fractionally lower. The expansion at July 1, 1939, took place mainly in logging, mining, transportation, construction, services and trade, while manufacturing was slacker. The largest losses in the last-named were of a seasonal character in the iron and steel and textile industries. On the other hand, additions to staffs were reported in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and many other industries.

The 4,711 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1938, had reported 445,081 workers, as compared with 438,951 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.— The most important expansion recorded in this area was in work on the highways, but building and railway construction and maintenance, services, trade, transportation and communications also afforded more employment. Manufacturing, however, was rather quieter. Data were compiled from 1,667 firms with an aggregate staff of 134,548 persons at July 1, as against 130,630 in their last return. This gain of 3,918 men and women was not equal to the average increase at July 1 in the last

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1939.



-4-

eighteen years, although it exceeded that noted at the beginning of July last summer. The index, at 104.0 at the date under review, was a few points higher than that of 99.8 at July 1, 1938, when the 1,512 co-operating establishments reported 127,076 employees, as compared with 123,512 at June 1, 1938. The following are the employment indexes in each of the provinces in this area in recent months:

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	July 1: 1939	July 1: 1939	June 1: 1939	May 1: 1939	Apr. 1: 1939	Mar. 1: 1939	Feb. 1: 1939	Jan. 1: 1939	Dec. 1: 1938	July 1: 1938
Manitoba	45.3	: 98.5	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.6	89.2	91.8	95.4	: 96.5
Saskatchewan	21.5	: 107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9	96.0	99.2	114.1	: 102.9
Alberta	33.2	: 110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6	99.9	103.8	108.9	: 102.9
Prairies	100.0	: 104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	93.9	97.1	103.5	: 99.8

British Columbia.— Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a total working force of 97,267 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,214 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 93,516 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, (particularly of food, lumber and pulp and paper products) was seasonally busier at July 1, 1939, and logging, mining and transportation also reported improvement. On the other hand, railway construction and maintenance showed curtailment, while little general change took place in services and trade. The employment situation was more favourable than at the same date in 1938, and activity was also at a higher level than at July 1 in the years, 1936-1931. The 1,123 concerns reporting for July 1, 1938, had employed 92,392 men and women, an increase of 2,494 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in the last few years; the curves are plotted from the indexes in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Six of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made - Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was downward in Montreal and Windsor. The largest gains were in Vancouver. Except in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, employment in these cities was more active than at July 1, 1938.

Montreal.— Employment in Montreal showed a moderate falling-off, mainly in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, textile and iron and steel plants reported the largest contractions. On the other hand, building and road construction and wholesale trade recorded improvement. A combined working force of 167,666 men and women was indicated by the 1,694 co-operating employers, who had 168,371 workers at June 1. A greater decrease had been noted at July 1, 1938, when 1,530 firms had reported a staff of 162,089; the index then was rather lower, standing at 106.4, as compared with 108.3 at the latest date.

Quebec.— An upward movement was evident in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 213 establishments with 17,862 employees, compared with 17,423 in the preceding month. Employment in construction and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1938, although a larger increase in personnel had then been indicated by the 183 firms furnishing data, whose payrolls had aggregated 14,832.

Toronto.— There was continued but moderate improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, building construction and wholesale trade were somewhat brisker. The trend was downward, however, in retail trade, services, and, within the manufacturing division, in textiles. The 1,748 employers making returns enlarged their staffs by 398 workers to 140,477 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,606 co-operating business concerns had increased their labour forces by 1,082 persons, to 134,634; the July 1, 1938, index stood at 107.4, compared with 109.4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.— Statistics were received from 228 establishments with 15,134 men and women on their paylists, or 242 more than in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in construction. A much smaller gain had been indicated at July 1, 1938, when 200 firms had reported 14,085 employees. Employment then was quieter than at the date under review.

Hamilton.— There was a further advance in Hamilton, where 361 workers were added to the forces of the 330 employers furnishing information, bringing them to 34,410 at the beginning of July, 1939. Manufacturing showed improvement, notably in the textile division, and building, services and trade also reported moderately increased activity. For July 1 of last year, 298 returns were tabulated, showing a combined labour force of 35,185, compared with 34,134 at June 1, 1938; activity was then at a higher level than at the latest date.

In Windsor, a decline of 3,011 was recorded in the staffs of the 197 co-operating employers, who had 15,853 persons in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in the iron and steel industries, but the textile and some other divisions were also rather dull. The index was considerably lower than at July 1, 1938, when a smaller contraction had been indicated; the payrolls of the 188 firms then furnishing data had included 17,590 employees.

Winnipeg.- Communications, transportation, construction, manufacturing and trade registered moderate advances, while little general change occurred in other industries. An aggregate working force of 40,952 men and women was reported by the 521 firms making returns; this was a gain of 801 over their June 1 staffs. The improvement noted at the beginning of July last summer had involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index of employment then was fractionally higher than that of 94.3 at the latest date. The 494 reports tabulated for July 1, 1938, had shown a combined staff of 40,913.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was favourable, according to information from 518 establishments employing 37,544 persons, as against 36,621 in the preceding month. There were increases in all industrial groups, those in manufacturing and transportation being most pronounced; within the former, the largest additions to the payroll were in food and lumber factories. Expansion on a greater scale had been recorded by the 467 concerns co-operating at the beginning of July last year, whose employees had numbered 36,128. The index then, however, was 1.6 points lower than that of 112.6 at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed little general change at July 1, when 569,948 employees were reported by the 6,410 co-operating manufacturers, a falling-off of 352 from the preceding month. The index stood at 111.3, compared with 111.4 at June 1, 1939, and with 111.8 at the beginning of July in 1938; the latest index was several points lower than the July 1, 1937, figure of 119.0, but was generally higher than at that date in any earlier year since 1930, when it also stood at 111.3.

The movement at the first of July has been downward in eight of the eighteen years for which data are available; however, improvement over June 1 was recorded at July 1 in the remaining years since 1920, and the average change from June to July in this period has been a very slight increase. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the date under review therefore slightly declined, standing at 109.0 at July 1, compared with 109.3 at the first of June.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1939, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power groups, with smaller gains in the fur, musical instrument, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants were slacker. The greatest losses were those of a seasonal character in the textile and iron and steel divisions, in both of which the decreases were unusually large for the time of year.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows:- 1939, 111.3; 1938, 111.8; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1 and 1927, 106.8.

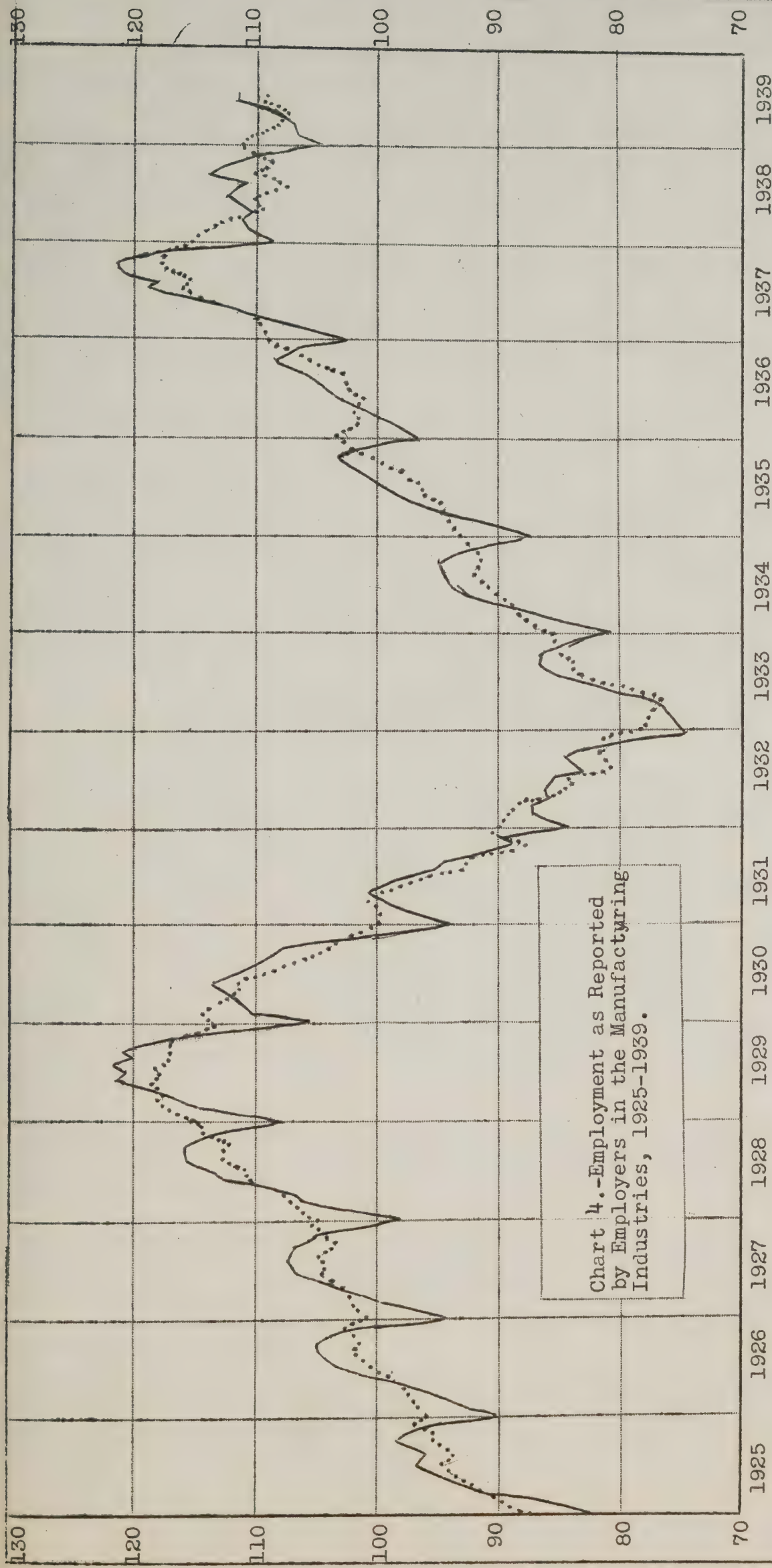
The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1938, had numbered 6,180, and their employees had aggregated 569,570, which was a decline of 2,551 from the preceding month.

Logging.- There was a moderate reduction in employment in logging, 521 men being released from the staffs of the 364 reporting firms, who employed 27,900 at July 1. The contraction took place mainly in New Brunswick and Quebec, while in Ontario and British Columbia heightened activity was shown. A decrease had also been recorded at the same date in 1938, when the index was about nine points lower.

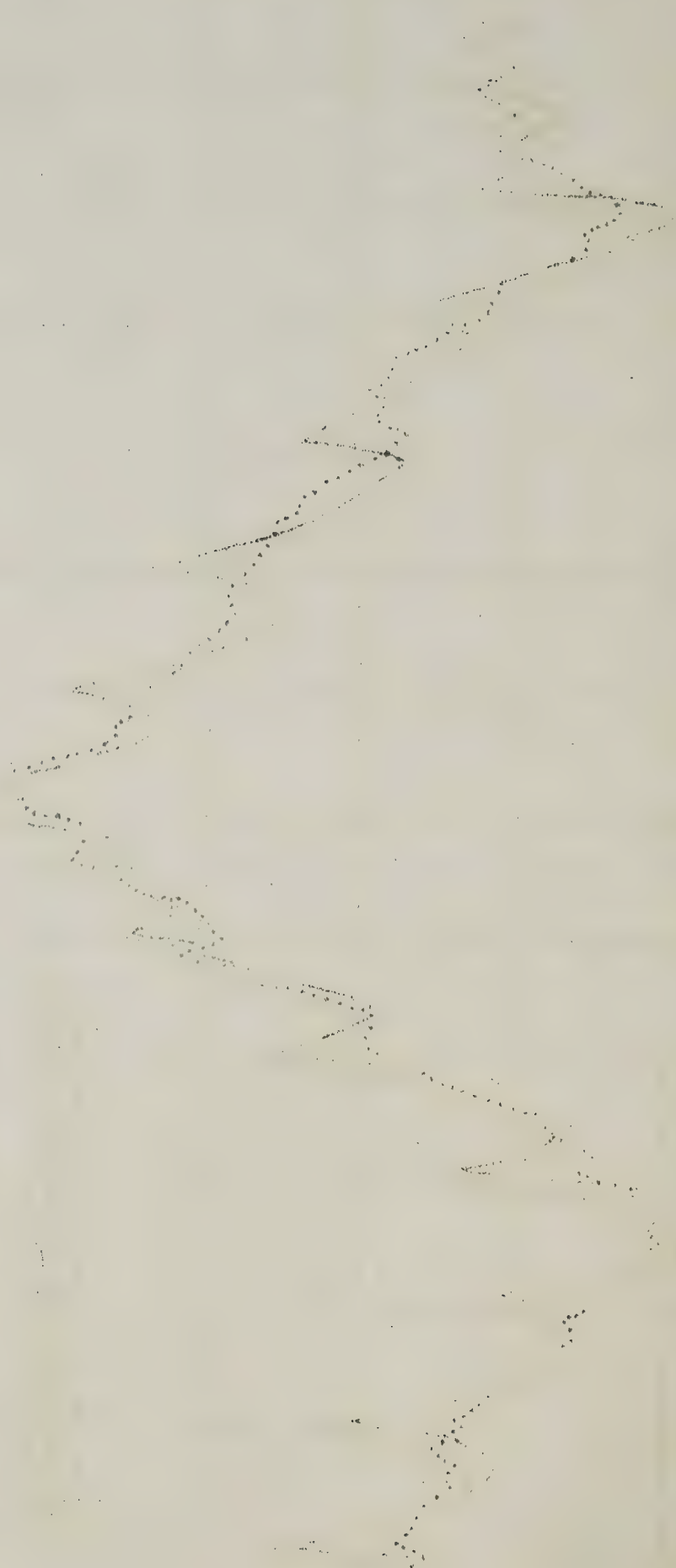
Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 450 mine operators with 76,147 employees, as compared with 74,456 in their last report. The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded considerably more employment, while little general change took place in collieries. The mining index stood at 164.1, compared with 154.5 at the beginning of July, 1938; the increase over the preceding month had then been on a much smaller scale.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and steam railway operation and in shipping and stevedoring; 507 employers reported a combined working force of 106,153 persons, as against 104,876 at June 1. Activity in the transportation division was rather greater than at July 1, 1938, although the additions to staffs then indicated had exceeded those noted at the date under review.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in communications, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 22,985 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 22,386 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was brisker. A larger gain on the whole had been recorded at the beginning of July of last summer, and the index in this division was then slightly higher.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years, 1929-1937.



Construction and Maintenance.— Further marked increases were registered in construction. Data were received from 1,297 contractors whose employees aggregated 160,562, or 21,476 more than in the preceding month. In highway construction, over 16,500 additional men were reported by the co-operating employers, while there were also substantial gains in building and railway construction and maintenance work. Employment in construction as a whole was more active than at the beginning of July of last year, when much smaller increases had been indicated.

Services.— Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 593 employers with 32,537 persons on their staffs, as compared with 31,255 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which, following unusually pronounced improvement at June 1, 1939, was on a smaller scale than that noted at July 1, 1938; the index then, however, was slightly lower than at the latest date.

Trade.— Wholesale and retail trade both reported greater activity, but the general gain was not equal to the average increase from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920, nor was it so large as that reported at July 1, 1938. Statements were tabulated from 2,053 establishments having 129,984 employees, as against 129,318 at the beginning of June, 1939. Employment as reported by the larger trading organizations throughout the Dominion was at a rather higher level than at the beginning of July of last year.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a further improvement between Apr. 17 and May 15, which extended to nearly every industry, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among workers, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10.6 at May 15, 1939, as compared with 11.6 at Apr. 17, 1939, and 12.8 at May 16, 1938. It was provisionally estimated that at May 15, 1939, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain was approximately 12,667,000. This was 156,000 more than at Apr. 17, 1939, and on a comparable basis, about 440,000 more than at May 16, 1938. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed at June 15, 1939, numbered 1,349,579, a decline of almost 150,000 from the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

According to information received by the United States Department of Labor, approximately 180,000 more workers were employed in non-agricultural industries in May than in April, this increase being due in part to the return of some 80,000 bituminous coal miners to jobs between mid-April and mid-May, following the settlement of wage agreements. A substantial employment gain was also registered in construction and in certain other non-manufacturing industries. Factory employment, on the other hand, showed a slightly greater-than-seasonal decline in May, the loss being 1.2 p.c., or 90,000 workers. There was a reported reduction of more than 36,000 workers in the automobile industry, due to labour differences. The May employment index (90.1 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was eight p.c. higher than the corresponding index of last year, while the payroll index (84.4) was 15.8 p.c. higher. The durable goods group of industries as a whole showed an employment decline of 1.1 p.c. from April to May, while the non-durable goods group reported a curtailment of 1.3 p.c. Compared with May of last year, employment in the durable goods group shows a gain of 10.9 p.c. and payrolls of 23.8 p.c. In the non-durable goods industries, the gains over the year interval were 5.7 p.c. and 8.8 p.c., respectively.

New York.— According to the State Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.4 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-1927=100), stood at 80.7, 13 p.c. above the level of June, 1938.

Massachusetts.— Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,813 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 260,317 persons during the week including or ending nearest June 15, 1939, a decline of 1,946 employees, or 0.7 p.c. from the corresponding week in May. The loss was seasonal in character, but was smaller than the average between May and June in the preceding fourteen years.

Illinois.— Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,889 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises show an advance of 0.4 p.c. in employment between April and May; the index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) was 76.3 in May, 1939, as compared with 73.1 in May, 1938.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1939.
100.0 7.6 31.4 40.5 11.9 8.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1939.

14.9 1.6 12.5 1.3 3.1 1.4 3.6 3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

All		Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Const.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1927		109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928		117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929		124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930		118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931		103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932		88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933		84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934		101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935		99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Jan. 1, 1936		99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1		98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1		98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1		97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1		99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1		102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1		104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1		105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1		107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1		110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1		111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1		110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937		103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1		104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1		102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1		103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1		106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1		114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1		119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1		120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1		123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1		125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1		125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1		121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938		113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1		110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1		107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1		105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1		107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1		111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1		113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1		112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1		115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1		116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1		114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1		114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939		108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1		106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1		106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1		104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1		106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1		113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1		115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1939.

100.0 50.6 2.5 6.8 2.0 9.4 14.3 2.9 11.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	50.6	111.3	111.4	111.8	119.0	104.7	98.5	93.8
Animal products - edible	2.5	143.2	139.0	139.0	142.3	134.4	125.7	132.7
Fur and products	.2	108.0	102.5	97.7	105.1	97.1	96.8	89.4
Leather and products	2.0	108.5	110.1	103.4	113.6	106.0	102.8	95.4
Boots and shoes	1.3	110.9	112.1	106.9	115.4	106.3	105.5	99.7
Lumber and products	4.4	93.1	88.3	89.9	99.4	86.8	80.8	74.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	83.7	80.4	84.6	94.8	81.3	75.8	68.1
Furniture	.6	81.7	83.8	81.6	89.3	81.8	73.3	72.5
Other lumber products	1.1	116.6	117.2	113.6	121.9	108.2	102.4	97.1
Musical instruments	.1	51.2	42.1	52.8	56.4	44.7	35.1	33.0
Plant products - edible	3.2	119.1	112.2	120.9	119.4	112.7	103.3	107.0
Pulp and paper products	6.1	110.4	108.2	106.7	113.7	102.4	96.6	95.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	100.1	96.4	97.5	110.5	95.0	87.8	88.9
Paper products	.9	130.3	128.0	130.9	135.4	120.6	108.8	105.2
Printing and publishing	2.5	116.8	116.5	110.4	110.3	105.8	104.2	101.9
Rubber products	1.2	108.5	107.2	97.8	109.2	97.3	91.8	95.0
Textile products	8.9	115.5	119.4	116.0	126.0	115.9	110.4	107.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	121.4	123.8	124.1	140.3	131.1	125.3	122.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	94.8	94.7	95.4	105.4	94.5	87.5	90.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	126.3	126.3	125.9	141.7	135.4	130.4	114.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	386.6	427.6	425.5	523.1	507.8	502.8	481.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	121.5	121.3	118.9	127.6	122.3	118.8	118.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	109.5	116.0	112.3	118.3	104.4	98.5	93.3
Other textile products	.9	105.8	113.5	98.6	103.1	95.7	89.7	90.2
Tobacco	.7	96.8	96.0	97.4	100.2	93.6	106.3	99.7
Beverages	.8	175.3	171.8	174.7	154.1	137.9	129.5	123.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	159.1	161.8	155.6	154.6	139.5	132.0	121.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	97.4	94.0	94.9	101.5	87.9	81.2	75.6
Electric light and power	1.5	134.0	126.9	134.2	124.0	118.3	113.5	109.5
Electrical apparatus	1.6	131.0	129.1	138.0	149.2	128.4	110.6	103.1
Iron and steel products	10.9	93.7	98.1	100.0	111.1	89.3	83.4	74.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	126.5	129.9	124.8	142.8	104.6	100.7	85.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	112.5	115.7	122.1	133.2	105.6	91.2	80.5
Agricultural implements	.4	53.0	56.2	67.4	76.6	63.1	59.6	42.5
Land vehicles	4.5	83.8	91.9	92.3	102.6	86.4	82.7	75.1
Automobiles and parts	1.4	108.6	143.3	132.7	160.3	124.2	131.0	105.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	62.8	71.3	84.4	82.2	64.1	58.5	51.9
Heating appliances	.4	127.4	126.4	131.2	133.0	108.2	98.3	85.8
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	109.1	106.4	123.6	130.0	87.5	76.1	63.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	103.9	102.4	100.4	123.4	92.2	91.3	84.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	102.2	101.6	99.6	111.9	90.3	81.8	76.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	156.4	155.5	156.2	161.3	135.1	122.6	111.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	160.5	157.7	160.0	155.5	142.2	138.1	137.3
Miscellaneous	.5	144.2	144.5	147.0	144.8	132.3	123.8	116.0
MINING	2.5	95.3	97.1	86.1	125.0	93.4	82.2	86.3
Coal	6.8	164.1	160.5	154.5	153.6	134.1	121.5	107.0
Metallic ores	2.0	82.5	82.4	85.1	83.3	83.6	81.9	78.7
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	3.9	349.8	342.7	318.4	312.9	258.0	223.2	179.7
COMMUNICATIONS	.9	151.2	139.7	137.3	146.3	115.1	101.7	93.7
Telegraphs	2.0	86.0	83.8	87.2	88.0	82.4	80.8	80.1
Telephones	.5	98.7	94.8	100.9	99.9	94.7	92.4	89.3
TRANSPORTATION	1.5	82.6	80.8	83.4	84.7	79.1	77.7	77.7
Street railways and cartage	9.4	87.6	86.5	86.3	89.4	87.1	82.7	82.6
Steam railways	2.6	125.9	125.1	121.5	120.1	117.5	114.2	112.0
Shipping and stevedoring	5.3	75.0	74.1	73.4	78.1	76.0	72.5	73.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.5	93.9	91.9	98.6	100.6	98.7	89.9	89.5
Building	14.3	133.1	115.3	124.9	128.5	97.4	101.1	140.6
Highway	2.4	62.5	53.8	60.9	69.6	51.3	57.3	52.2
Railway	9.2	270.7	227.6	250.7	232.7	147.7	170.2	310.0
SERVICES	2.7	76.2	73.1	71.6	89.9	97.5	81.5	73.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.9	147.6	141.8	146.1	137.5	131.7	123.6	119.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.8	146.0	136.6	143.9	134.6	128.7	122.2	121.3
TRADE	1.1	150.5	150.9	149.6	144.3	136.7	126.0	117.5
Retail	11.5	137.4	136.6	133.3	133.4	127.3	122.1	119.1
Wholesale	8.7	143.4	143.1	139.4	140.6	134.4	128.9	126.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	2.8	121.3	119.5	118.9	117.1	111.0	106.4	102.0
	100.0	115.8	113.1	113.5	119.1	104.6	99.5	101.0

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934
Maritime-All Manufacturing		35.4	112.6	109.3	109.5	121.1	104.2	101.7	99.9
Provinces	Lumber products	5.1	97.1	83.0	91.6	112.9	99.7	97.0	96.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	160.5	159.9	153.5	180.7	156.1	138.2	156.1
	Textile products	3.7	86.2	86.1	76.7	92.9	83.4	83.7	89.0
	Iron and steel	11.3	117.3	114.1	114.1	126.0	101.5	100.4	91.4
	Other manufactures	10.1	111.9	112.2	115.4	113.9	101.9	101.9	96.9
	Logging	2.9	111.7	140.6	82.6	192.4	89.7	123.2	139.7
	Mining	19.7	113.1	111.5	113.4	109.9	107.3	100.8	96.6
	Communications	2.3	90.4	89.4	96.9	94.7	93.1	88.0	85.4
	Transportation	8.3	61.6	61.7	62.3	68.4	63.8	62.0	61.8
	Construction	19.7	182.3	132.6	204.7	298.6	197.4	177.0	138.8
Quebec	Services	2.2	215.5	177.4	215.2	212.7	201.2	186.4	176.0
	Trade	9.5	136.9	134.1	133.5	128.9	121.8	115.8	113.6
	All Industries	100.0	115.9	108.4	116.7	135.8	111.7	106.7	100.4
	Lumber products	52.5	112.6	113.3	114.4	120.2	105.0	98.1	95.3
	Pulp and paper	3.1	99.5	93.7	104.0	109.6	97.7	90.7	93.3
	Textile products	7.1	105.5	102.8	105.4	111.2	97.4	92.1	92.4
	Iron and steel	14.6	129.1	133.7	130.2	138.9	125.4	116.4	113.6
	Other manufactures	7.6	81.2	85.6	91.2	103.0	81.9	71.8	67.9
	Logging	20.1	124.8	123.3	122.3	122.9	108.9	104.6	100.5
	Mining	2.5	100.0	118.9	118.1	187.4	137.3	105.7	128.0
Ontario	Communications	3.7	287.4	272.3	254.5	256.3	184.6	150.8	136.0
	Transportation	1.5	76.9	75.6	76.2	78.7	71.5	72.0	72.3
	Construction	8.3	87.8	89.9	90.0	88.9	88.7	85.5	85.8
	Services	20.8	186.0	158.9	147.8	99.9	69.7	68.4	71.4
	Trade	2.5	128.0	123.8	132.1	120.7	114.4	110.3	103.8
	All Industries	8.2	143.8	143.1	143.4	139.7	136.3	125.8	129.7
	Lumber products	100.0	124.0	121.0	119.9	118.0	101.6	94.8	94.1
	Pulp and Paper	59.9	110.9	111.7	111.2	119.7	104.8	99.0	92.8
	Textile products	3.8	81.0	78.9	77.2	88.7	76.8	73.0	69.6
	Iron and steel	6.5	110.3	108.5	105.2	110.1	101.2	96.7	94.5
Prairie	Other manufactures	9.1	104.0	107.6	105.2	115.5	109.5	106.7	102.9
	Logging	15.5	101.8	108.2	107.1	120.2	94.3	89.2	76.5
	Mining	25.0	128.6	125.4	127.3	132.0	119.6	111.1	107.3
	Communications	1.7	81.2	68.1	77.3	79.8	79.3	60.5	58.4
	Transportation	6.1	288.6	285.2	251.8	254.3	217.5	188.6	153.9
	Construction	2.7	79.4	78.2	81.7	83.0	76.8	75.8	76.2
	Services	6.8	84.2	82.7	84.1	88.5	83.9	79.7	81.3
	Trade	8.5	104.5	94.2	112.8	135.6	89.8	111.9	243.3
	All Industries	2.7	165.3	162.8	164.3	153.1	150.2	146.3	141.7
	Other manufactures	11.6	144.4	143.5	138.9	140.8	133.7	132.1	128.0
Provinces	Lumber products	100.0	114.7	113.6	114.0	122.2	106.2	102.7	109.9
	Pulp and paper	29.6	105.5	105.8	105.6	111.8	102.7	96.8	89.6
	Textile products	2.3	105.5	110.2	102.9	111.5	94.6	94.3	89.8
	Iron and steel	3.0	102.8	104.5	96.6	96.5	92.2	87.8	82.4
	Other manufactures	2.1	127.1	133.3	118.9	139.9	118.4	116.2	114.3
	Logging	8.8	74.5	74.6	81.6	86.7	79.9	76.7	70.5
	Mining	13.4	140.9	139.0	136.3	143.0	133.2	121.8	111.8
	Communications	.4	33.0	33.6	44.9	13.4	10.8	52.1	43.2
	Transportation	6.4	98.9	100.0	99.4	97.0	94.2	92.0	83.0
	Construction	2.8	97.0	88.7	97.6	95.3	92.4	89.6	87.3
Prairies-	Services	19.5	96.6	94.4	89.7	93.8	93.6	87.7	86.0
	Trade	16.7	95.8	84.4	86.9	96.4	106.8	99.5	110.0
	All Industries	4.0	141.8	129.9	137.3	130.1	123.2	105.0	106.0
	Lumber products	20.6	120.7	120.3	117.2	117.5	112.9	107.5	102.3
	Pulp and paper	100.0	104.0	101.0	99.8	104.0	101.9	96.3	94.1
	Textile products	40.2	114.0	107.8	112.9	114.8	105.4	96.6	93.8
	Iron and steel	14.2	103.5	96.2	95.8	101.5	88.4	78.1	58.3
	Other manufactures	5.2	112.9	107.0	103.3	123.6	113.5	103.2	97.6
	Logging	1.0	111.8	119.8	122.4	126.8	114.9	105.5	102.7
	Mining	3.2	82.5	85.4	92.7	86.2	71.9	68.6	65.3
British Columbia	Communications	16.6	136.8	127.7	141.3	134.6	131.7	123.3	141.4
	Transportation	8.8	117.5	109.8	75.0	110.7	77.5	77.2	67.1
	Construction	9.9	113.0	106.3	117.9	114.4	96.8	93.2	79.6
	Services	3.3	116.7	115.5	114.5	115.8	108.9	104.0	99.8
	Trade	12.5	101.8	94.6	98.2	104.1	100.9	93.9	90.3
	All Industries	8.9	78.0	81.5	97.7	132.0	116.3	121.4	115.6
	Lumber products	4.1	134.6	133.8	121.9	118.3	109.3	98.2	98.4
	Pulp and paper	12.3	137.0	137.4	129.9	135.3	124.6	116.6	109.0
	Textile products	100.0	111.0	106.6	108.0	117.1	104.8	99.5	94.1
	Iron and steel								

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Montreal- Manufacturing	60.0	105.3	107.9	106.4	110.4	96.2	89.3	87.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	128.0	128.6	124.0	109.7	113.7	107.1	104.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	115.2	116.0	108.6	106.5	102.3	99.6	101.3
Textiles	14.0	113.1	121.2	115.2	117.0	101.9	96.0	93.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.6	119.5	117.7	121.7	110.0	105.6	108.2	107.3
Iron and steel	12.3	81.5	85.5	89.9	101.0	80.0	68.2	65.5
Other manufactures	20.2	110.3	109.7	107.0	114.8	99.2	92.8	91.0
Communications	2.3	64.9	64.5	64.9	66.2	62.4	63.6	64.4
Transportation	8.6	96.1	99.5	96.0	98.8	95.8	95.1	93.4
Construction	11.2	117.8	104.3	98.1	69.0	50.7	38.1	51.0
Trade	14.0	137.9	137.4	135.8	133.1	129.1	119.7	122.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.3	108.7	106.4	105.5	93.5	86.8	86.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	48.5	107.2	104.7	109.3	109.0	97.0	97.0	95.0
Leather products	13.4	95.1	92.2	96.8	102.4	104.5	102.6	99.8
Other manufactures	35.1	112.7	110.3	115.0	111.9	93.6	94.5	92.7
Transportation	9.9	97.6	97.2	97.9	90.6	91.4	95.4	97.9
Construction	21.2	329.6	314.3	98.5	98.7	73.3	130.3	100.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	127.4	124.2	109.1	106.4	94.5	99.0	96.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.1	107.5	107.2	105.6	107.8	99.3	93.8	89.9
Plant products - edible	5.6	116.2	116.7	114.1	115.4	108.4	101.8	105.1
Printing and publishing	9.3	129.9	125.4	123.8	126.1	116.8	112.7	108.1
Textiles	9.9	85.6	90.4	87.6	91.3	86.4	85.2	84.5
Iron and steel	10.4	98.2	96.4	95.3	100.1	81.8	75.8	69.3
Other manufactures	26.9	113.8	112.8	111.9	112.2	106.7	99.3	93.9
Communications	2.6	68.2	67.4	67.8	68.1	64.5	65.5	68.4
Transportation	5.8	100.1	99.4	102.7	102.1	93.7	92.8	92.3
Construction	2.5	60.2	56.0	66.6	71.6	60.7	65.5	57.9
Trade	22.3	131.7	132.0	127.4	132.1	125.2	124.1	120.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.4	109.2	107.4	109.5	101.4	97.7	94.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.0	100.7	101.4	97.6	104.7	99.4	93.6	91.1
Lumber products	5.5	71.3	71.4	51.4	68.1	64.2	62.3	75.8
Pulp and paper	15.1	94.6	98.1	92.7	98.8	94.0	90.7	89.4
Other manufactures	24.4	116.2	114.2	117.8	122.1	116.2	107.1	97.9
Construction	14.2	142.6	118.4	123.0	150.3	144.2	161.3	136.5
Trade	22.1	140.8	143.0	139.9	134.9	134.9	121.3	115.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.8	109.8	106.8	114.9	110.0	106.2	102.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.5	105.6	104.5	111.2	118.7	98.1	92.0	84.8
Textiles	15.9	85.3	82.5	87.9	94.5	89.5	88.1	87.9
Electrical apparatus	9.4	105.7	104.7	122.0	130.6	104.1	93.4	86.3
Iron and steel	32.4	109.8	109.7	116.5	121.9	92.5	82.5	70.6
Other manufactures	23.8	117.9	117.4	120.3	131.3	111.5	109.1	102.5
Construction	2.7	58.0	56.1	56.3	52.9	49.7	52.8	60.2
Trade	10.4	134.3	131.5	137.8	131.2	129.2	123.5	119.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	105.7	104.6	109.9	116.3	99.4	93.9	87.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.8	121.2	149.2	138.2	159.3	119.2	121.9	105.6
Iron and steel	57.9	110.0	144.4	130.6	160.7	113.0	121.8	100.0
Other manufactures	24.9	158.6	165.4	163.7	153.9	141.9	122.5	126.1
Construction	2.4	40.8	40.8	49.0	89.9	34.6	26.3	32.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	114.7	136.4	128.8	149.8	113.0	113.4	100.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.2	98.6	97.5	99.5	108.5	98.7	94.0	86.9
Animal products - edible	6.0	136.5	134.3	132.4	145.5	129.8	130.2	120.4
Printing and publishing	5.8	106.3	107.8	99.6	100.8	96.6	95.5	105.1
Textiles	5.6	128.9	136.0	132.2	145.7	132.0	122.5	88.8
Iron and steel	16.1	71.8	69.7	77.7	89.0	79.3	74.1	120.4
Other manufactures	14.7	119.5	116.9	116.0	121.5	112.4	107.3	75.4
Transportation	9.7	79.0	76.2	81.0	85.9	78.5	78.7	76.7
Construction	2.7	39.0	32.6	55.8	40.3	46.3	52.6	36.0
Trade	31.1	102.6	102.1	99.5	101.0	97.2	93.1	87.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.3	92.4	95.2	99.2	92.7	89.1	82.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.5	119.0	116.0	117.1	116.9	106.8	101.6	88.8
Lumber products	9.6	90.7	86.0	82.9	88.3	75.6	78.4	53.7
Other manufactures	29.9	132.2	129.8	132.7	130.0	121.0	112.3	104.8
Communications	7.2	115.3	114.7	113.0	112.3	107.3	103.5	99.8
Transportation	16.6	105.0	97.6	105.6	106.5	107.7	98.0	98.2
Construction	4.4	43.2	42.8	61.5	80.4	67.6	64.1	35.7
Services	7.6	135.8	133.9	118.2	118.0	105.5	96.4	97.4
Trade	24.7	140.4	139.8	132.4	140.4	128.1	121.7	112.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	112.6	109.9	111.0	114.8	106.0	99.9	89.8

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

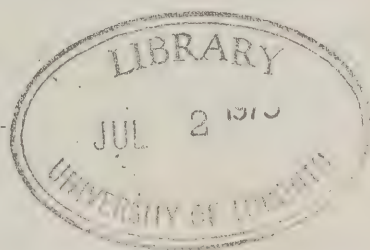
GOVT PUBNS

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
AUGUST
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



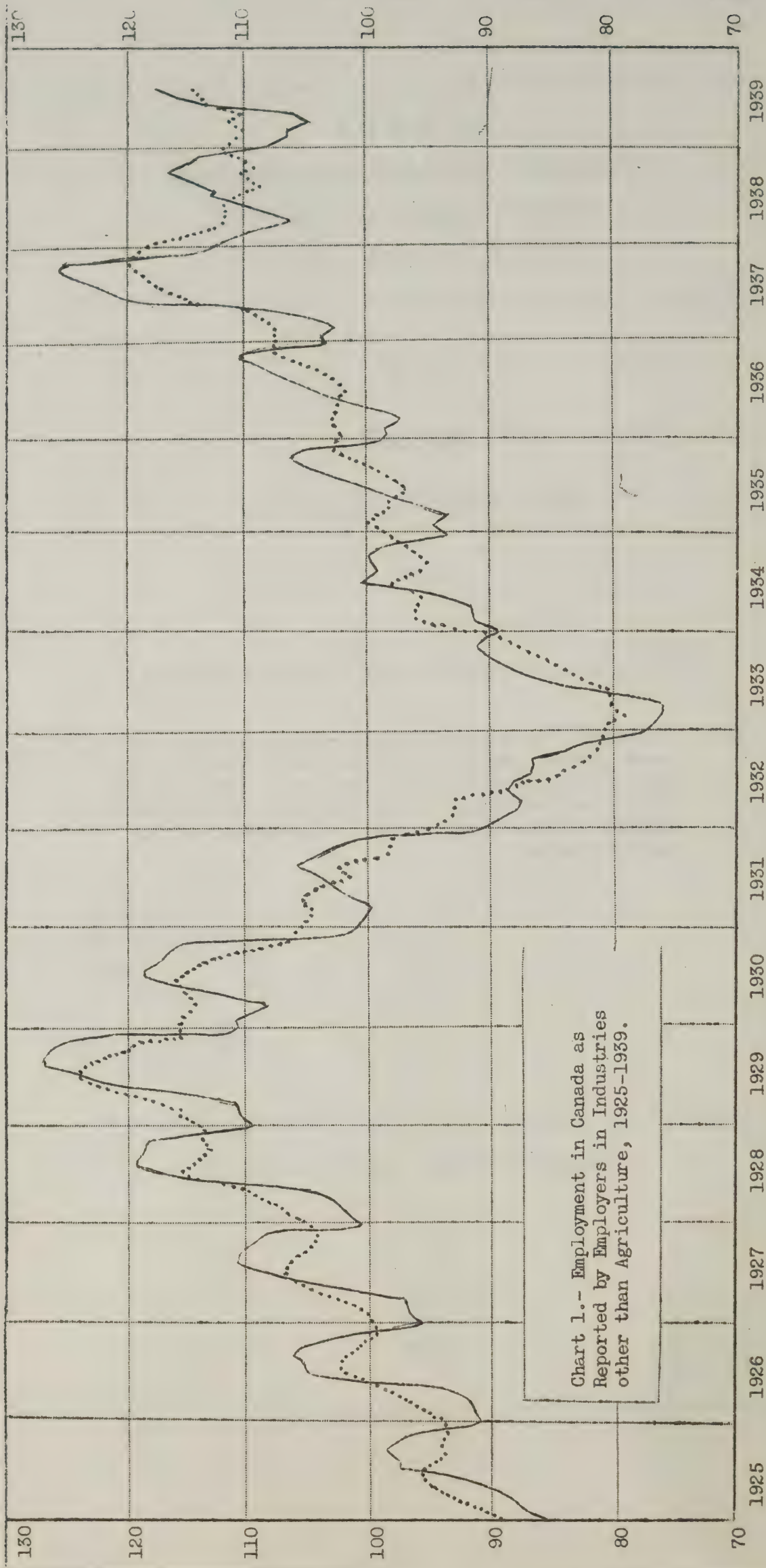
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Aug. 30, 1939.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

- General Summary -

There was a further improvement in industrial employment at the beginning of August, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,843 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,144,685 persons, as compared with 1,127,863 at July 1. The experience of the years, 1921-1938, shows that employment has usually, though not invariably, gained at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date was therefore seasonal, but was considerably greater than the average gain recorded at midsummer in the last eighteen years. The crude index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 115.8 in the preceding month to 117.5 at Aug. 1, 1939, when it was several points higher than that of 112.1 at the beginning of August of last summer. While the latest figure was lower than the Aug. 1, 1937, index of 120.0, it was higher than at the same date in any other year since 1930.

Since the reported increase in employment exceeded the average at midsummer in preceding years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 113.6 at July 1, to 114.3 at the beginning of August, 1939.

Generally heightened activity was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mining, communications, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, shipping and stevedoring and logging were slack; the losses in trade and logging were seasonal, but exceeded the average contraction at midsummer in preceding years of the record. In manufacturing, there was curtailment of a seasonal character in iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather and many other groups.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 5.

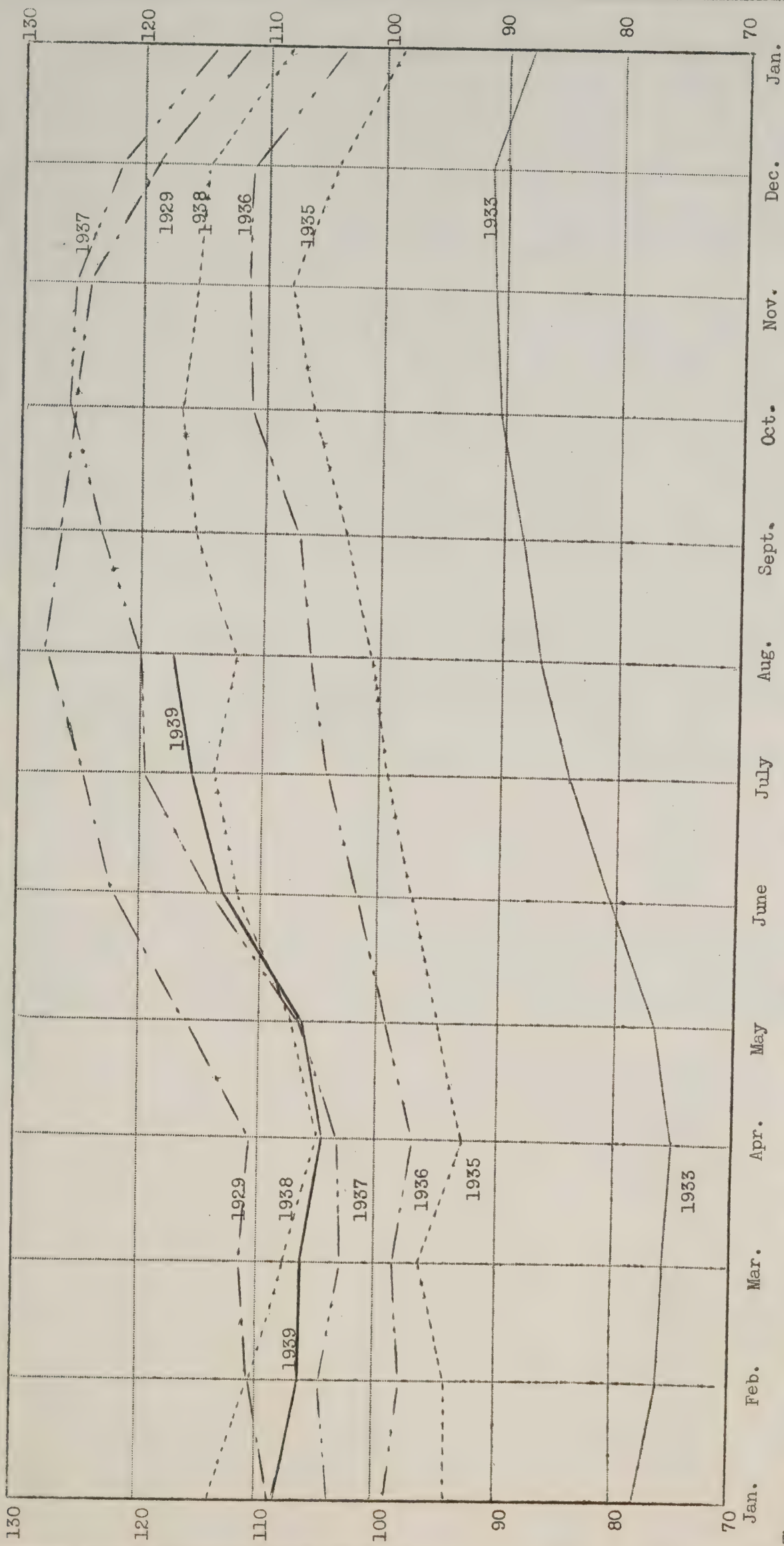
As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 117.5 at the beginning of August, 1939, compared with 115.8 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in recent years, the crude index has been as follows:- 1938, 112.1; 1937, 120.0; 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.2; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3 and 1927, 110.5.

For Aug. 1, 1938, 10,829 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,073,302 persons, or 13,964 fewer than in the preceding month. The loss then had occurred mainly in manufacturing and logging.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Aug. 1, 413 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,148 persons, compared with 33,107 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Aug. 1 survey of employment to 1,177,813 in 12,256 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 117.5 in the industries above enumerated, to 117.2; when the statistics of the co-operating financial organizations are included in the general figures for July 1, the index was lowered from 115.8 to 115.6. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates ^{1/} of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry;- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation" are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, during the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 76,000, the estimated number in employment by 192,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has fallen by approximately 116,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 26,000 from May, 1929, a falling-off which greatly exceeded that of 13,000 recorded between May and June, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for June in the years since 1927:-

June	Total Estimated Number of Wage- earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,754	2,385	369
1938	2,725	2,338	387
1937	2,747	2,453	294
1936	2,580	2,154	426
1935	2,538	2,048	490
1934	2,543	2,080	463
1933	2,432	1,790	642
1932	2,487	1,863	624
1931	2,569	2,132	437
1930	2,823	2,442	381
1929	2,600	2,556	44
1928	2,453	2,409	44

^{1/} See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

The estimated number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in June of other years except 1930. The number at work was higher than in June, 1938, and was also higher than in June in the years, 1931-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in June, 1928-1930. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from June of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any June in the period, 1930-1936, but was greater than in June, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928 and 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while there were reductions in personnel in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The largest numbers were added to the payrolls in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Quebec. The situation generally was more favourable than at the same date of last summer. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces as a unit, the index number was also higher than at Aug. 1, 1937; in British Columbia it was practically the same, while elsewhere employment was not so active. The volume of employment at the latest date was generally greater than at midsummer in any of the five or six years immediately preceding.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 839 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 85,329 persons, 227 fewer than in the preceding month. The reduction took place in Nova Scotia, the movement in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick being favourable. Mining, logging and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction reported improvement. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decline occurred in the iron and steel, lumber and fish-canning divisions; fruit and vegetable canneries, on the other hand, were busier. The general index, at 115.6, was three points higher than at the same date in 1938, when a much greater contraction had been indicated; the index for the Maritimes as a unit was lower than at Aug. 1, 1937, but was higher than at midsummer in any other year since 1930. The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Aug. 1, 1938, and 1937:-

	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)								
	Aug.1:1939	Aug.1:1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Feb.1 1939	: Aug.1 : 1938	: Aug.1 : 1937	
Provinces											
P.E.Island	2.5	:111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8	79.2	: 99.2 :	82.5	
Nova Scotia	57.5	:124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6	107.8	: 118.3 :	131.5	
New Brunswick	40.0	:105.4	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	88.3	92.9	: 106.6 :	140.8	
Maritimes	100.0	:115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2	100.5	: 112.6 :	134.3	

The 786 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for Aug. 1, 1938, had reported 82,391 workers, as compared with 85,362 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Further marked improvement was reported in Quebec, according to returns from 2,935 establishments with 360,469 employees, as against 353,549 at July 1. The level of industrial activity was higher than at Aug. 1, 1938, when curtailment had been noted; the index then stood at 117.8, as compared with 126.4 at the latest date. Logging, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade recorded lowered employment at the beginning of August. On the other hand, manufacturing generally gained, the advances in leather, food, tobacco and electric light and power plants being most pronounced. Building and railway construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade also afforded more employment; the increase in building was largest.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,672 employers had reported 331,407 workers, as compared with 337,223 at July 1.

Ontario.- Industrial employment in Ontario showed a slight falling-off at Aug. 1, when the 5,173 co-operating firms had 453,709 employees, or 2,068 fewer than at July 1. The average change at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920 has been a small decline, so that the shrinkage at the latest date is seasonal, the percentage reduction approximating the average at midsummer. There was expansion in mining, transportation and construction and maintenance at the beginning of August, but the trend was downward in trade, logging and manufacturing. The only large losses in the last-named were in iron and steel, while heightened activity was noted in leather, clay, glass and stone, mineral product and some other industries. Employment at Aug. 1, 1938, had shown a much greater decline from the preceding month, and the index number then was three points lower, standing at 111.2, as compared with 114.2 at the latest date. The returns tabulated for the beginning of August of last year numbered 4,720, and reported staffs

had aggregated 434,305.

Prairie Provinces.— The situation in the Prairie Provinces continued to improve; the 1,669 establishments furnishing data had 142,555 workers, as compared with 135,596 at the beginning of July. Saskatchewan recorded the greatest expansion. There were gains in services, mining, manufacturing and building and highway construction, those on roadwork being most extensive. Within the factory group, there was general recovery, that in iron and steel plants being most marked. On the other hand, railway operation and railway construction and maintenance released workers. The index of employment was several points higher than at Aug. 1 of last year, standing at 109.4, compared with 104.9 at the same date in 1938, when a total of 1,523 firms had reported 133,557 persons in their employ, compared with 127,131 at July 1, 1938. The following table shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Aug. 1, 1938 and 1937:—

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers(1926 =100)							
	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Feb.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937
Manitoba	43.7	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.6	89.2	97.3	99.0
Saskatchewan	23.3	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9	96.0	116.1	118.8
Alberta	33.0	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6	99.9	109.2	107.1
Prairies	100.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	93.9	104.9	105.6

British Columbia.— The tendency in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was decidedly favourable, continuing the upward movement in evidence since February. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction showed heightened activity; logging operations were considerably curtailed, partly owing to the fire hazard, while the changes in other industries were slight. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains were those of a seasonal nature in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries. Lumber and other classes were also busier. Returns were compiled from 1,227 firms employing 102,623 men and women, 5,238 more than in the preceding month. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then stood at 107.1, compared with 117.0 at the latest date. The 1,127 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1938, had reported 91,547 workers on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

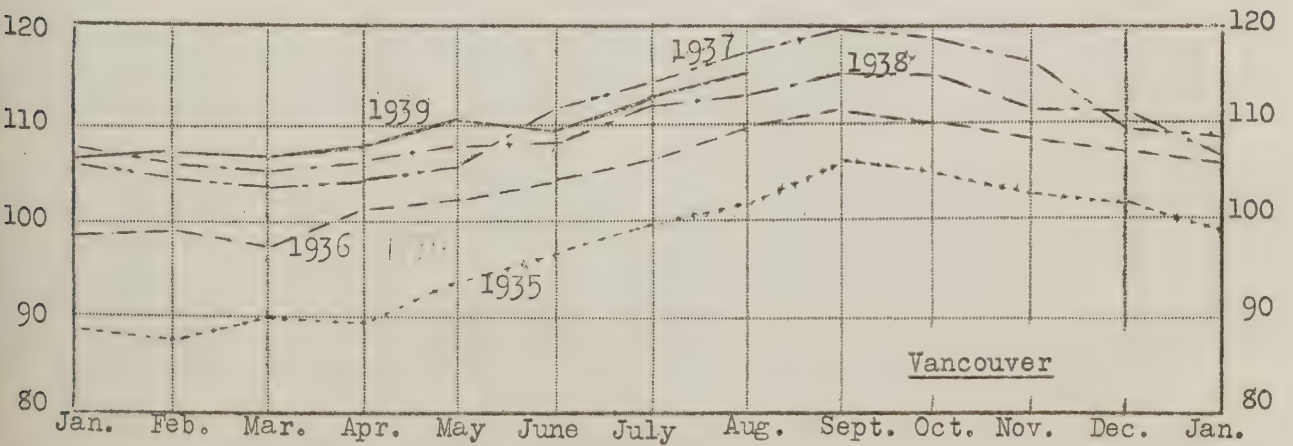
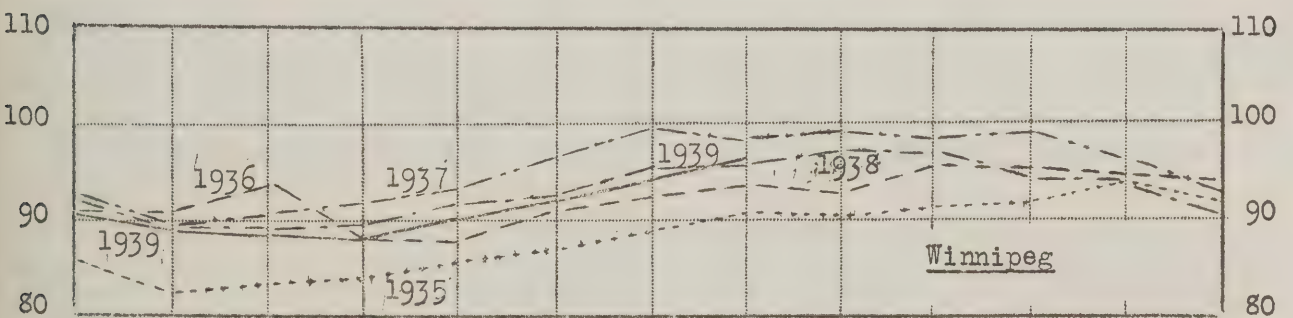
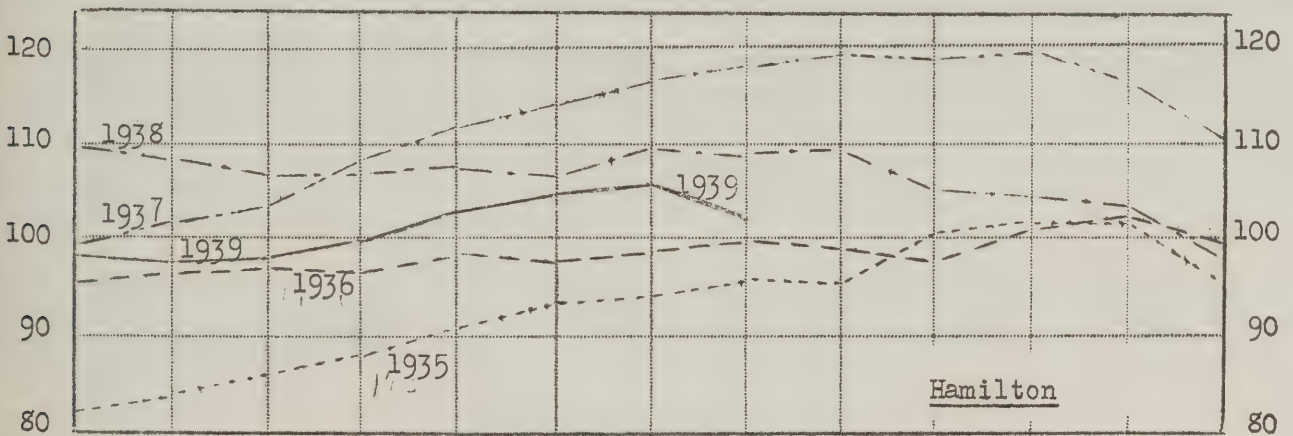
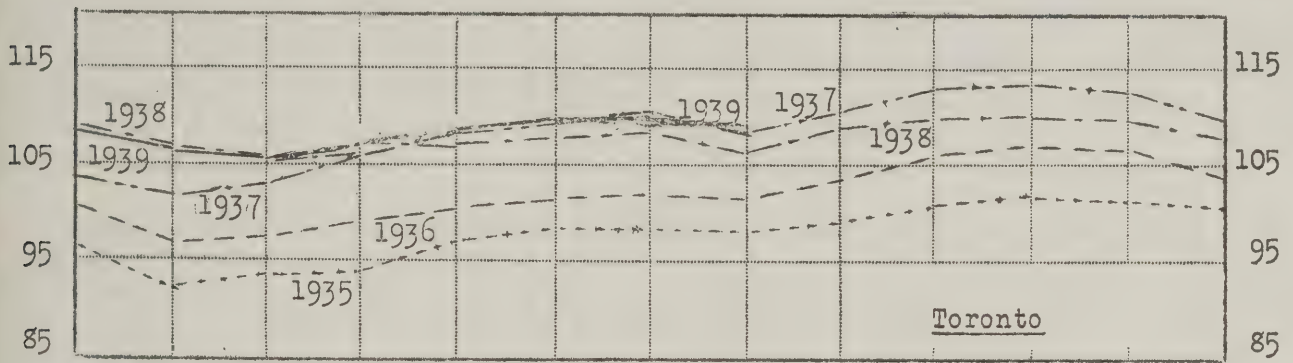
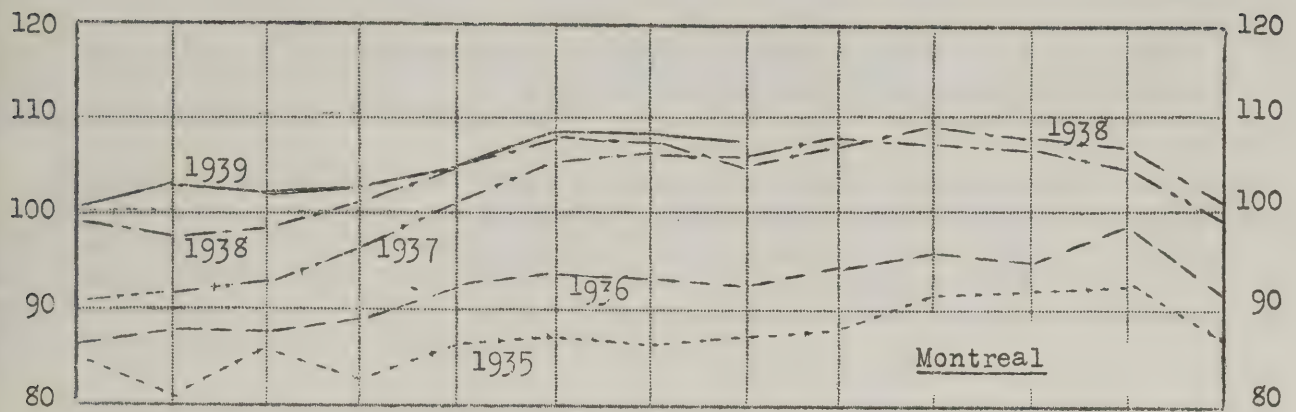
Employment increased in Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Quebec City there was little general change, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor curtailment was indicated. Except in Hamilton, the level of industrial activity in each of these centres was higher than at Aug. 1, 1938.

Montreal.— There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,707 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 166,710 men and women, or 1,020 fewer than at July 1. Transportation, street construction and maintenance work, services and trade showed contractions, while manufacturing and building were brisker. Within the former, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally dull, but improvement was recorded in leather, musical instrument, food, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric light and power and some other plants. The index of employment was rather higher than at Aug. 1, 1938, when a much larger decrease had been indicated by the 1,545 establishments furnishing data, whose staffs aggregated 159,629.

Quebec.— A slight falling-off was reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction; services and manufacturing, however, afforded more employment. Statements were received from 213 concerns having 17,795 workers on their payrolls, compared with 17,862 in the preceding month. A moderate increase had been made at Aug. 1 of a year ago, according to information which had been tabulated from 185 employers of 14,903 workers; the index was then several points lower than at the latest date.

Toronto.— There was a curtailment in Toronto, according to data from 1,756 firms employing 139,451 persons, or 1,141 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at Aug. 1 in fourteen of the seventeen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available; the contraction this year was decidedly smaller than at the same date in 1938, but approximated the average loss at Aug. 1 in the period, 1922-1938. The index was three points higher than at midsummer of 1938, and was also above the figure for the beginning of August in any other year since 1931. Manufacturing showed little change as compared with July 1, 1939, reductions in printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and some other factories being just about offset by gains in food, clay, glass and stone and other

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935-1939.



classes. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and the services division also released help, while construction showed some improvement. For Aug. 1, 1938, 1,612 concerns had reported a combined working force of 132,292 men and women.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa declined, 215 persons being released from the staffs of the 230 co-operating employers, who had 14,925 workers at Aug. 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, but trade, services and construction were quieter. Although there was an advance at the beginning of August, 1938, a generally lower level of employment had then been reflected in the information furnished by 201 establishments, whose payrolls had included 14,200 employees.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was shown in Hamilton, where 329 firms reported 33,243 men and women on their pay lists, as against 34,410 in their last return. Manufacturing operations considerably decreased, mainly in the iron and steel division, while electrical apparatus works were somewhat busier. Employment was not so active as at the same date of last year, when a smaller loss had been recorded by the 298 co-operating employers, whose staffs had aggregated 34,677.

Windsor.- The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward; statistics were received from 197 firms employing 15,500 workers, or 353 fewer than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works afforded less employment, while construction showed rather greater activity. A large decline had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1938, from the preceding month, and the index then was several points lower than at the date under review. A combined payroll of 14,367 men and women was reported by the 188 employers furnishing information for Aug. 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 524 firms who had 42,078 employees, as compared with 41,123 at the beginning of July. An upward movement was noted in manufacturing, (mainly in the iron and steel division), and transportation and construction were also somewhat busier. No general change had been indicated at the same date of last year, when 496 establishments had reported 40,923 workers. Employment was then at a slightly lower level than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded more employment, while retail trade was rather quieter. Returns were compiled from 520 employers with 38,403 persons on their staffs, as compared with 37,603 in the preceding month. A much smaller gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1938, by the 469 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 36,544; the index number then, at 112.2, was slightly below that of 115.1 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Heightened activity was indicated in manufacturing establishments, 6,460 of which reported 577,746 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 570,430 at July 1. The crude index of employment stood at 112.8 at Aug. 1, compared with 111.3 in the preceding month, and with 110.0 at Aug. 1, 1938; while the latest figure was lower than at the same date in 1937, (118.1), it was higher than at midsummer in other years since 1929.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 in the last eighteen years has shown a small fractional decrease. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore advanced, rising from 109.0 at July 1, 1939, to 110.3 at the beginning of August.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years:-
1939, 112.8; 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1; 1936, 104.9; 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2 and 1927, 107.0.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, lumber, animal and vegetable food, textile, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, mineral product and other industries. The seasonal gains in food canning were most extensive. On the other hand, a considerable contraction took place in iron and steel plants, notably in automobile factories; the decline in the group as a whole was seasonal in character, approximating the average loss recorded at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920. There was, in addition, a small reduction in rubber manufacturing.

For Aug. 1, 1938, returns had been compiled from 6,194 manufacturers with 560,564 employees; in the preceding month, they had reported 569,630 persons on their payrolls.

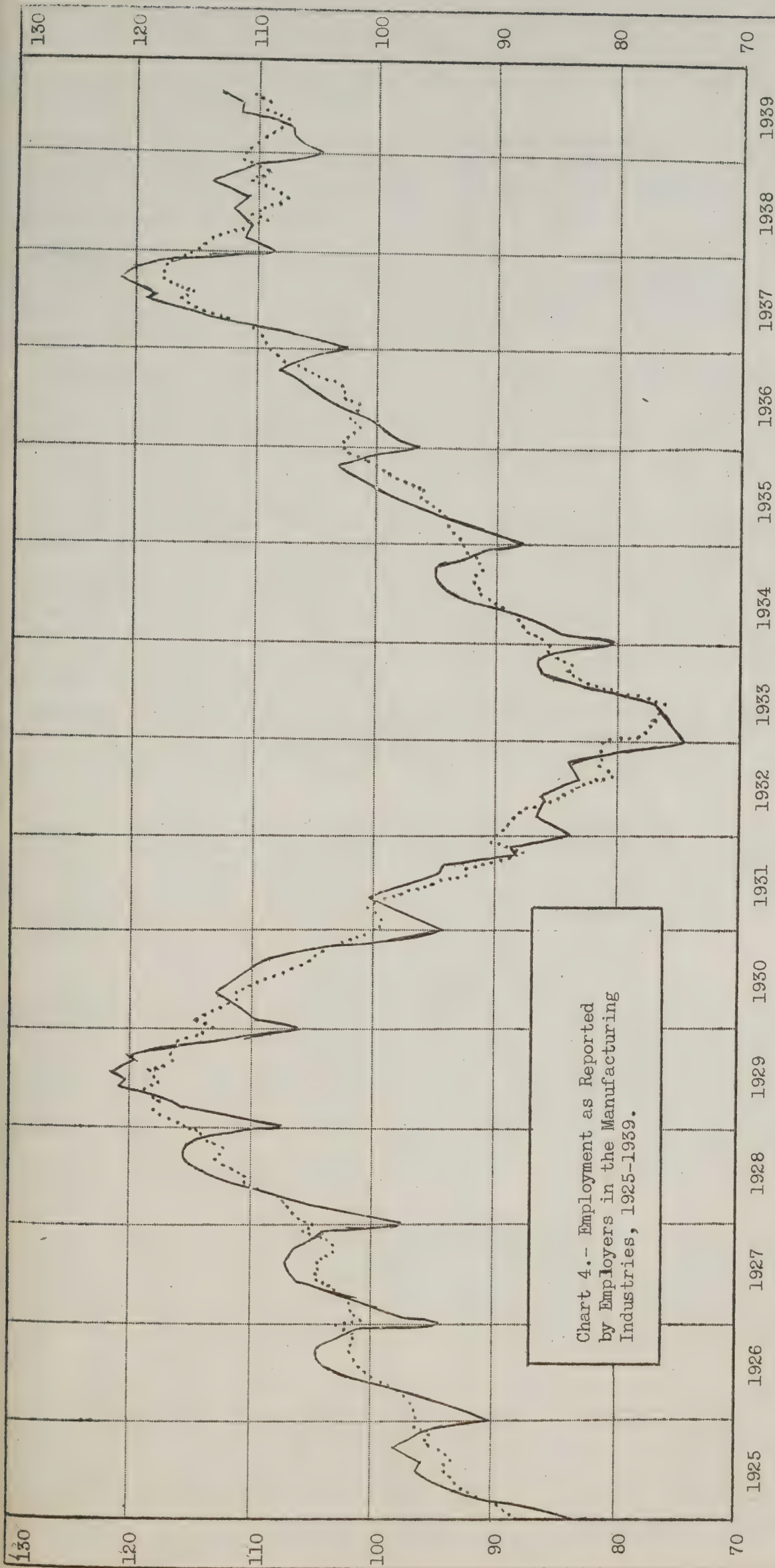


Chart 4.-- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness generally affected employment in logging, while the fire hazard in British Columbia also caused some camps to close. As a result, the general reductions in staff were larger than usual at the time of year, although they were considerably smaller than those recorded at Aug. 1, 1938. Statements for the date under review were tabulated from 359 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 21,519 men, or 6,381 fewer than in the preceding month. The index stood at 73.5, compared with 59.6 at the beginning of August of last year.

Mining.- Moderate increases were indicated in the extraction of metallic ores, and of coal and other non-metallic minerals; an aggregate working force of 76,844 persons was employed by the 452 reporting operators, who had 76,147 employees at July 1. A contraction had been noted in mining operations at Aug. 1, 1938. The index, then standing at 153.6, was lower than the Aug. 1, 1939, figure of 165.6.

Communications.- There was further improvement in communications at Aug. 1, when the companies and branches whose statistics were received had 23,361 workers in their employ, as against 22,985 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed gains. The number engaged in this group was rather smaller than at the same date of last year, although a smaller increase had then been indicated.

Transportation.- Employment declined in the steam railway and shipping divisions, but street and electric railways, cartage and storage showed heightened activity. Returns were tabulated from 506 employers in the transportation division, whose payrolls were reduced from 106,151 men and women at July 1, to 106,079 at the beginning of August. This small loss was contra-seasonal in character. The index was slightly higher than at Aug. 1, 1938, despite the fact that the general trend in transportation had then been favourable.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important expansion was registered in this group, building and highway construction and maintenance showing substantial improvement, while there was a slightly upward movement in such work on the railroads. The general gain in construction considerably exceeded the average advance recorded at midsummer in the last eighteen years, being also much larger than that noted at Aug. 1, 1938. A combined working force of 176,556 persons was reported at Aug. 1, 1939, by the 1,319 contractors furnishing data, who had 160,582 employees in their last report. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at the beginning of August in 1938, and immediately preceding years since 1931.

Services.- The staffs of hotels and restaurants were enlarged as the tourist season progressed, but laundries and dry-cleaning works were rather slacker; 594 firms in the service classification employed 33,018 men and women, or 484 more than at the beginning of July. The index was above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, when a decline had been indicated.

Trade.- Employment in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal falling-off in retail trade; the 2,067 trading establishments reporting had 129,562 workers on their staffs, as compared with 131,134 in the preceding month. A seasonal decrease had also been recorded in the trade group at the beginning of August of last year, but the index was then about three points below that of 135.5 at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at June 12 showed further marked improvement; among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 9.7 at June 12, 1939, as compared with 10.6 at May 15, 1939, and 13.2 at June 13, 1938. The number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain was provisionally estimated at approximately 12,810,000 at June 12, 1939; this was 143,000 more than at May 15, 1939, and, on a comparable basis, about 600,000 more than at June 12, 1938. Recent press despatches state that in Great Britain, the unemployed numbered 1,256,424 at July 10, the lowest total in ten years; the figure was 93,135 less than in the preceding month, and 516,692 lower than at the same date in 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment in non-agricultural industries registered a further gain of approximately 400,000 in June. Some 162,000 of this increase was due to the settlement of a dispute in the bituminous coal industry, but with this eliminated, the current gain of 234,000 workers was unusually large for the time of year. Over 1,200,000 more workers were employed in private non-agricultural activities this June than a year ago.

Increases from May to June were reported in virtually all lines of private industrial and business activity. The gains in manufacturing and trade, while not pronounced, were particularly significant in that they were contra-seasonal. The advances in manufacturing were quite general, 51 of the 87 manufacturing industries covered reporting more workers in June than in May and 57 showing larger payrolls. The June employment index for all manufacturing industries combined (90.7 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was 11.2 p.c. above the level in the same month of 1938. The indexes in the durable and non-durable goods industries were 84.1 and 96.9, respectively, compared with 72.4 and 90.3, respectively, in June, 1938.

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TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1939.

100.0	7.5	31.5	39.6	12.4	9.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Mont real	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	95.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1939.

14.6 1.6 12.2 1.3 2.9 1.4 3.7 3.4

Note:— The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1891

Section	Area	Value	Remarks
1	1000	1000	
2	2000	2000	
3	3000	3000	
4	4000	4000	
5	5000	5000	
6	6000	6000	
7	7000	7000	
8	8000	8000	
9	9000	9000	
10	10000	10000	
11	11000	11000	
12	12000	12000	
13	13000	13000	
14	14000	14000	
15	15000	15000	
16	16000	16000	
17	17000	17000	
18	18000	18000	
19	19000	19000	
20	20000	20000	
21	21000	21000	
22	22000	22000	
23	23000	23000	
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25	25000	25000	
26	26000	26000	
27	27000	27000	
28	28000	28000	
29	29000	29000	
30	30000	30000	
31	31000	31000	
32	32000	32000	
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36	36000	36000	
37	37000	37000	
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40	40000	40000	
41	41000	41000	
42	42000	42000	
43	43000	43000	
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45	45000	45000	
46	46000	46000	
47	47000	47000	
48	48000	48000	
49	49000	49000	
50	50000	50000	
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68	68000	68000	
69	69000	69000	
70	70000	70000	
71	71000	71000	
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78	78000	78000	
79	79000	79000	
80	80000	80000	
81	81000	81000	
82	82000	82000	
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86	86000	86000	
87	87000	87000	
88	88000	88000	
89	89000	89000	
90	90000	90000	
91	91000	91000	
92	92000	92000	
93	93000	93000	
94	94000	94000	
95	95000	95000	
96	96000	96000	
97	97000	97000	
98	98000	98000	
99	99000	99000	
100	100000	100000	

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1939.
100.0 50.5 1.9 6.7 2.0 9.3 15.4 2.9 11.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1939	July1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934
MANUFACTURING	50.5	112.8	111.3	110.0	118.1	104.9	99.8	94.2
Animal products- edible	2.8	162.0	143.2	142.1	144.7	142.5	142.3	132.6
Fur and products	.2	106.8	108.0	94.5	99.8	94.0	100.3	83.6
Leather and products	2.1	114.0	108.5	109.3	116.7	108.2	107.4	99.3
Boots and shoes	1.4	116.7	110.9	115.0	119.6	110.8	111.2	105.3
Lumber and products	4.4	93.8	93.1	90.8	98.6	87.4	82.6	74.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	89.6	88.7	86.4	93.5	83.8	78.6	69.9
Furniture	.6	81.5	81.7	81.3	90.9	83.1	76.6	70.1
Other lumber products	1.1	117.4	116.6	112.9	120.7	102.2	99.7	94.5
Musical instruments	.1	57.2	51.2	58.4	57.8	49.6	41.1	41.9
Plant products - edible	3.4	126.6	119.1	128.7	127.5	120.3	114.3	115.6
Pulp and paper products	6.0	110.5	110.4	107.3	113.8	104.3	98.3	95.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	100.7	100.1	99.1	111.7	98.3	90.3	89.1
Paper products	.9	129.8	130.3	130.7	133.5	121.4	110.4	104.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	116.5	116.8	110.1	109.9	106.4	104.8	101.5
Rubber products	1.2	107.6	108.5	97.2	109.1	98.7	88.2	94.1
Textile products	8.8	115.8	115.5	113.7	123.6	113.7	109.9	106.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	125.7	121.4	122.3	139.9	129.1	128.0	123.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	98.0	94.8	93.0	104.6	91.1	90.6	90.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	132.8	126.3	121.6	141.9	140.5	131.1	120.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	400.5	386.6	439.7	530.6	496.8	506.1	478.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	121.2	121.5	115.2	126.6	120.2	117.1	114.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	106.3	109.5	108.5	113.6	101.6	94.3	90.8
Other textile products	.9	106.2	105.8	100.9	98.9	94.2	92.7	86.8
Tobacco	.7	98.0	96.8	99.7	102.1	100.9	103.3	101.2
Beverages	.8	181.5	175.3	172.8	155.7	143.8	135.4	124.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	159.0	159.1	137.2	151.9	138.3	128.7	117.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	99.9	97.4	93.8	102.1	88.4	83.6	76.6
Electric light and power	1.5	138.6	134.0	134.7	129.2	122.3	115.4	113.9
Electrical apparatus	1.6	130.8	131.0	132.2	151.8	120.8	118.6	103.7
Iron and steel products	10.5	92.1	93.7	91.1	105.7	85.5	81.0	73.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	124.4	126.5	112.2	144.9	107.3	100.6	88.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	111.6	112.5	120.0	134.3	106.9	92.6	81.0
Agricultural implements	.4	51.5	53.0	58.8	73.9	61.6	59.1	39.4
Land vehicles	4.2	80.3	83.8	77.7	91.8	78.8	77.6	74.0
Automobiles and parts	1.2	94.7	108.6	86.4	125.1	99.5	109.2	99.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	54.7	62.8	85.8	75.8	67.4	62.5	47.5
Heating appliances	.4	131.2	127.4	132.2	128.2	112.8	99.6	89.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	110.7	109.1	121.8	134.1	90.1	76.3	65.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	104.9	103.9	94.3	116.2	93.2	87.2	80.1
Other iron and steel products	1.8	103.0	102.2	99.7	111.5	89.8	80.9	76.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	156.9	156.4	156.4	160.6	137.3	122.3	110.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	162.3	160.5	162.0	157.3	143.6	140.3	137.6
Miscellaneous	.5	146.7	144.2	145.4	143.3	133.1	119.3	114.8
LOGGING	1.9	73.5	95.3	59.6	124.7	85.0	79.0	84.5
MINING	6.7	165.6	164.1	153.6	153.7	137.9	125.2	110.3
Coal	2.0	83.5	82.5	83.9	82.3	85.4	83.6	81.4
Metallic ores	3.8	352.9	349.8	319.3	316.0	265.6	230.0	185.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	152.1	151.2	134.5	146.1	119.0	106.5	94.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	87.5	86.0	88.2	89.9	84.1	81.6	81.2
Telegraphs	.5	101.1	98.7	101.8	102.0	97.0	93.0	91.2
Telephones	1.5	83.7	82.6	84.4	86.6	80.7	78.6	78.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.3	87.5	87.6	86.9	89.1	88.7	85.4	83.6
Street railways and cartage	2.6	127.8	125.9	119.3	120.4	120.0	117.1	112.3
Steam railways	5.2	74.9	75.0	74.2	77.7	77.8	74.7	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	91.5	93.9	102.4	100.1	98.1	94.7	90.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.4	146.3	133.1	128.0	139.8	102.9	104.7	129.0
Building	2.8	76.1	62.5	64.6	76.9	57.4	60.6	56.6
Highway	9.9	297.1	270.7	261.4	266.2	152.1	119.0	266.2
Railway	2.7	76.4	76.2	66.7	84.5	103.6	80.6	75.1
SERVICES	2.9	149.8	147.6	143.5	141.7	135.8	127.9	123.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	150.5	146.0	141.6	143.2	137.1	129.4	127.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	148.7	150.5	146.5	142.8	134.5	125.7	117.7
TRADE	11.3	135.5	137.4	132.1	132.2	126.3	120.7	116.5
Retail	8.5	140.3	143.4	137.3	138.3	132.2	126.4	122.5
Wholesale	2.8	122.8	121.3	119.6	118.3	112.9	107.5	102.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	117.5	115.8	112.1	120.0	105.6	101.1	99.9

For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1	July 1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
<u>Maritime -</u> All Manufacturing	35.2	111.5	112.6	103.7	121.1	102.0	101.0	99.1
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	4.9	92.8	97.1	88.3	112.9	97.7	103.4	97.5
Pulp and paper	5.2	159.9	160.5	162.5	185.2	155.0	140.8	151.3
Textile products	3.6	84.2	86.2	78.3	93.6	77.1	80.1	83.6
Iron and steel	11.2	115.9	117.3	98.2	125.1	102.8	99.9	95.8
Other manufactures	10.3	113.5	111.9	110.5	112.8	97.3	97.3	93.2
Logging	1.7	66.3	111.7	57.9	176.5	74.0	69.4	124.8
Mining	19.6	112.3	113.1	111.7	111.0	109.6	105.9	98.5
Communications	2.4	94.2	90.4	101.0	101.2	94.1	89.8	87.8
Transportation	8.3	61.6	61.6	62.1	63.0	64.1	62.9	61.3
Construction	21.0	193.6	182.3	196.9	292.4	219.0	180.1	147.8
Services	2.3	225.9	215.5	220.9	227.6	213.9	204.0	193.8
Trade	9.5	130.3	130.9	133.1	130.0	122.9	115.2	111.9
<u>Maritimes-</u> All Industries	100.0	115.6	115.9	112.6	134.3	113.9	106.7	101.3
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	52.6	115.0	112.6	114.8	120.3	104.4	99.8	96.0
Lumber products	3.1	100.2	99.5	104.1	111.5	94.9	92.4	91.7
Pulp and paper	7.0	105.9	105.5	106.4	112.2	100.3	94.6	92.9
Textile products	14.4	129.5	129.1	127.1	135.5	120.4	115.8	112.4
Iron and steel	7.4	81.0	81.2	86.6	100.7	81.4	72.0	68.2
Other manufactures	20.7	131.0	124.8	128.0	126.2	110.4	108.5	103.3
Logging	2.2	89.9	100.0	87.2	202.6	119.4	106.6	129.1
Mining	3.6	286.8	287.4	253.1	263.3	193.0	165.8	134.9
Communications	1.5	77.9	76.9	77.2	78.8	72.5	72.3	72.5
Transportation	8.0	86.8	87.8	88.9	89.0	87.6	85.9	85.4
Construction	21.7	197.1	186.0	140.8	114.8	74.0	75.4	75.0
Services	2.4	129.6	128.0	128.4	126.0	118.3	114.9	105.5
Trade	8.0	142.5	143.8	140.8	138.0	132.7	125.8	126.8
<u>Quebec -</u> All Industries	100.0	126.4	124.0	117.8	120.8	101.3	97.2	94.9
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing	60.1	109.8	110.9	107.5	117.5	104.3	98.5	92.4
Lumber products	3.9	80.8	81.0	80.1	88.3	79.5	73.4	69.0
Pulp and paper	6.6	109.9	110.3	106.2	109.3	102.8	97.9	93.9
Textile products	9.2	104.2	104.0	102.5	114.0	110.0	106.6	101.6
Iron and steel	15.1	97.6	101.8	95.5	112.8	87.3	84.6	74.7
Other manufactures	25.3	129.0	128.6	126.3	132.4	121.6	113.2	108.5
Logging	1.0	49.2	81.2	49.9	76.7	76.5	68.7	55.6
Mining	6.2	290.6	288.6	251.9	254.8	224.1	192.3	159.5
Communications	1.9	80.2	79.4	80.8	84.7	77.1	76.6	76.9
Transportation	6.9	84.8	84.2	83.7	83.6	86.7	83.2	82.6
Construction	9.6	116.5	104.5	118.4	152.6	100.6	109.2	205.7
Services	2.8	164.3	165.3	163.0	156.0	152.3	145.4	144.7
Trade	11.5	140.9	144.4	136.2	138.0	131.5	127.5	123.1
<u>Ontario-</u> All Industries	100.0	114.2	114.7	111.2	122.2	107.1	102.4	106.0
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	29.0	109.7	105.5	105.5	109.7	104.6	96.9	90.0
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.2	108.0	105.5	108.2	110.1	94.5	94.3	88.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	104.1	102.8	98.2	96.7	93.5	87.8	82.0
Textile products	2.1	131.7	127.1	130.3	133.7	126.7	115.2	110.5
Iron and steel	9.0	80.8	74.5	76.6	79.9	79.3	75.6	71.4
Other manufactures	12.9	143.5	140.9	138.7	146.5	138.0	123.3	112.9
Logging	.4	32.8	33.0	12.3	6.0	6.8	40.3	33.3
Mining	6.3	102.7	98.9	97.7	92.1	97.4	91.0	84.9
Communications	2.7	99.0	97.0	101.9	99.7	100.2	90.7	91.0
Transportation	18.3	959	96.6	93.9	93.5	95.4	91.5	87.7
Construction	19.2	116.6	95.8	109.0	109.8	107.9	106.1	100.7
Services	3.9	148.5	141.8	133.8	132.6	130.4	115.2	109.2
Trade	20.2	120.8	120.7	118.5	117.8	114.1	108.7	101.6
<u>Prairies -</u> All Industries	100.0	109.4	104.0	104.9	105.6	103.9	98.7	93.0
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	42.9	128.1	114.0	115.7	118.4	114.8	111.3	99.6
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.0	107.0	103.5	94.5	97.8	89.4	80.9	61.5
Pulp and paper	4.9	114.2	112.9	94.2	122.5	114.8	104.2	100.6
Textile products	1.0	117.4	111.8	126.3	124.6	112.8	105.5	103.3
Iron and steel	3.1	82.7	82.5	93.7	86.7	77.4	75.2	66.2
Other manufactures	19.9	172.9	136.8	153.6	149.4	155.6	160.2	152.8
Logging	6.9	97.2	117.5	49.6	102.0	74.4	71.4	68.3
Mining	9.7	116.7	115.0	118.4	113.4	97.7	92.9	85.6
Communications	3.2	119.0	116.7	116.1	115.9	110.4	105.3	100.3
Transportation	12.1	104.0	101.8	99.9	106.4	106.5	100.1	94.3
Construction	9.6	88.5	78.0	96.6	121.9	104.3	127.3	112.6
Services	3.9	133.2	134.6	117.6	123.2	111.9	104.4	101.4
Trade	11.7	136.4	137.0	130.6	136.4	126.3	117.6	111.1
<u>B.C. -</u> All Industries	100.0	117.0	111.0	107.1	116.9	107.9	106.8	97.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1-Relative Weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.9	106.1	105.3	104.9	109.3	94.8	89.4	86.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	130.5	128.0	124.6	114.8	106.5	108.3	109.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	113.3	115.2	107.6	109.1	101.8	102.7	100.2
Textiles	13.7	110.1	113.1	110.7	111.6	98.1	90.9	91.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	124.0	119.5	120.2	112.8	107.0	107.1	107.4
Iron and steel	12.2	80.7	82.5	84.9	96.6	79.0	68.3	65.0
Other manufactures	21.1	114.5	110.3	110.1	116.5	99.7	95.2	90.8
Communications	2.3	65.3	64.9	65.1	66.4	62.6	62.8	64.6
Transportation	8.6	95.0	96.1	93.4	98.6	96.6	98.5	92.3
Construction	10.5	109.3	117.8	96.9	75.1	48.2	38.3	54.5
Trade	13.9	136.6	137.9	132.5	130.7	126.1	120.4	119.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.6	108.3	104.7	105.2	92.2	87.2	86.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	49.8	109.6	107.2	109.7	108.2	98.7	97.6	98.0
Leather products	14.1	100.0	95.1	103.6	101.0	105.7	105.3	104.0
Other manufactures	35.7	114.0	112.7	112.5	111.4	95.5	94.1	95.2
Transportation	10.2	99.9	97.6	102.6	94.1	93.5	98.6	101.7
Construction	19.0	294.2	329.6	93.0	111.2	70.0	139.7	107.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	126.9	127.4	109.6	108.6	96.5	100.9	99.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.5	107.4	107.5	104.6	106.3	99.2	94.0	89.0
Plant products - edible	5.7	118.0	116.2	113.0	112.2	109.5	104.3	105.2
Printing and publishing	9.2	127.6	129.9	124.5	124.6	118.9	114.3	108.3
Textiles	9.9	85.2	85.6	87.0	90.9	86.0	82.5	82.4
Iron and steel	10.5	98.3	98.2	92.8	95.5	79.6	73.7	65.9
Other manufactures	27.2	114.2	113.8	110.8	111.9	106.1	101.2	94.1
Communications	2.6	68.5	68.2	68.4	69.0	64.8	65.7	68.0
Transportation	5.8	100.3	100.1	98.9	99.6	97.5	94.5	93.0
Construction	2.7	62.1	60.2	65.3	76.1	64.5	69.1	61.4
Trade	21.8	127.3	131.7	123.1	127.7	123.3	118.9	116.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	108.6	109.4	105.6	107.8	101.3	97.2	92.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.2	101.8	100.7	99.4	102.8	98.7	93.5	90.7
Lumber products	5.9	74.7	71.3	73.9	69.4	63.1	61.9	70.0
Pulp and paper	15.5	95.7	94.6	89.9	91.4	94.7	92.4	87.1
Other manufactures	24.8	116.6	116.2	115.6	123.1	114.4	106.0	100.9
Construction	13.2	130.6	142.6	127.2	147.3	136.4	147.8	154.3
Trade	22.2	139.3	140.8	136.9	128.6	123.5	115.3	108.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.2	111.8	107.7	112.7	107.4	104.3	103.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.7	100.9	105.6	109.2	120.3	98.7	93.5	85.2
Textiles	15.9	82.5	85.3	88.2	93.2	90.4	88.0	86.5
Electrical apparatus	10.3	111.6	105.7	114.8	137.3	106.1	100.3	86.7
Iron and steel	29.4	96.3	109.8	112.7	128.0	89.7	84.3	69.4
Other manufactures	25.1	120.0	117.9	121.4	126.5	116.2	109.1	107.0
Construction	3.0	62.2	58.0	56.8	53.4	44.7	53.5	61.5
Trade	10.6	132.4	134.3	136.9	131.8	130.3	123.5	116.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	102.1	105.7	108.3	117.7	99.8	95.4	87.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.3	117.7	121.2	108.3	140.0	121.0	113.6	105.7
Iron and steel	57.2	106.2	110.0	91.5	128.5	110.5	111.9	96.6
Other manufactures	25.1	156.4	158.6	164.4	182.6	159.4	120.1	139.5
Construction	2.7	46.3	40.8	49.1	89.8	35.6	22.1	30.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	112.1	114.7	105.2	135.0	115.1	106.6	100.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.8	102.5	98.6	98.8	104.2	98.9	93.7	87.3
Animal products - edible	5.6	130.6	136.5	131.8	149.8	132.7	129.8	121.0
Printing and publishing	5.8	109.7	106.3	102.0	102.1	96.7	91.8	87.5
Textiles	5.8	134.3	128.9	136.8	137.6	140.4	122.3	115.3
Iron and steel	17.1	78.5	71.8	73.7	79.8	77.9	74.2	69.5
Other manufactures	14.5	121.3	119.5	117.9	122.1	111.8	107.5	99.0
Transportation	9.7	81.0	79.0	84.5	89.7	80.6	80.6	76.0
Construction	2.7	40.5	39.0	56.2	37.9	45.4	65.3	49.0
Trade	30.6	102.8	102.6	98.8	100.7	98.6	94.9	87.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	96.5	94.3	95.2	97.6	93.8	90.6	84.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.8	122.6	119.0	120.9	116.7	110.5	102.2	90.4
Lumber products	9.8	94.2	90.7	88.9	85.8	77.0	78.5	52.6
Other manufactures	30.0	135.9	132.2	135.4	130.8	125.7	113.1	107.8
Communications	7.2	117.3	115.3	113.0	111.8	108.9	104.5	99.8
Transportation	16.5	107.0	105.0	105.2	111.8	113.1	105.7	101.1
Construction	4.8	47.6	43.1	65.0	93.8	67.0	60.1	38.3
Services	7.5	137.5	135.8	112.1	119.5	107.5	102.4	99.2
Trade	24.2	140.0	140.4	131.5	140.2	131.4	122.6	113.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	115.1	112.6	112.2	117.3	109.2	101.7	91.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
SEPTEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



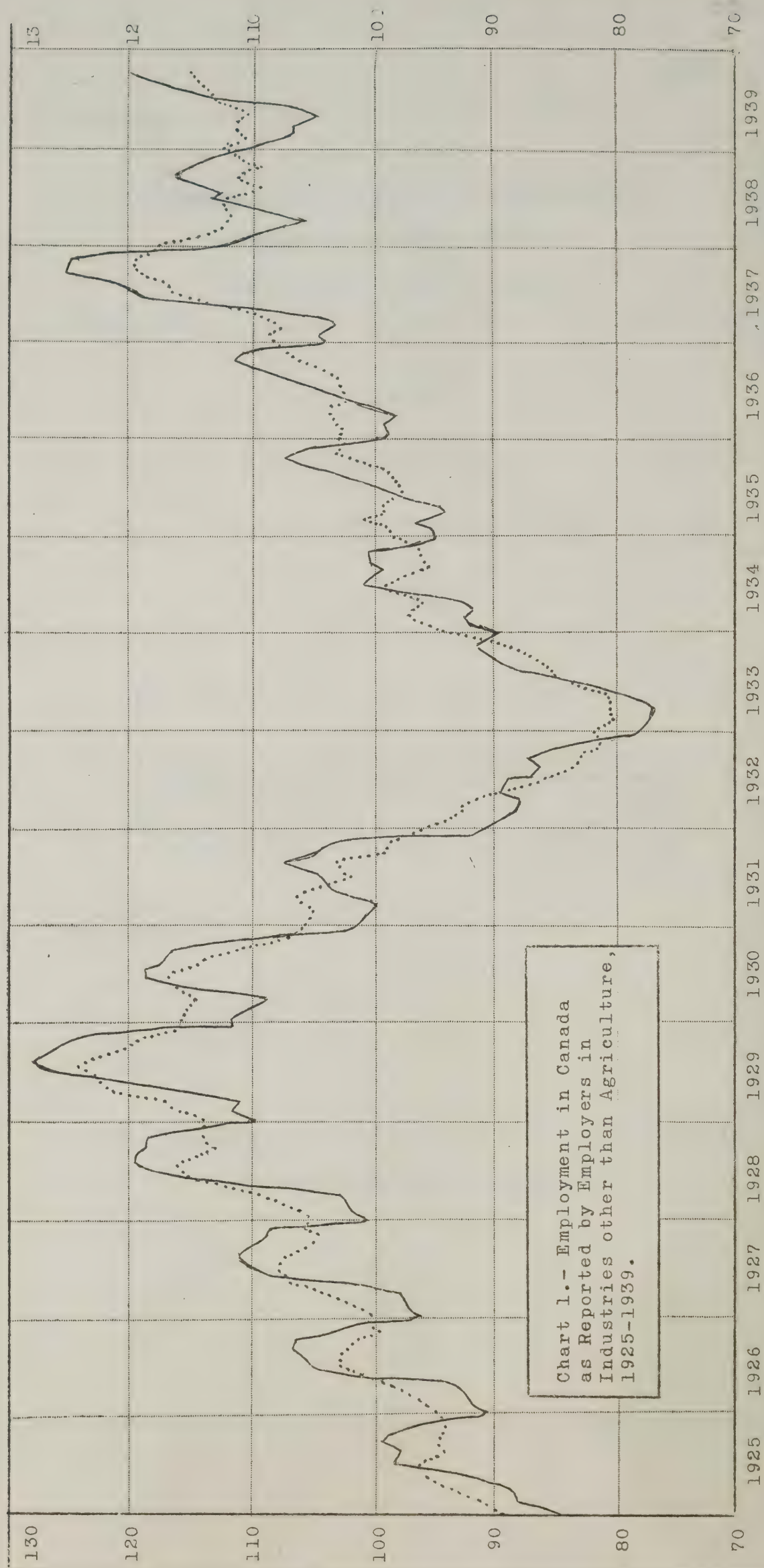
Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Sept. 26, 1939.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

- General Summary -

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial employment showed decided improvement at the beginning of September, the gains being widely distributed, both geographically and industrially. The advance was smaller than that noted at Sept. 1 in either 1938 or 1937, but with these exceptions, was the largest recorded at that date in any of the years since 1920, considerably exceeding the average increase between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in this period of eighteen years.

Statistics were compiled from 11,856 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,165,631; this was an increase of 20,247, or 1.8 p.c., over their Aug. 1 labour forces of 1,145,384. The crude index rose from 117.5 in the preceding month, to 119.6 at Sept. 1, as compared with 115.1 at the same date in 1938. It was, however, a few points lower than that of 123.2 at the beginning of September in 1937. With this exception, it was higher than at Sept. 1 in any other year since 1929.

After correction for seasonal movement, the index slightly advanced, rising from 114.3 at Aug. 1 to 114.9 at the date under review, when it was higher than the seasonally-adjusted figure for any other month since the opening of 1938.

The following are the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in recent years, the figures being calculated on the 1926 average as 100:- 1939, 119.6; 1938, 115.1; 1937, 123.2; 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1 and 1927, 111.0.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually marked expansion in manufacturing, in which over 13,100 persons were added to the reported payrolls; this increase greatly exceeded the average advance at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920, although it was not equal to that reported at the same date in either 1938 or 1937. While employment in this division was rather more active than at the beginning of September of last year, the index was lower than at the same date in 1937; with this exception, it was the highest Sept. 1 figure since that of 1929. The greatest improvement in factory employment at the date under review took place in vegetable foods, textiles and iron and steel. In the first two of these industries, the large advances were seasonal in character, while those in iron and steel, also pronounced, were seasonal.

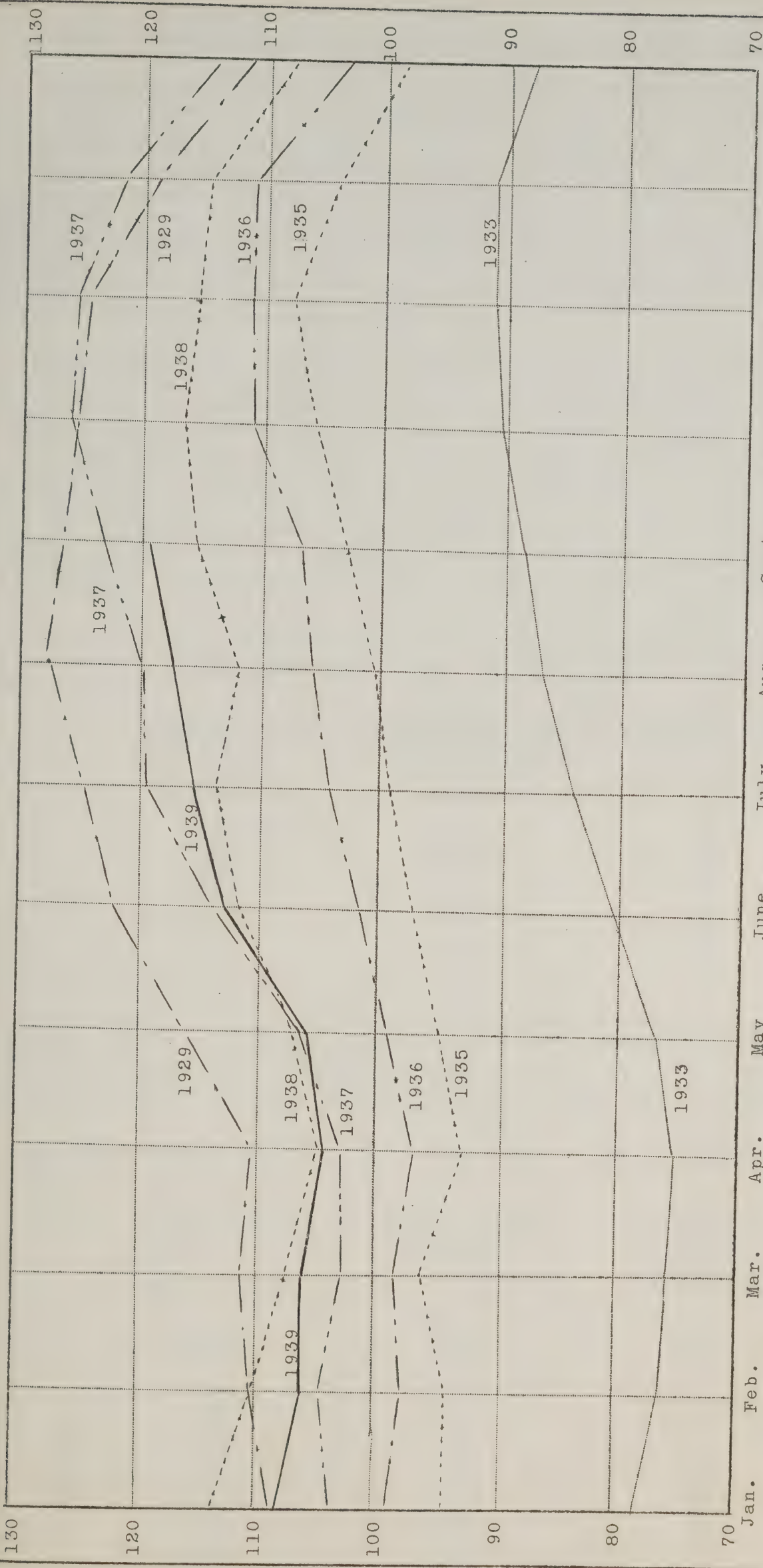
In the non-manufacturing industries, coal-mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and wholesale trade showed heightened activity. The increases in construction were most extensive, and were especially interesting because the average change in employment at Sept. 1 in the experience of past years has been a decline. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were quieter. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 5.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1938, had numbered 10,915, and their employees had aggregated 1,103,989, which was an increase of 2.8 p.c. over their Aug. 1, 1938, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, extending to each of the five economic areas and to the main industrial divisions, with the exception of logging and trade.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Sept. 1, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,095 persons, compared with 33,148 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Sept. 1 survey of employment to 1,198,726 in 12,270 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 119.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 119.2; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Aug. 1, the index was lowered from 117.5 to 117.2. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates^{1/} of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who had or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation" are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, during the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 93,000, the estimated number in employment by 226,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 133,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 17,000 from June, 1929, a falling-off which compared favourably with the increase of some 20,000 recorded between June and July, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for July, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in recent years:-

July	Total Estimated Number of Wage- earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,771	2,419	352
1938	2,715	2,308	407
1937	2,747	2,470	277
1936	2,585	2,174	411
1935	2,555	2,082	473
1934	2,532	2,056	476
1933	2,463	1,845	618
1932	2,463	1,820	643
1931	2,594	2,166	428
1930	2,782	2,440	342
1929	2,667	2,619	48
1928	2,469	2,442	27

^{1/} See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

The estimated number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in July of other years except 1930. The number at work was larger than in July, 1938, and was also higher than in July in the years, 1931-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also less than in July, 1928-1930. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from July of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any July in the period, 1931-1936, but was greater than in July, 1937, being also larger than in that month in the years, 1928-30.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in New Brunswick reported no general change; in British Columbia there was a slight slowing-up in industrial activity, while elsewhere the situation showed considerable improvement. The gains in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were most pronounced. Employment in all five economic areas was brisker than at Sept. 1 of last year. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces the index was also higher than at Sept. 1, 1937, but the situation in the remaining provinces was not so favourable, although activity was generally greater than in September in any of the years, 1930-1936. In the Prairie Provinces, however, the favourable comparison goes back only to 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in Nova Scotia showed a moderate increase and there was a slight gain in Prince Edward Island, while New Brunswick reported an insignificant decline. The improvement in the Maritime Provinces as a unit was contra-seasonal, there being, on the average, a contraction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in construction, mainly in work on the roads; shipping and communications also recorded an advance, but manufacturing, logging and trade released employees. Statistics were received from 329 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 85,972 workers at Sept. 1, 1939, compared with 85,416 in the preceding month. A rather smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of September of last year, when the 798 employers furnishing data had reported 82,972 persons on their payrolls; the index then was slightly lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 116.4. Following are indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months, together with the figures for Sept. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)							
	Sept. 1 : 1939	Sept. 1 : 1939	Aug. 1 : 1939	July 1 : 1939	June 1 : 1939	May 1 : 1939	Apr. 1 : 1939	Mar. 1 : 1939	Sept. 1 : 1938	Sept. 1 : 1937
P.E. Island	2.5	: 111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8	: 112.7	: 87.9
Nova Scotia	57.8	: 125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6	: 122.2	: 133.5
New Brunswick	39.7	: 105.3	105.4	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	88.3	: 102.4	: 140.5
Maritimes	100.0	: 116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2	: 113.2	: 135.4

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing and construction and maintenance. Within the former, textile and iron and steel plants showed important recovery, while non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone and other classes were rather busier; vegetable food factories, on the other hand, were slacker. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, shipping and trade reported reductions in staff. The working force of the 2,943 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 366,824 persons, as against 360,718 at Aug. 1. This gain greatly exceeded the average increase indicated at Sept. 1 in the years, 1921-1938, being also considerably larger than that which took place at the same date last year. Employment was then in generally smaller volume, the index standing at 118.1, as compared with 128.5 at the beginning of September, 1939. Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,706 establishments employing 332,820 men and women, compared with 331,862 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- In this province, 5,184 business men reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 453,840 at the first of August, to 461,854 at Sept. 1. Expansion on a larger scale had been noted at the same date last year, but the index then was over a point lower than at the latest date, viz., 116.2. Manufacturing recorded a substantial advance; there was marked improvement over Aug. 1, 1939, in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, together with smaller gains in the textile, leather, chemical, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, electric light and power and some other classes, while the working forces of lumber mills declined. In some of these industries, the gains were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, wholesale trade, building construction, transportation and hotels and restaurants reported heightened activity, while logging, mining, communications, highway construction and retail trade reduced their personnel.

The 4,745 firms co-operating at the same date in 1938 had employed 449,147 persons, as compared with 434,399 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.- A further, important advance on the whole was indicated in industrial employment in each of the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the general index was 1.8 points higher than at Sept. 1, 1938, when marked improvement had also been recorded by the firms making returns. Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,674 employers of 148,534 workers, as compared with 142,620 in the preceding month. This increase of over four p.c. substantially exceeded the average gain at Sept. 1 in preceding years for which information is on record, although it was on a smaller scale than at that date in 1938. Manufacturing, mining, transportation, wholesale trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened employment, the gains in transportation and construction being most extensive. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were slacker. For Sept. 1, 1938, 1,530 establishments had reported 143,167 employees, an increase of seven p.c. over the preceding month. Following are index numbers for each of the provinces in the Prairie area in recent months, together with the figures for Sept. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)							
	Sept. 1 1939	: Sept. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	: Sept. 1 1938	: Sept. 1 1937
Manitoba	44.0	: 104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.6	: 100.6	: 100.2
Saskatchewan	23.4	: 128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9	: 136.2	: 128.3
Alberta	32.6	: 119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6	: 114.2	: 111.0
Prairies	100.0	: 114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	: 112.2	: 109.4

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed a falling-off at Sept. 1, following a marked increase at the beginning of August; the reduction was very largely due to conditions in the logging industry which was greatly affected by the fire hazard intensified by the weather conditions. Some firms in that industry, however, also reported a lack of orders. Manufacturing, on the whole, was brisker than at Aug. 1, 1939, the improvement occurring largely in the lumber and vegetable food factories. In the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, construction and maintenance and services also showed heightened activity. The working force of the 1,226 firms furnishing data declined from 102,790 persons in the preceding month, to 102,447 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,136 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 95,883. The index then stood at 112.0, several points below the latest index, viz., 116.6.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in six of the eight cities for which data are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement since Aug. 1, while curtailment was indicated in Ottawa and Hamilton. Except in Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor, the situation in these centres was more favourable than at Sept. 1, 1938.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal increased at the beginning of September, 6,614 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,711 co-operating firms, who employed 169,423. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and many other factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, building showed heightened activity, while retail trade, road construction and maintenance and transportation did not afford so much employment. A rather larger advance on the whole had been made at Sept. 1, 1938, when data were received from 1,566 employers of 163,049 men and women; the index was then slightly lower.

Quebec.- A moderate increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 212 establishments having 17,920 workers, as compared with 17,795 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed little general change; transportation, building and hotels and restaurants recorded slight improvement, while there were small losses in road construction and trade. Employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 187 concerns making returns, whose staffs had aggregated 14,984.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions; services and building also afforded considerably more employment, while

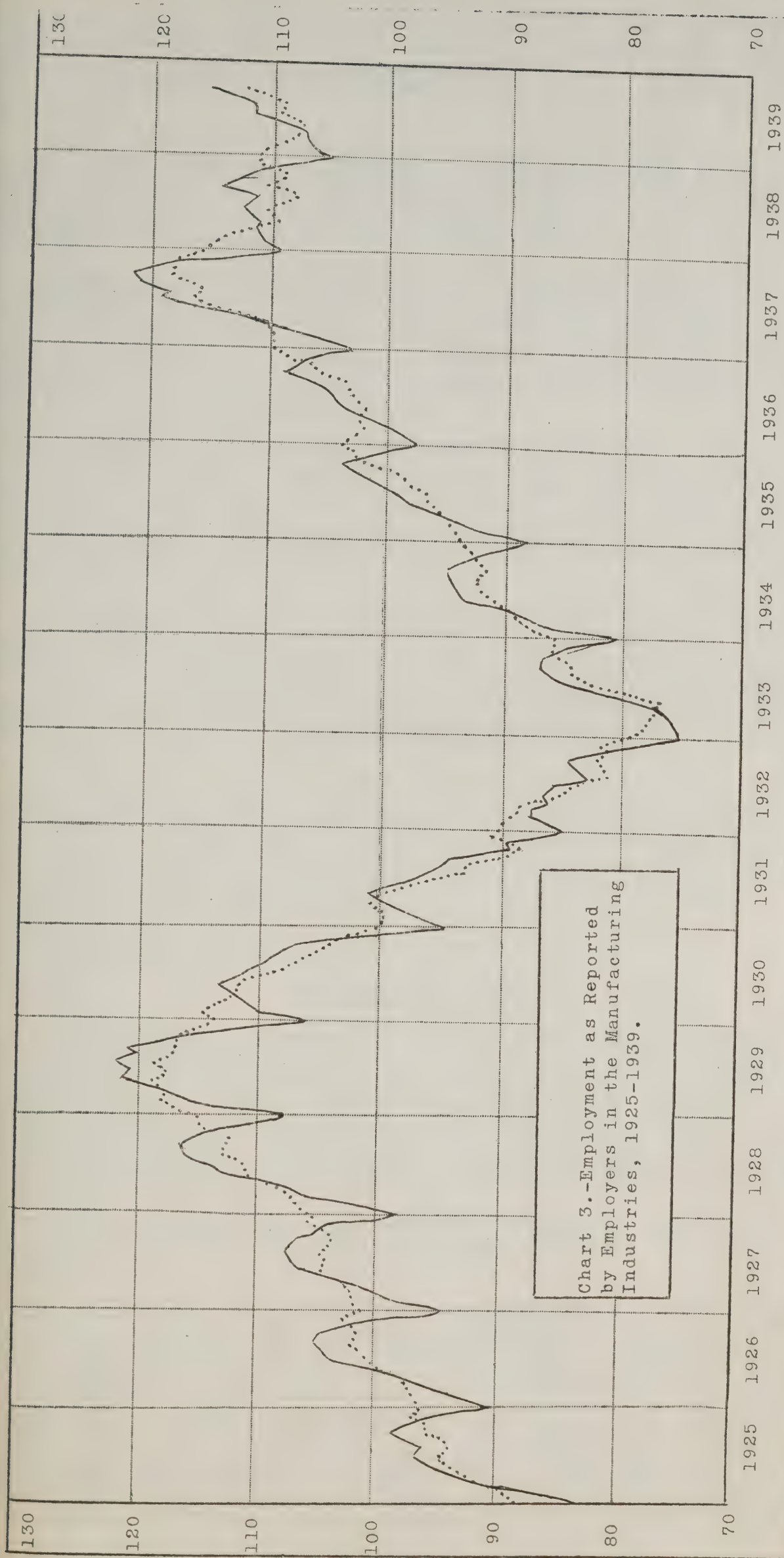


Chart 3.-Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

etail trade was quiet. Statements were received from 1,758 firms with 141,950 employees, or 2,486 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a larger scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then slightly below its present level, according to the information furnished by 1,612 employers with 135,556 persons on their staffs.

Ottawa.- Reduced activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in trade and construction, while manufacturing was rather brisker. The 230 establishments making returns reported 14,706 workers, compared with 14,925 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1938, an increase had been indicated by the 203 co-operating employers, who provided work for 14,402 men and women; the index was then fractionally higher.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed no general change, moderate improvement in food, textile and some other factories being about offset by small losses in metal and electrical apparatus plants. Construction and transportation also released some employees. Three hundred and thirty concerns had 33,159 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 33,265 at Aug. 1. An upward movement had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial employment was at a higher level, according to data from 301 firms with 34,966 employees.

Windsor.- Heightened activity was shown in Windsor, where the 197 establishments making returns reported 15,928 workers, as against 15,500 in the preceding month. Textile and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, and construction was also rather busier. Little change, on the whole, took place in other industrial groups. More pronounced recovery had been noted at the same date of last year, and the general index was then higher; a combined working force of 16,542 had been employed by the 189 firms furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1938.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed its fifth successive advance; manufacturing, transportation, construction, wholesale trade and communications recorded improvement, while retail trade and services were not quite so active. An aggregate staff of 42,842 men and women was reported by the 525 co-operating establishments, which had employed 42,079 in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been indicated at the same date in 1938, when the index was slightly lower. Statements had then been received from 499 firms, whose employees had numbered 41,477.

Vancouver.- There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 521 employers of 39,151 persons, as against 38,431 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported rather larger payrolls, there being moderate gains in the lumber, food and textile divisions; transportation, construction and services were also brisker. Employment was somewhat more active than at the same date of last year, although a larger increase had then been noted in the personnel of the 471 co-operating employers; they had reported 37,414 workers.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

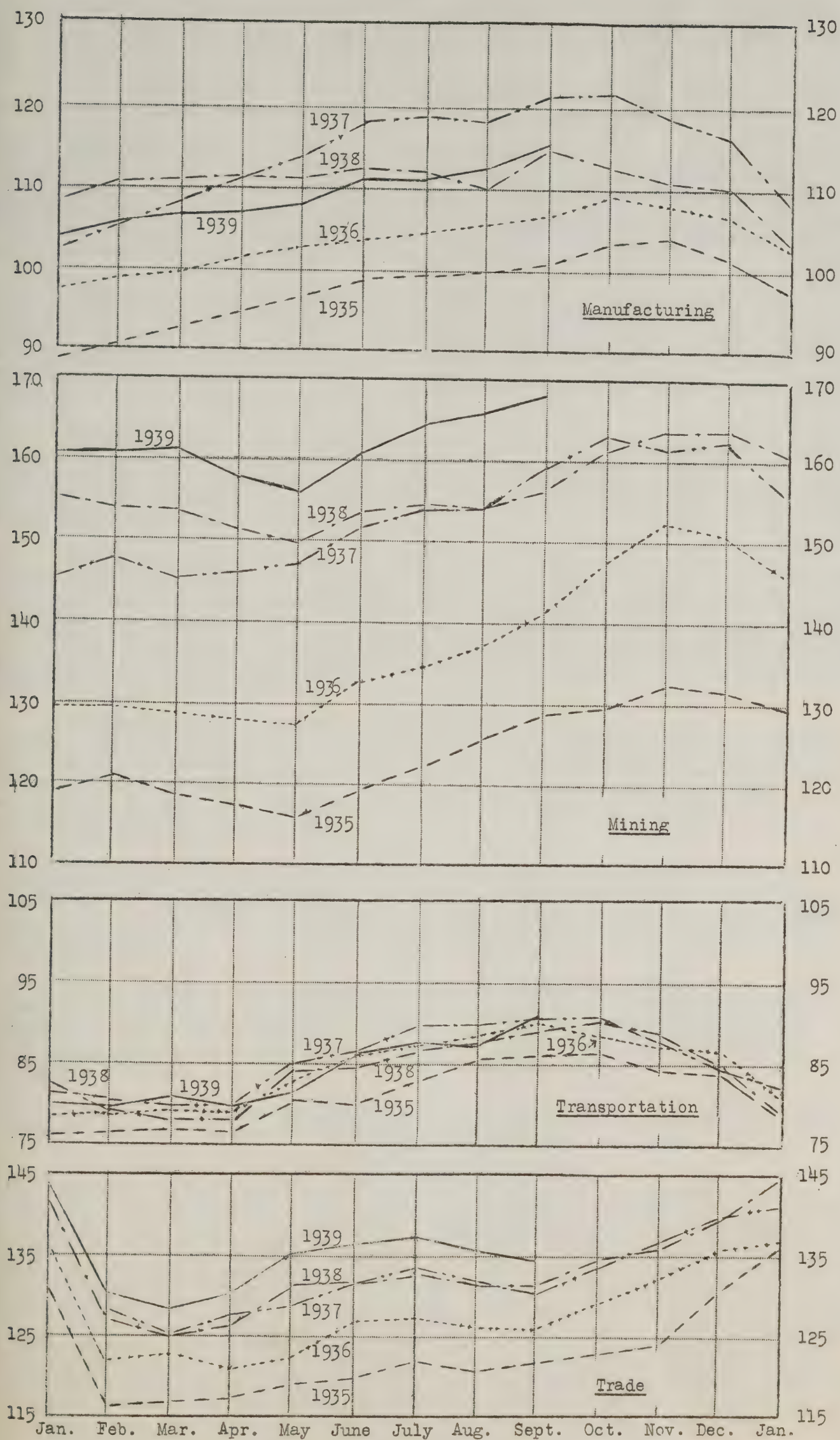
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed important expansion at Sept. 1, the 6,457 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 577,984 at Aug. 1, to 591,113 at the date under review. This increase of 2.3 p.c. considerably exceeded the advance recorded, on the average, at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1938. The index stood at 115.3 at the latest date, compared with 112.8 at Aug. 1, 1939. At Sept. 1, 1938, it was 113.8, while at the same date in 1937, the unadjusted figure was 121.2; with this exception, the latest index was the highest for September in the years since 1929.

After adjustment for seasonal movement, the index rose from 110.3 at Aug. 1, to 112.1 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month since March, 1938.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows particularly large increases in the vegetable food, textile and iron and steel divisions. As already stated, those in canneries and textile plants were seasonal. The gains in iron and steel were especially interesting in that they were contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in thirteen of the eighteen preceding years for which data are available; the increase resulted in a higher index for Sept. 1, 1939, than at the same date in any other year since 1930, except 1937. Leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also reported considerable improvement. On the other hand, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper mills were slacker. The trend in factory employment was favourable in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the gains in Ontario being most pronounced.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1939.



The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1939, 115.3; 1938, 113.8; 1937, 121.2; 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9 and 1927, 106.8.

For Sept. 1, 1938, 6,202 manufacturing establishments had reported 579,709 men and women on their staffs, compared with 560,553 in the preceding month.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a further decline at the beginning of September, according to the 364 firms making returns, whose employees aggregated 17,726, compared with 21,634 in their last return. The reduction, which was contra-seasonal, resulted partly from fire precautions in British Columbia. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was decidedly larger than at the same date in 1938, although a smaller decrease from the preceding month had then been reported.

Mining.- Coal mining afforded considerably more employment and there was a slight gain in other non-metallic minerals, while the extraction of metallic ores showed a small decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 1,093 in the staffs of the 437 operators furnishing data; they had 77,937 workers at Sept. 1. A greater advance had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was nearly 11 points lower.

Communications.- Little general change was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 23,314 persons, as compared with 23,361 in the preceding month. Improvement on telephones was more than offset by losses in the telegraphic division. Activity was at a rather lower level than in the early autumn of 1938, a slight gain having then been recorded.

Transportation.- Employment in this industry advanced, there being considerable additions to staffs in local transportation and steam railway operation, together with a slight improvement in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 109,096 men and women was registered by the 506 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing statistics in this group, as against 106,079 at Aug. 1. The index was over a point higher than at the same date of last year; a smaller increase had then been noted in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, the expansion in the building division being proportionately the greatest. The payrolls of the 1,344 contractors whose returns were tabulated included 183,953 employees, or 7,141 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 152.2 at the latest date, was over 18 points higher than at Sept. 1, 1938, when a similar gain had been recorded.

Services.- Employment in the service group showed continued advances; 595 employers had 33,474 men and women on their staffs, an increase of 427 over their employees at Aug. 1. The improvement indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago was more extensive, but the index then was lower than that of 151.7 at the date under review.

Trade.- Retail trade generally reported curtailment, while wholesale houses were busier. On the whole, there was a decline of 605 in the personnel of the 2,067 establishments from which returns were received, and which employed 129,018 persons. Employment was slightly more active than at Sept. 1, 1938, when a recession from the preceding month had also been noted.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1935 in certain of the leading industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the latest official report received from the United States Department of Labor, employment in non-agricultural industries in July showed a slight decline from the June level, largely due to seasonal curtailment in retail trade. Anthracite and metal mines also reported decreased employment and several of the service industries reported seasonal recessions. These losses were offset to a large extent by employment gains in construction, transportation and public utilities, with the result that the net employment decline was 30,000. Factory employment remained virtually unchanged over the month interval, the preliminary indexes indicating a decrease of 0.1 p.c. The July, 1939, employment level for all manufacturing industries combined was 10.5 p.c. above that of July, 1938, and the payroll level was 18.7 p.c. higher. Taking the 3-year average 1923-25 as 100, the current index was 90.5. Employment in the durable goods group of industries was 2.1 p.c. lower than in the preceding month, but 16.8 p.c. higher than in July of last year, while in the non-durable goods group there were gains of 1.5 p.c. and six p.c., respectively.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1,	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1939.

100.0 7.4 31.5 39.6 12.7 8.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.3	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.22	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 11	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1939.

14.5 1.5 12.2 1.3 2.8 1.4 3.7 3.4

te:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept.1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept.1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept.1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept.1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept.1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept.1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept.1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept.1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept.1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept.1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1,	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept.1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept.1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept.1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1939.

100.0 50.7 1.5 6.7 2.0 9.3 15.8 2.9 11.1

Note:- The "Relative Weights", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	50.7	115.3	112.8	113.8	121.2	105.9	100.8	94.3
Animal products -edible	2.7	159.9	162.0	140.7	152.6	136.9	134.6	125.9
Fur and products	.2	107.8	106.8	94.6	98.3	89.2	99.7	81.9
Leather and products	2.1	116.9	114.0	113.9	119.5	112.2	111.0	99.9
Boots and shoes	1.4	119.3	116.7	118.5	122.5	114.6	115.7	105.2
Lumber and products	4.3	92.6	93.8	89.5	98.8	87.1	81.7	74.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	86.6	89.6	84.6	93.0	82.0	77.5	68.9
Furniture	.6	84.2	81.5	84.2	93.6	84.4	75.9	72.3
Other lumber products	1.1	118.8	117.4	109.4	121.2	104.9	99.1	92.2
Musical instruments	.1	59.9	57.2	58.4	58.9	53.3	47.4	48.0
Plant products - edible	3.8	143.7	126.6	157.5	152.7	133.3	126.4	125.3
Pulp and paper products	5.9	110.1	110.5	107.1	115.3	103.6	98.2	94.4
Pulp and paper	2.6	99.4	100.7	97.7	113.2	96.3	89.9	86.4
Paper products	.9	132.7	129.8	135.6	137.0	123.4	113.0	105.2
Printing and publishing	2.4	116.1	116.5	109.7	120.7	106.3	104.2	101.4
Rubber products	1.2	112.2	107.6	102.9	110.9	101.5	91.2	94.3
Textile products	8.9	119.9	115.8	119.5	127.3	118.8	112.3	108.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	127.9	125.7	127.8	141.6	133.5	129.0	122.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	98.8	98.0	94.6	102.9	93.9	89.5	90.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	133.3	132.8	127.2	148.2	145.3	133.0	119.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	423.5	400.5	483.7	545.7	514.4	523.6	469.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	121.8	121.2	119.7	126.8	124.0	117.9	114.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	114.7	106.3	116.3	120.0	110.1	99.9	96.1
Other textile products	.9	107.9	106.2	104.0	106.9	94.3	92.6	91.7
Tobacco	.7	101.3	98.0	100.2	105.0	95.4	109.0	103.7
Beverages	.8	181.8	181.5	174.3	156.9	139.2	133.5	128.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	161.9	159.0	159.7	157.0	139.3	129.5	121.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	99.4	99.9	93.5	102.9	88.9	80.6	75.8
Electric light and power	1.5	142.8	138.6	136.0	131.0	124.1	118.8	116.6
Electrical apparatus	1.5	132.4	130.8	139.2	157.2	124.4	122.3	105.1
Iron and steel products	10.6	94.1	92.1	93.1	104.8	83.1	79.7	71.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	129.3	124.4	115.4	143.7	107.4	100.0	85.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	115.9	111.6	120.9	134.5	106.5	91.8	82.2
Agricultural implements	.3	45.0	51.5	51.0	72.6	45.5	52.8	37.0
Land vehicles	4.3	82.7	80.3	81.7	89.2	74.2	75.1	69.4
Automobiles and parts	1.2	101.6	94.7	103.5	108.7	92.0	100.1	79.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	61.0	64.7	75.9	74.4	56.6	58.4	48.3
Heating appliances	.4	135.1	131.2	138.7	136.2	105.8	100.9	93.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	110.5	110.7	116.1	136.1	91.9	79.1	65.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	109.2	104.9	105.5	121.0	96.7	87.9	74.5
Other iron and steel products	1.8	105.2	103.0	101.2	111.3	93.2	83.0	77.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	160.7	156.9	160.3	166.8	139.3	123.2	111.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	160.4	162.3	161.7	156.6	143.7	141.6	138.7
Miscellaneous	.5	149.1	146.7	147.2	147.2	133.0	128.3	114.2
MINING	1.5	60.3	73.5	58.6	143.4	82.7	77.7	85.6
Coal	6.7	168.0	165.6	157.4	159.1	140.2	128.6	112.4
Metallic ores	2.0	87.8	83.5	88.4	89.8	85.7	86.5	83.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	3.8	351.7	352.9	326.9	319.6	272.7	233.0	189.1
COMMUNICATIONS	.9	153.0	152.1	128.3	146.9	120.5	112.8	95.2
Telegraphs	2.0	87.3	87.5	88.3	90.9	86.0	82.1	82.5
Telephones	.5	98.2	101.1	102.7	106.2	99.6	94.2	93.2
TRANSPORTATION	1.5	84.3	83.7	84.3	86.7	82.5	78.9	79.7
Street railways and cartage	9.3	90.0	87.5	88.7	89.7	89.4	85.8	83.6
Steam railways	2.6	130.6	127.8	124.8	119.5	121.2	118.3	114.3
Shipping and stevedoring	5.3	77.9	74.9	76.3	79.2	79.0	75.4	74.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.4	91.7	91.5	98.3	98.9	96.1	92.1	87.1
Building	15.8	152.2	146.3	133.8	144.5	109.0	110.9	118.1
Highway	2.9	80.5	76.1	71.7	81.6	60.1	63.2	56.3
Railway	10.2	309.7	297.1	262.1	278.1	161.9	191.8	224.7
SERVICES	2.7	77.5	76.4	76.1	82.4	109.6	84.5	81.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.9	151.7	149.8	146.7	146.6	137.5	127.8	125.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.9	153.7	150.5	146.5	148.7	139.6	129.9	131.5
TRADE	1.0	148.3	148.7	146.9	147.4	135.6	125.3	116.5
Retail	11.1	134.9	135.5	131.0	130.9	126.3	121.8	117.1
Wholesale	8.3	139.0	140.3	134.9	136.4	132.3	126.8	123.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	2.8	124.1	122.8	121.8	118.5	112.9	110.2	102.7
	100.0	119.6	117.5	115.1	123.2	107.1	102.7	98.8

/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934
<u>Maritime- All Manufacturing</u>		34.0	108.6	111.5	102.4	123.7	103.0	99.0	97.1
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products		4.6	86.5	92.8	84.0	111.7	91.5	92.5	97.1
Pulp and paper		4.8	148.8	159.9	153.4	186.9	156.5	146.9	142.2
Textile products		3.6	85.5	84.2	84.5	92.4	83.6	80.1	85.7
Iron and steel		10.5	109.8	115.9	95.3	130.9	102.6	98.8	91.0
Other manufactures		10.5	116.8	113.5	111.6	116.5	100.8	95.5	93.6
Logging		1.5	56.0	66.3	44.5	172.5	48.6	63.6	102.0
Mining		19.5	112.1	112.3	112.5	114.4	106.9	106.8	99.0
Communications		2.5	101.5	94.2	102.2	101.8	100.6	92.6	90.0
Transportation		8.5	62.8	61.6	60.0	63.5	63.7	61.3	61.8
Construction		22.4	208.6	193.6	210.0	288.0	228.9	188.0	162.0
Services		2.3	225.6	225.9	230.0	227.4	218.2	209.2	196.8
Trade		9.3	135.2	136.3	131.0	128.9	121.4	118.1	109.8
<u>Maritimes-All Industries</u>		100.0	116.4	115.6	113.2	135.4	114.4	107.0	101.8
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing		52.7	117.2	115.0	115.7	122.7	106.5	101.0	96.7
Lumber products		3.0	99.8	100.2	104.2	112.2	95.9	93.8	90.2
Pulp and paper		6.9	106.0	105.9	106.4	114.0	100.5	94.7	92.1
Textile products		14.8	135.3	129.5	132.7	140.9	127.8	119.6	115.3
Iron and steel		7.6	84.8	81.0	84.8	101.2	79.3	72.3	69.1
Other manufactures		20.4	131.4	131.0	127.9	128.1	112.0	109.0	103.2
Logging		2.1	87.0	89.9	76.7	240.1	133.4	108.3	146.0
Mining		3.5	288.3	286.8	255.3	267.0	204.3	165.5	133.0
Communications		1.5	78.0	77.9	77.4	79.4	73.5	72.5	73.7
Transportation		7.9	86.2	86.8	88.8	88.7	88.6	87.3	85.1
Construction		22.1	204.4	197.1	142.1	121.1	70.9	83.4	73.6
Services		2.4	130.0	129.6	129.2	137.0	121.3	113.5	108.6
Trade		7.8	141.1	142.5	138.6	138.1	133.8	126.3	124.3
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>		100.0	128.5	126.4	118.1	124.5	103.0	99.3	95.4
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing		61.1	113.6	109.8	114.3	120.8	105.3	100.1	92.4
Lumber products		3.7	78.6	80.8	77.3	87.5	76.5	72.6	68.1
Pulp and paper		6.5	110.1	109.9	106.6	110.8	101.0	97.1	92.3
Textile products		9.2	106.1	104.2	108.5	116.5	112.6	107.8	103.0
Iron and steel		15.2	100.3	97.6	100.1	110.1	85.8	82.5	70.2
Other manufactures		26.5	137.1	129.0	139.4	142.5	125.7	119.4	112.6
Logging		.8	41.0	49.2	39.9	93.6	53.9	60.4	58.6
Mining		6.1	289.0	290.6	256.2	256.3	228.1	201.1	161.7
Communications		1.9	78.7	80.2	80.9	86.3	78.7	76.5	76.8
Transportation		6.9	86.3	84.8	83.5	89.0	86.7	82.1	81.0
Construction		9.2	114.4	116.5	115.0	156.0	107.1	113.4	175.8
Services		2.8	167.7	164.3	165.0	161.3	154.1	144.8	147.7
Trade		11.2	139.7	140.9	135.1	135.3	132.1	129.1	123.3
<u>Ontario -All Industries</u>		100.0	116.2	114.2	115.0	125.0	108.1	103.9	103.3
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing		28.0	110.0	109.7	106.6	109.8	99.9	97.5	90.2
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products		2.0	100.9	108.0	102.2	106.1	92.4	93.0	89.0
Pulp and paper		2.7	103.1	104.1	95.2	99.1	91.2	87.9	82.9
Textile products		2.2	142.3	131.7	136.3	137.5	130.8	118.0	113.0
Iron and steel		8.7	81.2	80.8	79.9	79.6	70.5	75.2	71.8
Other manufactures		12.4	144.0	143.5	138.9	146.8	135.6	125.5	111.9
Logging		.2	19.7	32.8	10.6	8.2	8.3	31.4	26.2
Mining		6.8	116.6	102.7	110.7	109.4	103.4	100.3	92.8
Communications		2.6	99.9	99.0	101.5	100.8	100.8	92.3	96.9
Transportation		19.1	104.3	95.9	102.1	95.3	98.6	93.7	89.4
Construction		20.0	126.5	116.6	132.3	121.9	129.4	108.9	92.0
Services		3.8	149.7	148.5	138.8	131.9	130.4	115.7	109.8
Trade		19.5	121.4	120.8	118.3	117.3	113.2	108.8	104.7
<u>Prairie -All Industries</u>		100.0	114.0	109.4	112.2	109.4	107.4	100.5	92.9
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing		43.6	129.7	128.1	117.8	127.3	116.2	109.6	99.2
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products		14.5	109.5	107.0	96.4	100.4	94.3	81.1	61.0
Pulp and paper		5.0	114.2	114.2	97.0	121.9	114.7	104.0	101.2
Textile products		1.1	128.2	117.4	127.6	129.0	116.7	112.3	97.1
Iron and steel		3.0	80.4	82.7	86.8	89.9	77.9	71.6	64.9
Other manufactures		20.1	174.9	172.9	158.7	171.1	153.7	155.8	152.8
Logging		4.5	63.6	97.2	75.0	112.3	85.4	78.1	57.9
Mining		9.7	116.5	116.7	117.9	115.5	97.9	89.7	86.7
Communications		3.1	115.8	119.0	115.5	115.7	114.1	105.4	101.4
Transportation		12.4	105.8	104.0	102.3	107.8	104.7	99.2	95.5
Construction		10.9	99.8	88.5	106.9	117.7	104.6	139.2	104.3
Services		4.1	141.7	138.2	124.9	123.2	111.9	105.7	103.1
Trade		11.7	136.8	136.4	131.4	136.7	124.8	119.6	114.4
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>		100.0	116.6	117.0	112.0	121.2	109.3	108.0	96.2

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.6	109.2	106.1	106.5	112.2	97.5	91.0	88.2
Plant products - edible	4.3	127.6	130.5	125.4	120.2	112.2	104.9	107.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	113.6	113.3	108.5	108.3	103.4	103.2	99.8
Textiles	14.5	118.4	110.1	118.8	120.8	109.4	97.0	97.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	125.2	124.0	119.8	112.1	105.3	110.7	105.1
Iron and steel	12.4	83.0	80.7	82.9	97.0	76.5	69.0	65.6
Other manufactures	21.2	116.8	114.5	111.1	118.3	101.2	95.9	91.2
Communications	2.3	64.7	65.3	64.8	66.3	63.0	63.0	65.9
Transportation	8.3	93.1	95.0	95.0	96.9	97.9	99.5	92.6
Construction	10.4	110.2	109.3	105.2	78.4	48.8	40.5	50.7
Trade	13.6	135.4	136.6	131.5	130.9	126.9	121.2	115.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	109.3	107.6	106.6	107.6	94.3	88.7	86.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	49.5	109.9	109.6	107.9	110.2	99.6	99.5	97.7
Leather products	14.6	104.5	100.0	104.0	104.3	108.8	109.6	106.2
Other manufactures	34.9	112.3	114.0	109.7	112.9	95.3	94.9	93.9
Transportation	10.4	102.1	99.9	96.0	97.9	93.5	100.4	100.4
Construction	19.3	300.9	294.2	116.6	106.2	75.4	140.2	102.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	127.8	126.9	110.2	110.0	97.9	102.8	99.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.2	110.5	107.4	108.4	110.1	102.1	96.0	91.3
Plant products - edible	5.9	124.0	118.0	117.5	119.2	113.4	108.3	108.2
Printing and publishing	9.0	128.1	127.6	126.8	127.1	118.9	113.2	108.4
Textiles	10.4	90.8	85.2	91.8	94.8	92.0	87.9	87.7
Iron and steel	10.6	100.6	98.3	95.3	97.6	80.8	72.6	66.8
Other manufactures	27.3	116.4	114.2	115.0	116.2	109.1	103.4	96.3
Communications	2.5	68.6	68.5	67.2	68.7	65.7	65.6	67.9
Transportation	5.7	99.9	100.3	98.3	99.2	96.5	93.1	92.2
Construction	2.6	61.7	62.1	64.2	75.5	65.2	70.2	58.1
Trade	21.3	127.0	127.3	123.6	124.9	123.7	120.2	116.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	110.5	108.6	108.1	110.0	103.4	98.7	94.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.4	102.9	101.8	100.4	104.7	99.9	92.7	88.5
Lumber products	5.6	69.2	74.7	73.1	70.1	67.2	52.1	67.6
Pulp and paper	16.0	97.5	95.7	91.8	96.0	93.5	92.1	83.6
Other manufactures	25.8	119.5	116.6	116.5	123.4	115.9	107.7	99.9
Construction	12.1	117.9	130.6	136.9	146.3	154.9	144.2	145.7
Trade	22.1	136.7	139.3	134.8	128.2	126.2	118.5	111.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.6	110.2	109.0	113.7	111.2	103.9	100.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.9	101.0	100.9	110.3	122.4	96.3	93.5	82.4
Textiles	16.1	83.2	82.5	88.3	92.1	86.8	87.4	83.3
Electrical apparatus	10.0	108.7	111.6	119.2	135.5	109.2	106.2	85.2
Iron and steel	29.2	95.5	96.3	109.8	135.7	85.1	83.6	66.1
Other manufactures	25.6	122.0	120.0	127.7	125.2	115.6	108.2	103.9
Construction	2.8	75.4	62.2	66.1	54.6	48.4	50.6	49.0
Trade	10.6	132.0	132.4	131.6	129.3	126.8	123.3	115.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.8	102.1	109.2	119.4	97.7	95.2	84.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.7	121.7	117.7	129.4	135.2	110.3	111.5	93.7
Iron and steel	57.7	110.2	106.2	113.9	121.8	100.3	105.6	85.3
Other manufactures	25.0	160.4	156.4	181.6	185.1	147.1	133.1	124.7
Construction	2.8	49.1	46.3	42.3	109.6	37.5	24.4	28.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	115.2	112.1	121.1	132.2	106.9	105.2	91.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.7	104.1	102.5	100.0	105.0	96.8	94.2	87.3
Animal products - edible	5.6	132.0	130.6	124.5	151.5	130.2	127.0	115.2
Printing and publishing	5.6	107.0	109.7	97.3	105.6	92.8	92.2	89.1
Textiles	6.2	147.0	134.3	143.1	141.7	144.8	125.1	119.1
Iron and steel	16.8	78.6	78.5	77.1	79.8	73.8	74.8	69.5
Other manufactures	14.5	123.5	121.3	119.3	121.7	112.2	108.1	98.1
Transportation	9.8	83.6	81.0	87.5	85.9	82.8	78.1	77.0
Construction	3.3	49.7	40.5	62.6	53.5	52.0	66.7	48.8
Trade	30.1	102.9	102.8	98.6	101.3	96.9	93.2	90.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.2	96.5	96.5	98.8	92.9	90.1	85.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.5	124.1	122.6	121.7	119.6	114.4	105.5	89.1
Lumber products	9.9	96.8	94.2	87.1	88.3	86.8	79.2	49.3
Other manufactures	29.6	136.9	135.9	137.5	133.9	127.0	117.5	107.6
Communications	6.8	113.6	117.3	112.6	113.1	111.7	104.6	101.0
Transportation	16.8	110.7	107.0	105.9	115.9	111.0	104.6	101.3
Construction	5.5	55.8	47.6	77.9	98.4	65.7	83.3	38.3
Services	7.7	142.2	137.5	119.6	120.1	107.8	103.3	99.8
Trade	23.7	139.8	140.0	133.0	139.5	129.5	123.6	116.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	117.2	115.1	114.9	119.6	110.0	105.7	91.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



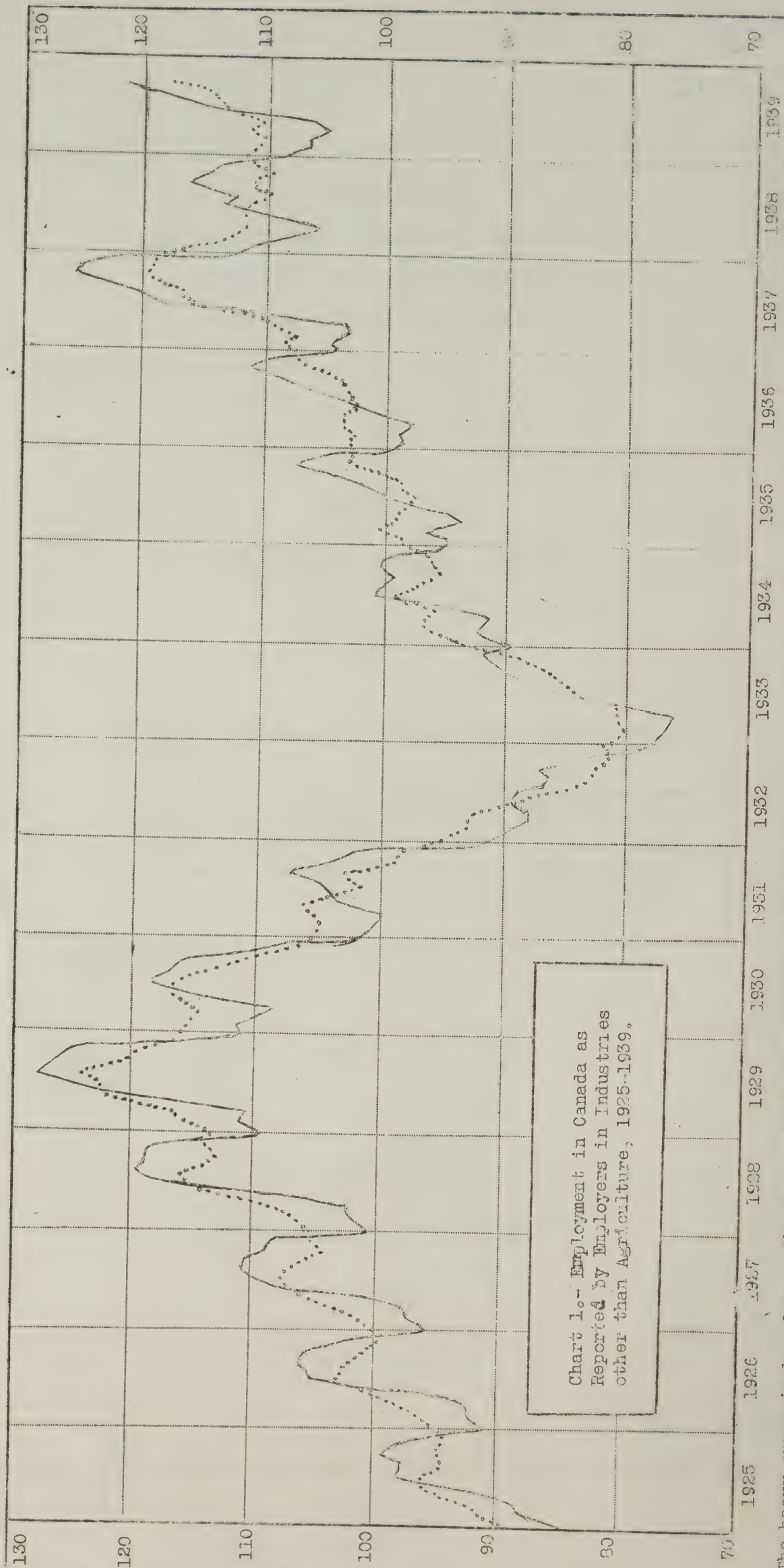
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Oct. 27, 1939.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

General Summary.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed further substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,891 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,186,786 persons, as compared with 1,166,242 in the preceding month. This increase of 20,544 workers, or 1.8 p.c., was considerably larger than that noted at Oct. 1, 1938, and also exceeded that average gain indicated between September and October in the years, 1921-1938.

The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, advanced from 119.6 at Sept. 1, to 121.7 at the beginning of October, as compared with 116.7 at Oct. 1, 1938. The index for the date under review was lower than that of 125.7 at the beginning of October, 1937, and was also below the Oct. 1, 1929, figure of 125.6; with these exceptions, it was higher than at that date in any other year for which data are available.

Since the expansion at the latest date was larger than usual at the beginning of October in the experience of past years, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 114.9 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 117.9 at Oct. 1, when it was higher than the corrected figure for any other month since the end of 1937.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at Oct. 1 in recent years: 1939, 121.7; 1938, 116.7; 1937, 125.7; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8 and 1927, 110.3.

There was an exceptionally large increase in manufacturing at Oct. 1, 1939, the number of persons added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments being substantially greater than at that date in any other autumn for which data are available; indeed, the increase of 22,234 persons, or 3.8 p.c. since Sept. 1, has infrequently been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920. The most pronounced gains took place in vegetable foods, textiles and iron and steel.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal-mining, transportation and trade reported considerably increased activity, while highway and railway construction and maintenance and services showed curtailment, that on the highways being particularly marked. The expansion in logging and transportation was greater-than-normal in the experience of past years; on the other hand, the losses in construction also exceeded the average.

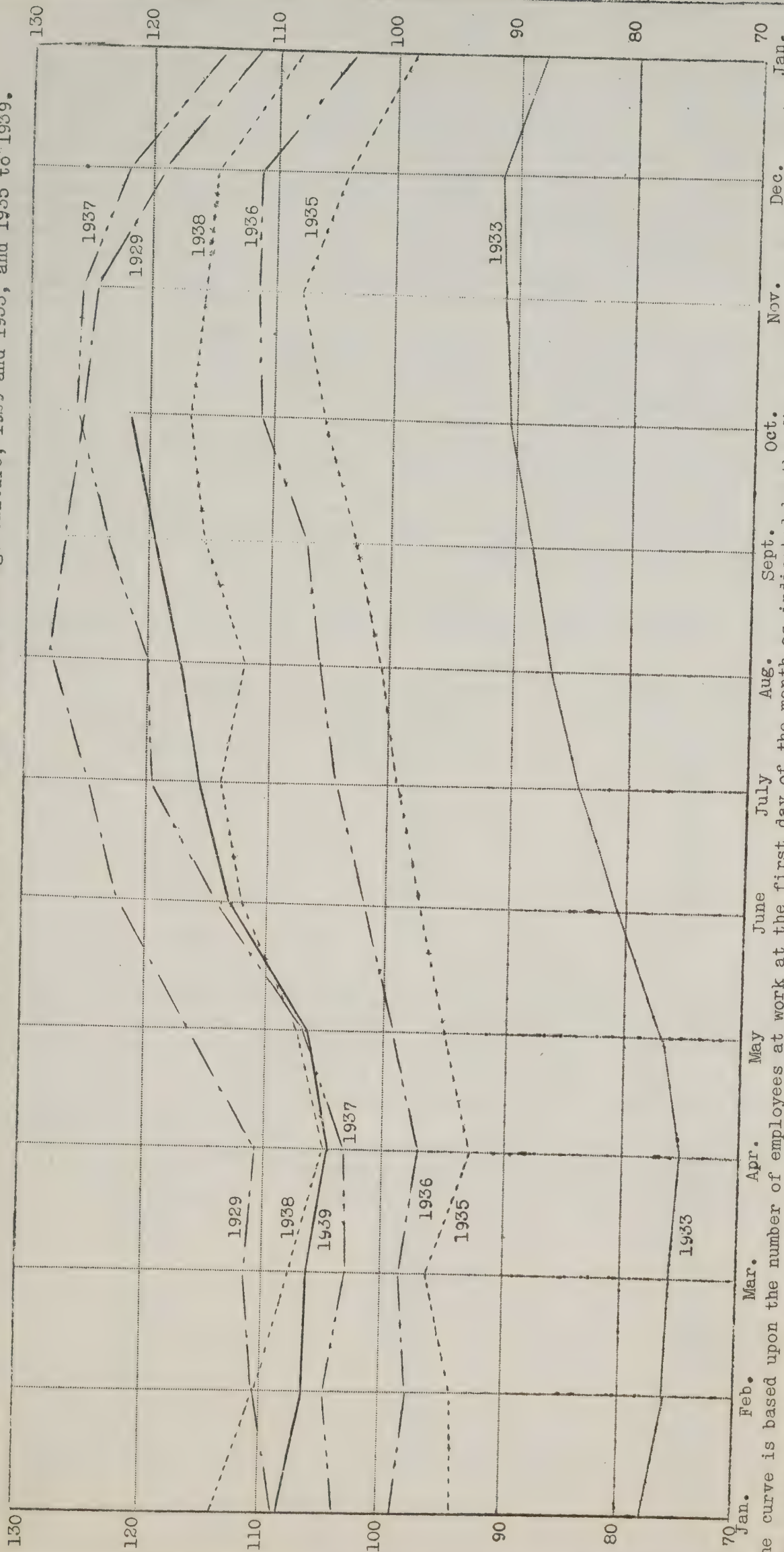
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 5.

The records show that for Oct. 1, 1938, 10,983 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 1,119,291 workers, or 14,426 more than at Sept. 1; improvement had then been indicated in logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade, while employment in manufacturing and services had declined.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of October, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,334 persons, compared with 33,095 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Oct. 1 survey of employment to 1,220,120 in 12,305 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 121.7 in the industries above enumerated, to 121.3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Sept. 1, the index was lowered from 119.6 to 119.2. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates^{1/} of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation" are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, during the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage- earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	475
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352
Aug.	2,793	2,461	332

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 115,000^{and}, the estimated number in employment by 268,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 153,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 20,000 from July, 1939, a falling-off which was not equal to that of some 39,000 recorded between July and August, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for August, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in recent years:-

August	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,793	2,461	332
1938	2,740	2,378	368
1937	2,781	2,536	245
1936	2,592	2,206	386
1935	2,566	2,114	452
1934	2,515	2,035	480
1933	2,483	1,872	611
1932	2,459	1,815	644
1931	2,611	2,201	410
1930	2,759	2,395	364
1929	2,647	2,599	48
1928	2,465	2,438	27

^{1/} See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

The estimated number of wage-earners in Canada who were available for employment was greater than in August of any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The number at work was higher than in August, 1938, and was also higher than in August in the years, 1930-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in August, 1929. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from August of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any August in the period, 1930-1936, but was greater than in August, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928 and 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Considerable improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the four Western Provinces, while employment declined in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec. Except in Prince Edward Island, the level of activity was higher than at Oct. 1, 1938. In the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the index was also higher than at the same date in 1937, but elsewhere employment was in smaller volume; however, the situation generally was better than at the beginning of October in any of the preceding five or six years.

Maritime Provinces.— Further improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia, and in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, although the tendency was unfavourable in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The 832 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 86,049 persons at Sept. 1, to 87,208 at the beginning of October. The general gain exceeds that indicated at the same date of last autumn, and compares favourably with the small loss reported, on the average, in these provinces as a unit at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. The index at 117.9 at the latest date, was 3.4 points higher than at Oct. 1, 1938. Manufacturing as a whole showed a considerable advance at the date under review, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel plants, while animal food and lumber products recorded seasonal curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded more employment, and there were also gains in mining, transportation and trade. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and construction were slacker; the large reduction in the latter took place mainly in highway work.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Oct. 1, 1938, and 1937:—

Provinces	Relative Weight		Sept. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	Oct. 1	
	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938								1938	1937
P. E. Island	2.3: 103.2		111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8:	106.6:	100.6
Nova Scotia	59.3: 130.5		125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6:	124.4:	132.7
New Brunswick	38.4: 103.4		105.3	105.4	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	88.3:	102.8:	139.5
Maritimes	100.0: 117.9		116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2:	114.5:	134.9

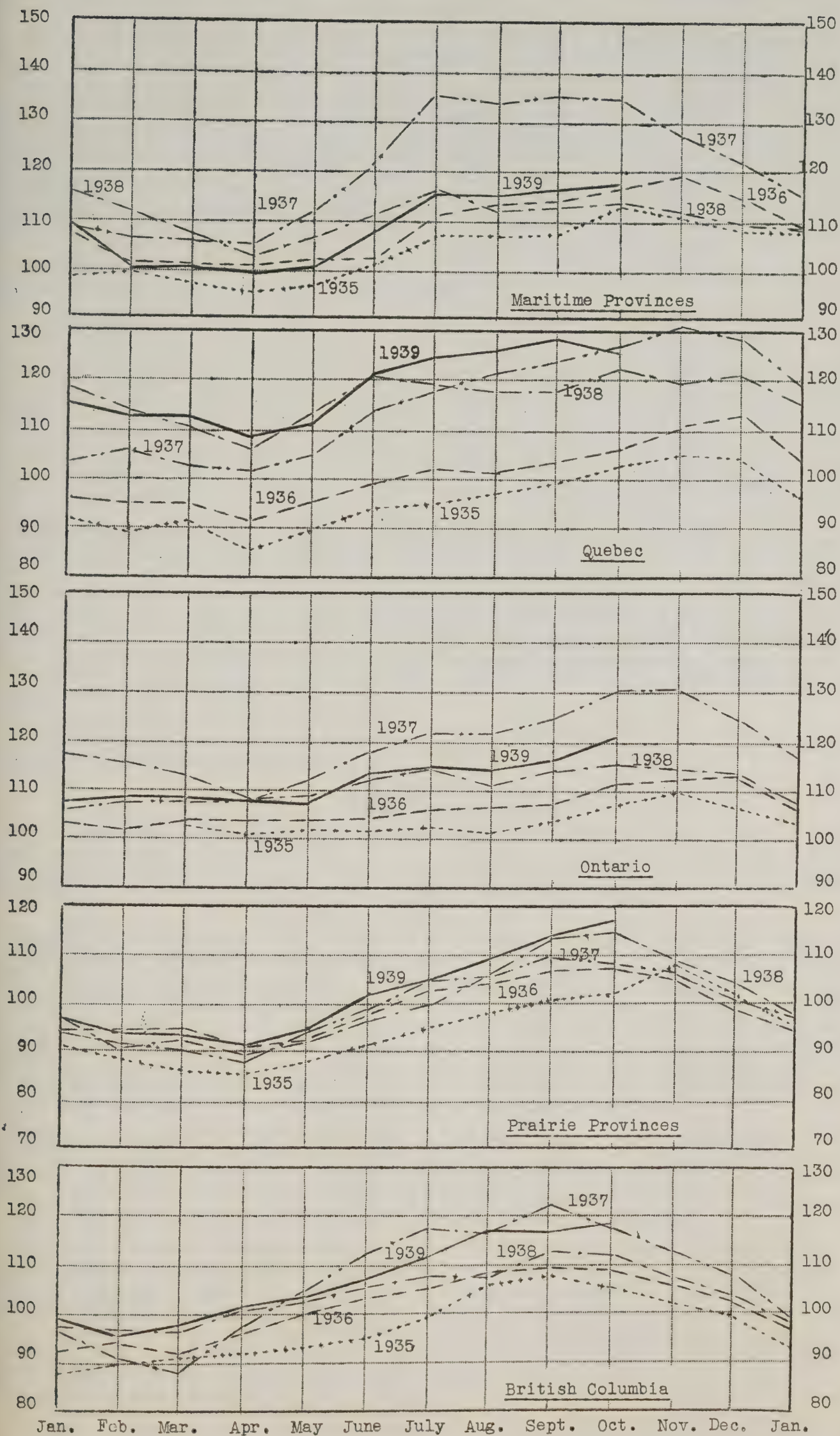
The 799 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1938, had employed 83,810 men and women, or 831 more than in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Chiefly as a result of curtailment in construction, there was a contra-seasonal decline in employment in Quebec, where employment was, however, in greater volume than at Oct. 1, 1938. Except in construction and hotels and restaurants, the trend was generally favourable, there being large increases in manufacturing, (notably of food, textile and iron and steel products) and in logging, mining, transportation and trade. Statistics were compiled from 2,950 establishments in Quebec with 360,815 workers, compared with 366,946 at the beginning of September. The index fell from 128.5 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 126.4 at the date under review, as compared with 121.6 at Oct. 1, 1938. Returns were then tabulated from 2,730 firms having 342,801 persons in their employ, as compared with 333,158 in the preceding report.

Ontario.— The trend continued upward in Ontario, according to 5,195 employers of 482,631 men and women, or 20,640 more than at the beginning of September. This gain was decidedly larger than that reported at Oct. 1, 1938, and also greatly exceeded the increase at the same date in any other year of the record, except 1937. The index rose from 116.2 in the preceding month, to 121.4 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month since the end of 1937; with the exception of six months in that year, it was also the highest^{index} recorded in any month since December, 1929.

There were important advances in manufacturing at the beginning of October, 1939, most of the industrial groups sharing in the expansion. The largest gains were in the vegetable food, textile and iron and steel divisions, but there was also heightened activity in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other classes. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, and transportation, building and trade recorded decided improvement. On the other hand, there were contractions in mining, shipping, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry cleaning establishments and highway construction and maintenance.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1939.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

For Oct. 1, 1938, 4,780 firms had reported a staff of 452,944, as compared with 449,675 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 115.8, or 5.6 points below the latest figure.

Prairie Provinces.— There were increases in employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, those in Saskatchewan being greatest. An analysis of the returns by industry in the Prairie Provinces shows heightened activity in manufacturing (mainly of food and textile products), and in mining, transportation, highway construction and trade, while hotels and restaurants, building and railway construction were quieter. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,687 establishments with an aggregate working force of 151,713 employees, compared with 148,699 at Sept. 1. The index at the latest date, 116.4, was the highest for any month since December, 1931, being over three points above that for the beginning of October in 1938, when the 1,538 co-operating employers had reported 144,434 persons on their payrolls, compared with 143,149 in the preceding month.

Following are index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Oct. 1, 1938, and 1937:—

	Relative Weight										
Provinces	Oct.1 : 1939 :	Oct.1 1939	Sept1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 : 1939 :	Oct.1 1938 :	Oct.1 1937
Manitoba	43.4 :	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.6 :	100.1 :	99.2
Saskatchewan	23.9 :	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9 :	142.0 :	120.4
Alberta	32.7 :	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6 :	114.2 :	112.2
Prairies	100.0 :	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3 :	113.2 :	107.6

British Columbia.— Employment in British Columbia showed improvement, chiefly in vegetable food and metal-using factories and in logging and trade. On the other hand, animal food and lumber plants, mining, transportation and hotels and restaurants reported lowered activity. Data were tabulated from 1,227 firms, whose staffs rose from 102,551 at Sept. 1, to 104,419 at the beginning of October. Moderate losses had been registered at Oct. 1, 1938, and the index, at 111.3, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 118.7. An aggregate working force of 95,302 men and women was reported by the 1,136 employers furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1938; this was a decline of some 700 from their Sept. 1 staffs.

Tables 1 and 5 give indexes by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while activity declined in Quebec City and Vancouver. The indexes of employment in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver were higher than at Oct. 1, 1938, but in Quebec City and Windsor they were rather lower.

Montreal.— There was a further increase in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,715 co-operating establishments employed 171,034 persons, or 1,406 more than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing on the whole was brisker, there being considerable gains in iron and steel and textile plants, together with smaller increases in food, tobacco, leather, non-ferrous metal and some other lines. Transportation and trade also afforded more employment, while there were pronounced losses in construction work. Improvement had also been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index of employment stood at 108.2, compared with 110.2 at the latest date. For Oct. 1, 1938, data had been furnished by 1,582 firms having 165,547 employees, compared with 163,302 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec declined at the date under review, according to information from 210 employers with a staff of 15,509, or 2,276 fewer than at Sept. 1. There were losses in services and construction, while manufacturing afforded more employment. The index, at 111.5, was 5.6 points lower than at the beginning of October, 1938, when 91 establishments had reported 15,992 men and women on their paylists.

Toronto.— Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,761 firms employing 146,697 workers, compared with 142,032 in their last report. Manufacturing showed improvement, particularly in the metal, electrical apparatus, vegetable food and printing divisions; building construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, services were somewhat quieter. Smaller additions to staffs had been made at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when employment was at a lower level; 1,620 employers had then reported a combined working force of 137,285 persons, and the index had stood at 109.4, compared with 114.1 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing, construction, trade and transportation were rather more active, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The forces of the 231 establishments furnishing data aggregated 15,063, or 345 more than at Sept. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at the same date in 1938, when a small decrease had been recorded by the 204 co-operating firms, whose payrolls had included 14,343 workers.

Hamilton.- Important expansion was indicated in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there was improvement in textiles and iron and steel, that in the latter being particularly pronounced. Other industries showed little general change; transportation and trade were rather more active, while services were seasonally quieter. Statements were tabulated from 331 businessmen with 35,265 employees, compared with 33,190 in the preceding month. Employment at the beginning of October of last year was in rather smaller volume; a reduction in personnel had been reported by the 302 employers whose statistics were then included in the survey, and who had a staff of 33,318 at Oct. 1, 1938.

Windsor.- There was an increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants, and in beverage and chemical factories. One hundred and ninety-six concerns employed 17,260 persons, as against 15,928 at Sept. 1. A smaller advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when the 190 co-operating establishments had reported 17,317 employees. The index of 126.7 at Oct. 1, 1938, was nearly two points higher than that of 124.8 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement was shown in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 529 firms furnishing data employed 43,112 men and women, or 265 more than in the preceding month. Transportation, construction, services and trade were rather more active, while manufacturing on the whole was practically unchanged. A slight falling-off had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 499 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 41,423 workers on their paylists; the index then was slightly lower, standing at 96.3, as compared with 98.8 at Oct. 1, 1939.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver at Oct. 1 declined from the preceding month, according to information from 523 establishments with an aggregate staff of 38,689 persons, compared with 39,172 at Sept. 1. Construction and trade reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in transportation and services; manufacturing was also quieter, chiefly due to seasonal slackening in fish-preserving plants. A smaller reduction had been recorded at the beginning of October, 1938, but the index then stood at 114.7, as compared with 115.8 at the date under review. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 473 firms, whose employees had numbered 37,362.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, there was very pronounced expansion in factory employment at Oct. 1, when the 6,468 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 613,558 persons, or 22,234 more than in the preceding month. This increase of 3.8 p.c. has seldom been exceeded in previous months of the record; the exceptions are almost entirely the gains recorded at Feb. 1 in a number of years, which represent partial recovery from the usual year-end losses. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 115.3 at Sept. 1 to 119.7 at Oct. 1, as compared with 112.5 at the same date of last year; while it was two points lower than the Oct. 1, 1937, figure, it was higher than in any other October of the record except that of 1929.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1939, 119.7; 1938, 112.5; 1937, 121.7; 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7 and 1927, 106.4.

On the average, employment in manufacturing generally at the beginning of October in the period, 1921-1938, has shown only a slight increase, the tendency having been downward in nine, and upward in the same number of years. The unusually large increase at the date under review therefore resulted in an important gain in the seasonally-adjusted index, which advanced from 112.1 in the preceding month to 116.0 at Oct. 1; this was the highest figure since that for Dec. 1, 1937.

Seasonal curtailment was noted at the date under review in fish canneries and lumber mills, and there were also moderate reductions in tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants. On the other hand, there were exceptionally large increases in employment in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories,

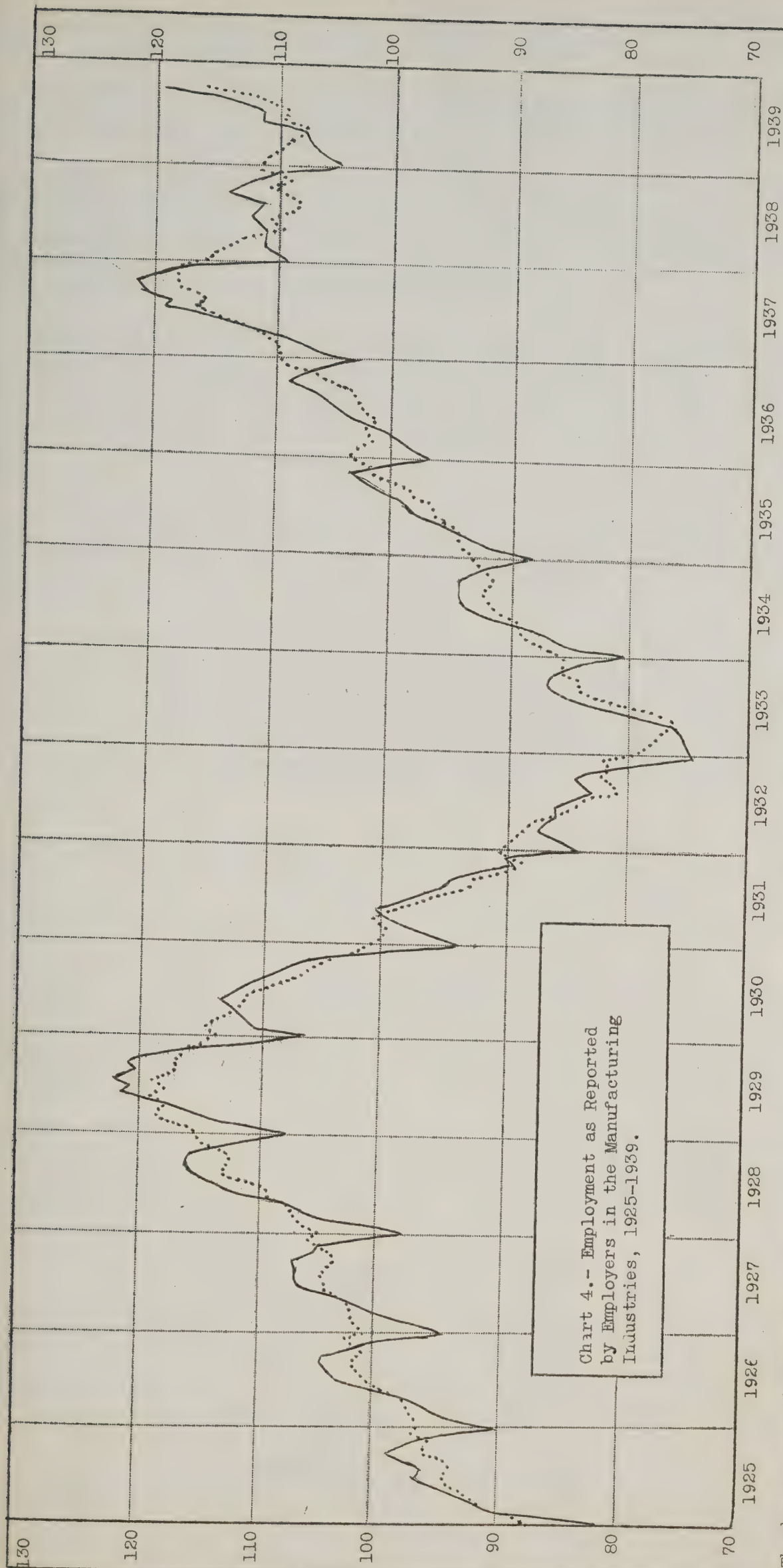


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

supplemented by gains on a smaller scale in the leather, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other divisions.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,209, had employed 573,157 men and women, compared with 579,791 in the preceding month. The most marked losses had then been reported in canneries and lumber mills.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 370 logging companies, whose payrolls were enlarged by 16,262 men to 33,988 at Oct. 1. This expansion was on a much greater scale than that indicated in the early autumn of last year, also exceeding the usual seasonal gain from September to October in the years since 1920. The index, at 115.6 at the latest date, was decidedly higher than at Oct. 1 in 1938, when it stood at 78.8. However, it was lower than the Oct. 1, 1937, figure of 208.5.

Mining.- Marked improvement was recorded in coal-mining, (particularly in Alberta), and there was a minor gain in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non-metallic mineral division showed a small decline. The working forces of the 433 co-operating mine operators included 79,108 persons, compared with 77,993 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1938, but employment then was at a lower level than at the date under review. The situation in mining also continues more favourable than in the early autumn of other years of the record.

Communications.- There were moderate reductions in the personnel of telephone companies, with slightly larger gains on telegraphs; the employers furnishing data in the communications division reported 23,363 workers, compared with 23,314 at Sept. 1. The index was fractionally higher than at the same date in 1938, when a decline had been noted in communications.

Transportation.- Shipping operations showed a falling-off, while employment in the electric railway, cartage and storage and steam railway divisions was decidedly more active; statistics were received from 510 companies and branches in the transportation group, with 114,839 men and women on their staffs, as against 109,125 in their last return. The increase, most of which took place in steam railway operation, was substantially larger than that reported in any previous October of the record; this was partly due to the appointment of guards for the prevention of sabotage. Employment in transportation generally was in greater volume than at Oct. 1, 1938, or indeed, than in any preceding month since November, 1931.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was an important contraction in railway and highway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building work showed heightened activity. A combined force of 159,159 persons was employed by the 1,352 co-operating contractors, who had 184,048 on their payrolls in the preceding month. A considerable increase, on the whole, had been recorded at Oct. 1 of a year ago, and the construction index then stood at 143.5, compared with 131.5 at the latest date.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in employment and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slacker. The staffs of the 597 firms whose returns were received totalled 30,056 at Oct. 1, as compared with 33,510 at the beginning of September. The seasonal falling-off indicated at the corresponding date of last year had involved a smaller proportion of the aggregate payroll, but the index then was the same as at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 136.1.

Trade.- There was a considerable increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 2,075 trading establishments reported 132,715 employees, compared with 129,202 in the preceding month. This advance was larger than that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1938, and also exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1938. The index, at 138.6 at the latest date, was four points higher than at Oct. 1 a year ago.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that employment at Aug. 14 showed little change from July 10; the number of insured persons at work was provisionally estimated at 12,900,000, a decline of 12,000 from July 10, but an increase of 610,000 over July 15, 1938. Among persons insured under the general scheme of Unemployment Insurance, the percentage unemployed was 8.8 at Aug. 14, 1939, compared with 9.1 at July 10, and 12.6 at Aug. 15, 1938. Recent press dispatches give the number of insured workers unemployed as 1,330,928 at Sept. 11, an increase of 99,236 from Aug. 14, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

A special survey undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed an increase in industrial activity in September, resulting in the addition of over 300,000 workers to the staffs of American factories between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15; about one-third of this was attributed to seasonal causes. Improvement was also indicated in mining and retail stores during September. The revised manufacturing index for August, based on 1923-25 as 100, was 96.4, compared with 93.5 in July and 88.8 in August, 1938.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1939.
100.0 7.3 30.4 40.7 12.8 8.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1939.

14.4 1.3 12.4 1.3 3.0 1.5 3.6 3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	126.1	138.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1939.

100.0 51.7 2.8 6.7 2.0 9.7 13.4 2.5 11.2

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	51.7	119.7	115.3	112.5	121.7	109.0	103.3	94.4
Animal products - edible	2.5	151.2	159.9	134.4	143.7	129.0	124.6	113.9
Fur and products	.2	110.3	107.8	96.5	98.2	87.3	103.2	89.6
Leather and products	2.1	119.5	116.9	113.3	117.0	112.4	110.1	100.0
Boots and shoes	1.4	120.3	119.3	115.8	118.8	114.3	114.0	103.0
Lumber and products	4.2	91.1	92.6	82.5	96.2	85.3	79.9	71.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	83.0	86.6	72.9	88.9	79.2	72.5	63.9
Furniture	.6	86.0	84.2	86.3	94.5	87.3	82.0	76.9
Other lumber products	1.1	121.7	118.8	110.0	120.5	102.9	101.1	92.6
Musical instruments	.1	58.2	59.9	58.3	55.5	56.0	50.1	50.4
Plant products - edible	4.1	160.3	143.7	146.9	161.1	161.4	136.2	135.0
Pulp and paper products	5.8	111.8	110.1	108.2	115.3	104.7	98.5	95.0
Pulp and paper	2.6	101.5	99.4	99.2	112.3	97.6	89.1	86.3
Paper products	.9	138.3	132.7	135.8	138.6	125.5	115.9	106.8
Printing and publishing	2.3	116.0	116.1	110.6	111.0	106.8	105.0	102.5
Rubber products	1.9	114.7	112.2	104.4	113.9	103.2	92.3	91.8
Textile products	9.3	126.5	119.9	123.0	129.9	122.0	116.9	109.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	135.0	127.9	129.9	141.6	132.7	131.7	121.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	102.7	98.8	95.9	103.0	93.7	90.7	89.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	147.3	133.3	130.7	148.4	146.6	141.2	117.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	443.5	423.5	493.1	544.7	516.2	529.8	467.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	127.5	121.8	122.5	129.1	126.5	123.5	115.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	121.0	114.7	121.0	124.9	115.0	105.6	100.8
Other textile products	1.0	115.8	107.9	109.1	110.8	103.1	97.2	91.6
Tobacco	.7	99.1	101.3	96.3	101.3	91.9	107.2	105.9
Beverages	.8	186.9	181.8	173.2	156.6	141.8	138.4	126.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	168.7	161.9	159.4	159.4	141.0	132.0	120.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	97.8	99.4	91.7	99.9	87.5	84.5	74.5
Electric light and power	1.5	141.7	142.8	136.6	129.5	123.2	119.6	117.6
Electrical apparatus	1.6	136.1	132.4	137.5	157.0	126.3	128.4	108.5
Iron and steel products	11.2	101.5	94.1	92.4	107.0	87.2	84.7	70.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	145.3	129.3	109.4	145.0	113.7	112.0	81.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	119.9	115.9	116.4	134.6	109.0	94.9	81.9
Agricultural implements	.4	51.2	45.0	54.2	72.5	45.3	53.0	34.6
Land vehicles	4.5	88.4	82.7	82.4	93.5	79.7	79.0	68.0
Automobiles and parts	1.4	114.7	101.6	115.9	129.8	111.5	110.8	71.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	74.7	61.0	71.8	70.9	65.8	68.0	53.5
Heating appliances	.4	139.5	135.1	143.5	137.6	121.3	112.1	98.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	120.8	110.5	107.4	133.1	90.7	83.9	64.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	114.6	109.2	106.1	118.6	94.8	97.1	78.0
Other iron and steel products	1.9	113.7	105.2	101.7	113.5	94.1	86.4	82.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	166.3	160.7	157.4	162.7	142.7	125.8	112.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	163.6	160.4	160.2	153.6	145.9	142.7	136.3
Miscellaneous	.5	150.3	149.1	149.8	147.5	134.9	130.2	121.7
LOGGING	2.8	115.6	60.3	78.8	208.5	141.7	115.8	113.4
MINING	6.7	170.3	168.0	160.8	163.9	147.9	129.5	117.9
Coal	2.1	92.2	87.8	91.9	96.1	92.7	89.0	91.0
Metallic ores	3.7	352.0	351.7	331.8	323.4	281.3	230.3	196.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	150.7	153.0	128.5	147.6	128.5	113.1	87.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	87.5	87.3	87.2	90.5	84.6	82.1	81.3
Telegraphs	.5	101.4	98.2	101.2	105.6	97.1	93.6	92.5
Telephones	1.5	83.7	84.3	83.4	86.4	81.3	79.0	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.7	94.8	90.0	90.1	90.4	88.3	86.4	84.8
Street railways and cartage	2.6	133.9	130.6	127.9	120.8	122.7	118.7	114.6
Steam railways	5.7	84.3	77.9	77.9	78.8	77.9	75.8	75.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	91.2	91.7	96.1	103.5	91.6	94.0	92.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.4	131.5	152.2	143.5	144.3	103.9	117.4	117.0
Building	2.9	82.0	80.5	77.8	86.3	61.4	67.2	58.1
Highway	7.9	245.3	309.7	289.3	280.3	159.5	213.3	222.3
Railway	2.6	75.3	77.5	73.1	74.8	95.0	79.3	79.0
SERVICES	2.5	136.2	151.7	136.1	135.4	127.4	120.5	116.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	131.2	153.7	131.9	131.1	121.5	117.3	115.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	144.6	148.3	142.8	143.6	135.4	125.1	117.5
TRADE	11.2	138.6	134.9	134.5	133.4	129.6	123.8	120.0
Retail	8.4	142.6	139.0	139.5	139.7	136.1	128.9	126.8
Wholesale	2.8	127.8	124.1	122.8	119.3	114.8	112.2	104.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	121.7	119.6	116.7	125.7	110.1	106.1	100.0

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Manufacturing		35.2	113.9	108.6	100.9	123.2	107.4	102.0	95.9
Lumber products		4.3	81.8	86.5	77.4	106.8	90.7	84.5	80.2
Pulp and paper		5.1	160.3	148.8	168.8	188.5	167.2	147.9	142.0
Textile products		3.7	88.4	85.5	83.2	92.3	84.0	86.9	86.4
Iron and steel		11.0	117.2	109.8	87.2	128.5	108.6	107.2	92.2
Other manufactures		11.1	124.7	116.8	114.2	119.5	106.4	97.8	96.8
Logging		2.0	76.0	56.0	50.8	235.1	162.7	167.3	137.9
Mining		19.6	114.4	112.1	114.2	117.0	109.0	106.9	100.6
Communications		2.5	101.3	101.5	100.0	101.8	96.3	90.6	87.7
Transportation		9.1	68.4	62.8	62.0	66.2	62.8	61.5	64.5
Construction		20.3	191.0	208.6	218.9	267.3	219.4	204.6	164.3
Services		1.7	176.0	225.6	181.7	178.3	168.5	164.4	153.5
Trade		9.6	140.9	135.2	136.2	129.1	124.1	119.9	112.1
<u>Maritimes-All Industries</u>		100.0	117.9	116.4	114.5	134.9	117.9	112.9	103.1
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing		55.3	120.9	117.2	114.1	122.6	107.9	103.1	96.2
Lumber products		3.1	99.9	99.8	94.7	106.9	89.8	88.1	81.4
Pulp and paper		7.1	107.0	106.0	105.6	112.8	100.5	94.1	91.0
Textile products		15.6	140.5	135.3	135.9	144.0	130.9	124.3	115.5
Iron and steel		8.4	92.0	84.8	81.2	100.8	79.3	74.3	68.0
Other manufactures		21.1	133.8	131.4	125.1	127.4	115.3	112.0	104.5
Logging		4.5	182.6	87.0	113.1	385.6	245.4	170.5	195.7
Mining		3.7	292.4	288.3	256.0	252.0	218.5	163.4	125.3
Communications		1.5	77.9	78.0	76.5	79.0	72.5	71.3	73.0
Transportation		8.3	89.9	86.2	90.4	93.1	88.7	89.0	89.5
Construction		16.3	148.4	204.4	163.6	108.2	61.2	87.6	66.4
Services		2.3	122.0	130.0	124.1	128.4	113.3	105.8	105.7
Trade		8.1	144.2	141.1	142.0	140.5	135.1	129.2	125.5
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>		100.0	126.4	128.5	121.6	127.3	106.0	103.1	96.0
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing		61.6	119.6	113.6	113.4	122.3	110.1	103.9	93.5
Lumber products		3.6	78.4	78.6	72.2	85.8	76.2	73.1	68.6
Pulp and paper		6.3	112.0	110.1	106.8	111.5	102.3	98.0	93.6
Textile products		9.5	114.5	106.1	112.4	119.3	115.6	112.1	105.2
Iron and steel		15.9	109.3	100.3	101.6	115.1	91.6	89.2	69.1
Other manufactures		26.3	142.4	137.1	135.3	141.9	132.8	122.3	115.2
Logging		1.7	87.7	41.0	58.8	148.4	98.6	91.2	84.5
Mining		5.8	286.6	289.0	259.4	264.8	236.1	200.1	167.9
Communications		1.8	79.6	78.7	80.3	85.9	78.6	77.2	76.0
Transportation		6.9	90.0	86.3	83.7	89.3	86.4	81.6	80.1
Construction		8.7	112.6	114.4	121.5	184.8	107.1	123.5	175.3
Services		2.5	155.8	167.7	157.5	153.5	148.5	144.5	139.9
Trade		11.0	144.3	139.7	139.2	139.5	136.4	131.9	128.1
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>		100.0	121.4	116.2	115.8	130.4	112.6	108.1	104.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> All Manufacturing		27.6	110.9	110.0	105.9	108.7	104.4	98.6	90.9
Lumber products		1.8	94.5	100.9	91.0	106.8	90.7	85.8	75.1
Pulp and paper		2.6	101.6	103.1	99.3	96.9	93.1	89.6	86.9
Textile products		2.3	151.7	142.3	145.0	137.8	137.4	122.0	118.8
Iron and steel		8.5	81.3	81.2	78.0	78.0	76.7	76.8	71.4
Other manufactures		12.4	146.7	144.0	139.3	146.0	139.7	127.0	115.3
Logging		.2	16.5	19.7	10.1	7.8	21.4	30.1	47.2
Mining		7.4	128.2	116.6	120.5	129.4	121.4	108.4	114.4
Communications		2.6	101.0	99.9	100.7	100.9	98.2	95.9	96.7
Transportation		20.6	115.1	104.3	105.6	94.8	97.8	96.6	90.6
Construction		19.4	125.0	126.5	132.6	110.6	123.2	115.2	95.8
Services		2.9	118.9	149.7	118.2	114.3	113.0	101.4	93.5
Trade		19.3	122.7	121.4	120.1	116.9	115.6	108.5	107.0
<u>Prairies - All Industries</u>		100.0	116.4	114.0	113.2	107.6	108.6	102.7	95.7
<u>British Columbia</u> All Manufacturing		42.3	128.0	129.7	114.3	125.5	112.6	106.0	95.4
Lumber products		13.9	106.6	109.5	89.2	98.8	93.3	82.1	66.0
Pulp and paper		4.9	115.3	114.2	102.9	123.8	114.6	103.1	103.3
Textile products		1.0	126.8	128.2	129.2	126.4	127.0	114.7	101.6
Iron and steel		3.5	90.2	80.4	89.9	87.9	74.5	74.3	73.7
Other manufactures		19.2	169.6	174.9	153.3	168.0	144.6	143.7	132.0
Logging		7.4	106.0	63.6	86.1	110.4	94.3	87.7	62.6
Mining		9.3	114.3	116.5	119.4	114.6	100.6	89.0	88.2
Communications		3.0	112.9	115.8	113.0	114.6	110.6	101.9	96.3
Transportation		11.3	102.5	105.8	100.4	100.0	96.6	94.9	93.1
Construction		10.6	99.2	99.8	105.3	106.1	105.0	133.6	110.8
Services		3.6	127.8	141.7	116.8	116.2	106.5	100.3	95.9
Trade		12.0	142.7	136.8	135.6	141.3	131.7	123.1	115.7
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>		100.0	118.7	116.6	111.3	117.9	108.1	106.0	95.4

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the manufacturing returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	63.3	113.1	109.2	106.2	113.0	99.1	93.7	88.5
Plant products - edible	4.6	136.6	127.6	125.3	129.8	120.3	112.7	113.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	116.0	113.6	109.2	108.7	104.4	102.9	100.6
Textiles	14.9	123.2	118.4	122.3	126.4	112.0	103.8	98.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	127.8	125.2	117.9	113.3	105.4	114.3	106.3
Iron and steel	13.4	90.3	83.0	79.7	95.7	75.6	70.3	64.3
Other manufactures	21.1	117.0	116.8	110.5	116.0	103.6	96.4	91.5
Communications	2.2	65.1	64.7	63.7	66.0	62.5	62.3	65.2
Transportation	8.5	96.4	93.1	97.2	98.0	99.2	102.7	95.2
Construction	8.3	88.2	110.2	115.4	69.6	49.2	45.2	47.7
Trade	14.0	139.1	135.4	135.3	133.2	128.2	124.2	117.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	110.2	109.3	108.2	107.4	95.6	91.5	87.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.0	111.4	109.9	107.0	110.1	100.9	99.2	96.9
Leather products	15.9	98.3	104.5	103.5	101.1	108.6	108.5	104.1
Other manufactures	42.1	117.3	112.3	108.6	114.1	97.3	95.0	93.6
Transportation	10.7	97.2	102.1	100.3	95.5	94.1	99.4	98.9
Construction	8.4	112.9	300.9	214.5	93.4	79.5	147.3	104.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	111.5	127.8	117.1	107.2	98.1	101.8	97.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.1	114.0	110.5	109.1	112.4	104.1	98.6	93.8
Plant products - edible	5.9	123.5	124.0	118.4	123.3	124.0	109.1	116.3
Printing and publishing	8.9	130.6	128.1	126.0	129.6	120.5	115.3	109.8
Textiles	10.7	96.2	90.8	96.5	99.7	95.5	91.3	92.1
Iron and steel	10.7	105.2	100.6	94.6	100.9	83.4	77.5	67.8
Other manufactures	26.9	118.8	116.4	114.7	116.5	108.8	105.1	97.6
Communications	2.5	68.8	68.6	67.5	67.9	65.7	65.5	67.4
Transportation	5.5	100.2	99.9	97.0	99.0	96.4	92.0	90.7
Construction	3.0	73.7	61.7	65.6	83.3	65.4	73.8	58.2
Trade	21.5	132.2	127.0	128.5	129.9	127.9	123.9	121.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	114.1	110.5	109.4	112.6	105.5	101.1	96.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.1	104.7	102.9	98.7	105.1	97.1	92.8	89.6
Lumber products	5.8	73.7	69.2	49.5	71.7	61.7	48.9	69.8
Pulp and paper	15.7	98.0	97.5	95.7	95.5	89.4	92.3	83.0
Other manufactures	25.6	121.3	119.5	118.5	124.2	115.4	109.2	101.8
Construction	12.6	125.0	117.9	129.9	139.6	159.2	158.3	135.4
Trade	22.2	140.9	136.7	137.0	136.3	131.8	120.7	112.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.1	108.6	108.3	114.4	110.9	105.6	100.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.8	108.6	101.0	104.0	120.3	96.8	99.4	81.8
Textiles	16.0	88.0	83.2	87.5	93.7	90.1	89.0	84.0
Electrical apparatus	9.7	111.2	108.7	111.4	133.3	111.1	116.9	84.3
Iron and steel	31.6	109.9	95.5	99.4	130.1	86.8	90.2	66.8
Other manufactures	24.5	124.4	122.0	122.8	123.6	111.1	114.7	101.2
Construction	2.6	57.7	58.4*	68.8	45.4	45.9	57.0	48.8
Trade	10.1	133.9	132.0	132.3	131.6	128.7	124.5	118.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.2	101.8	104.1	117.3	98.0	100.1	84.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.3	134.3	121.7	136.9	154.8	127.9	110.5	88.9
Iron and steel	59.9	123.9	110.2	125.0	130.2	121.9	106.4	80.1
Other manufactures	24.4	169.2	160.4	177.0	171.9	150.0	125.4	121.2
Construction	2.3	42.3	49.1	43.7	93.5	34.9	57.6	19.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	124.8	115.2	126.7	146.2	120.3	106.8	86.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.4	104.1	104.1	100.6	102.9	98.6	95.1	89.6
Animal products - edible	5.5	130.8	132.0	129.6	151.6	130.5	124.6	117.9
Printing and publishing	5.4	104.4	107.0	102.1	99.5	96.0	94.4	96.1
Textiles	6.5	154.8	147.0	150.4	141.7	147.1	130.7	125.6
Iron and steel	16.5	77.8	78.6	74.4	78.0	75.5	75.4	69.3
Other manufactures	14.5	123.9	123.5	119.9	119.0	113.6	108.7	101.8
Transportation	9.9	85.1	83.6	83.7	87.0	83.7	77.9	75.5
Construction	3.5	52.9	49.7	54.1	55.0	58.2	63.6	47.5
Trade	30.0	103.3	102.9	100.0	100.4	100.2	93.8	92.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.8	98.2	96.3	97.6	95.3	91.1	86.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.9	123.7	124.1	120.5	121.6	114.6	104.6	88.5
Lumber products	10.0	96.5	93.8	79.5	87.7	87.4	79.7	54.3
Other manufactures	29.9	136.4	136.9	139.1	137.0	126.9	116.1	104.6
Communications	6.7	110.0	113.6	110.2	113.0	103.3	101.5	95.3
Transportation	15.7	102.7	110.7	107.7	108.4	104.1	102.7	99.4
Construction	6.0	59.7	55.8	73.3	83.7	65.8	73.3	38.4
Services	7.1	129.3	142.2	115.3	126.6	104.0	100.2	94.9
Trade	24.6	143.6	139.8	138.3	142.5	135.0	124.1	116.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	115.8	117.2	114.7	117.9	109.1	103.5	90.5

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

* Revised.

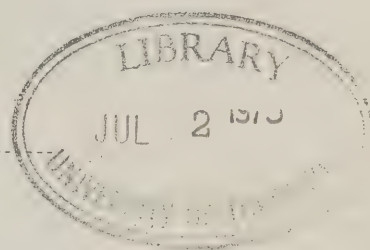
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
NOVEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



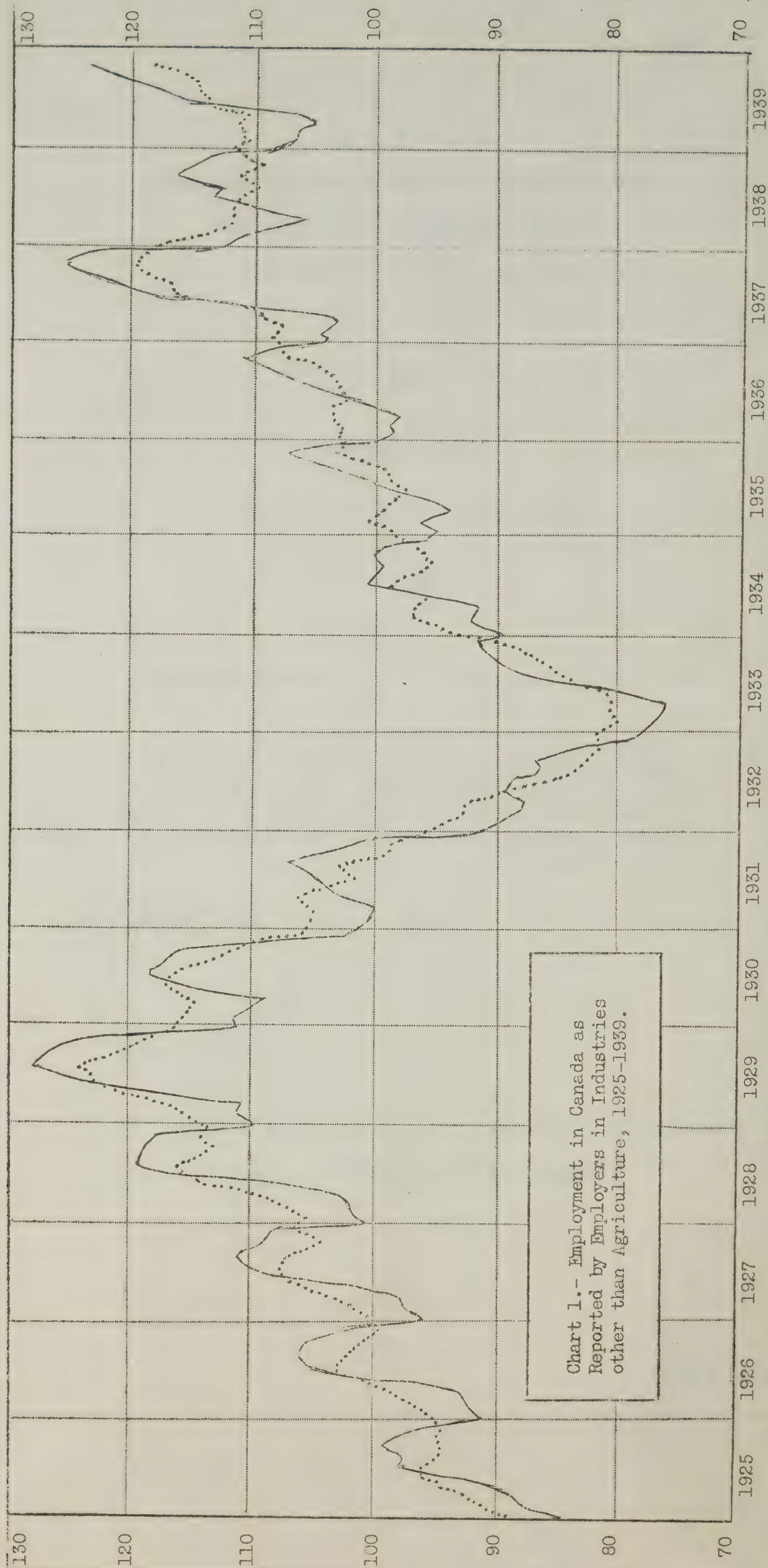
Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Nov. 27, 1939.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

- General Summary -

Industrial employment showed pronounced, contra-seasonal expansion at the beginning of November, continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the first of April. During these seven months the index (1926=100), rose by 18.7 points to 123.6 at Nov. 1, an advance which in the years since 1920 has only once been exceeded, by that recorded in the same period of 1937. The latest index was higher than in any other November for which data are available, except 1929 and 1937, when the figures were 124.6 and 125.2, respectively.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 11,914 establishments employing 1,206,183 men and women, an increase of 18,914 or 1.6 p.c. over their Oct. 1 staffs. As already mentioned, this improvement is contrary to the usual seasonal trend from October to November; accordingly, the index of employment when corrected for seasonal influences, showed an advance, the adjusted figure rising from 115.8 in the preceding month, to 118.3 at the beginning of November.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows, (1926=100):- 1939, 123.6; 1938, 114.6; 1937, 125.2; 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9 and 1927, 108.8.

Employment in manufacturing showed a substantial increase, reversing the usual seasonal movement at the first of November; this advance resulted in the highest level of activity indicated in any month in this record of nearly nineteen years, the Nov. 1 index, at 122.1, being slightly above the previous high points in 1937 and 1929. Some 12,700 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1939, an increase of 2.1 p.c. The largest gains were in iron and steel and textile plants, while seasonal losses were reported in food and lumber factories.

In the non-manufacturing industries, logging reported important seasonal improvement, the co-operating camps furnishing work for 26,600 additional employees; with one exception, (viz., 1937) this was the largest Nov. 1 increase in the years for which data are available. Trade and mining also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and construction and maintenance showed pronounced contractions; although these were seasonal in character, they exceeded the average losses indicated in those industries in preceding years of the record.

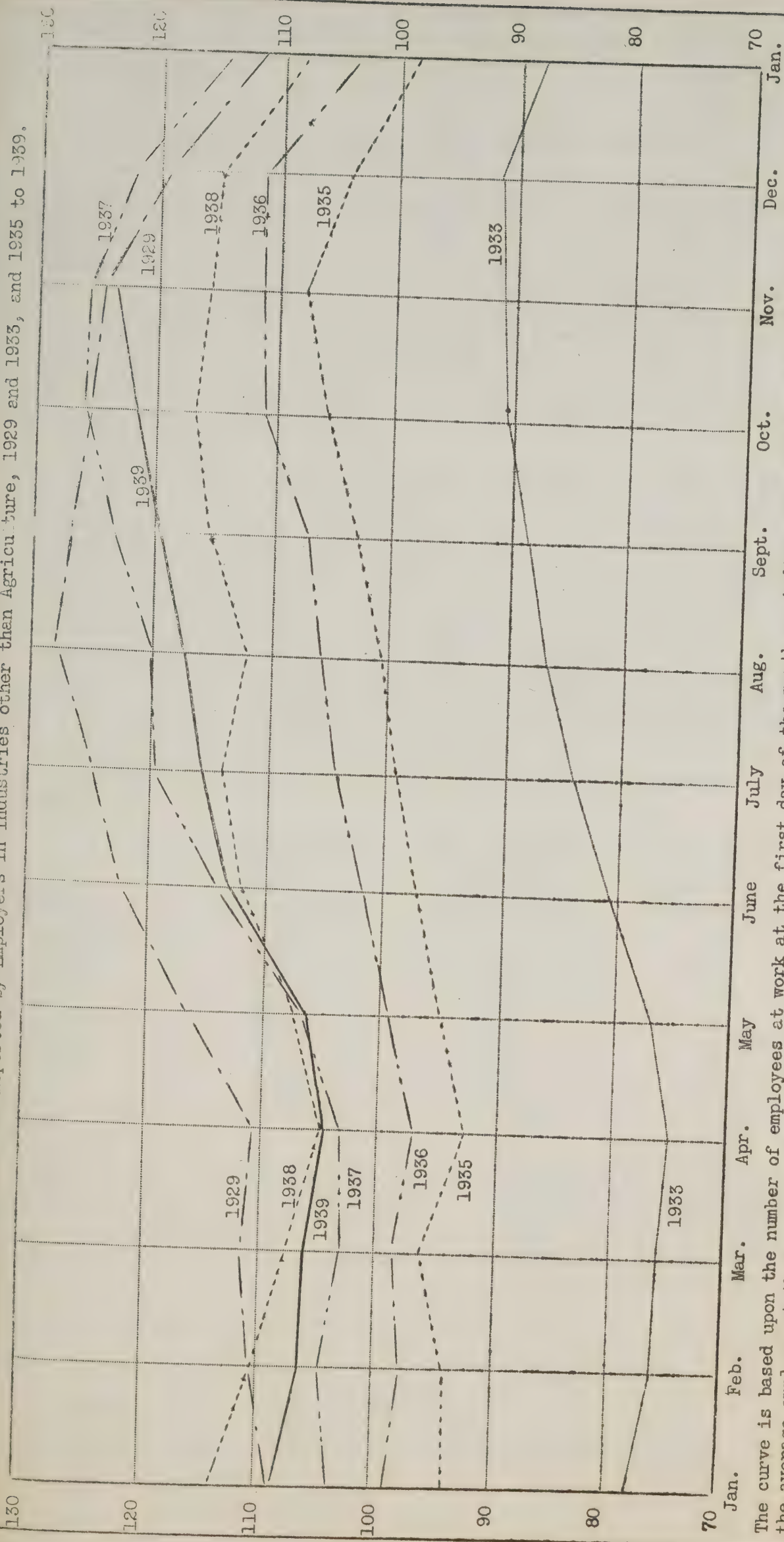
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 6.

For Nov. 1 of last year, 11,049 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,100,263, a decrease of some 19,800 persons as compared with their Oct. 1, 1938, returns. The contractions in construction and transportation were then most pronounced, while manufacturing, services and communications had also released employees.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of November, 413 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,264 persons, compared with 33,354 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Nov. 1 survey of employment to 1,239,447 in 12,326 establishments, and

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

slightly lowers the index of 123.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 123.2; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Oct. 1, the index was lowered from 121.7 to 121.3. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates* of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has, or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation" are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, at the end of the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage- earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352
Aug.	2,793	2,461	332
Sept.	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 128,000, the estimated number in employment by 313,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 185,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 32,000 from August, 1939, a falling-off which considerably exceeded that of some 22,000 recorded between August and September, 1938.

* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment."

1/ Not including enlisted men who were previously non-wage earners.

2/ Not including total number of enlisted men.

3/ Not including enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

The following shows the estimates for September, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in recent years:-

September	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
1938	2,748	2,402	346
1937	2,812	2,587	225
1936	2,630	2,267	363
1935	2,531	2,184	407
1934	2,528	2,058	470
1933	2,495	1,909	586
1932	2,465	1,829	636
1931	2,583	2,144	439
1930	2,683	2,388	295
1929	2,623	2,576	47
1928	2,461	2,434	27

The estimated number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in September of any other year for which estimates have been prepared, except 1937. The number at work was higher than in September, 1938, and was also higher than in September in the years, 1930-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in September, 1929. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from September of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any September in the period, 1931-1936, but was greater than in September, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928-1930.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario important additions to staffs were reported, but the tendency in the remaining provinces was seasonally downward. The largest losses in employment took place in Saskatchewan. In that province, the index was lower than at Nov. 1, 1938; in New Brunswick and Ontario it was below the level of the same month in 1937, but with these exceptions, employment at Nov. 1, 1939, was generally more active than in the autumn of any preceding year since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in industrial activity in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but this was slightly more than offset by improvement in New Brunswick, with the result that there was little general change in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were received from 833 employers in this area with 87,250 workers on their payrolls, compared with 87,215 at the beginning of October. The factory group as a whole showed moderate improvement; additions to staffs were recorded in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and some other plants, but lumber and animal food factories were seasonally slacker. Heightened activity was indicated in mining, building and trade, and there were large, seasonal increases in logging camps. On the other hand, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment.

A considerable decline had been recorded at Nov. 1, 1938, by the 807 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 82,494 men and women; the index was then some five points lower than at the latest date, when employment was, however, in less volume than at Nov. 1, 1937. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Nov. 1, 1938, and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight (1926=100)									
	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Nov.1 1938 : Nov.1 1937
P.E.Island	2.3	: 101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	: 95.0 : 83.0
Nova Scotia	57.5	: 126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	: 123.6 : 124.9
New Brunswick	40.2	: 108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	: 100.3 : 132.8
Maritimes	100.0	: 117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	: 112.6 : 127.3

1/ Not including enlisted men who were previously non-wage-earners. 2/ Not including total number of enlisted men. 3/ Not including enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

Quebec.- Important expansion was shown in Quebec, chiefly in logging, although manufacturing, building and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in mining and transportation, and in highway and railway construction and maintenance work. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions showed gains, but contractions were indicated in the lumber, vegetable food, electrical apparatus and some other classes. The 2,959 reporting employers enlarged their forces by 14,634 workers, bringing them to 375,718 at Nov. 1; the gain amounted to 4.1 p.c. Activity was much greater than at Nov. 1, 1938, when a considerable decline had been indicated in the 2,749 establishments furnishing information, whose staffs had numbered 337,692.

Ontario.- The trend was decidedly upward in Ontario at the beginning of November, the 5,212 firms whose data were tabulated having a combined working force of 494,488 persons, or 11,770 more than in the preceding month. This was the largest Nov. 1 increase ever recorded; the average change at that date in the eighteen preceding years for which statistics are available has, however, been unfavourable, so that the latest advance is contra-seasonal. There were substantial gains in logging as the camps gradually opened for the winter's operations. Mining and trade showed moderate improvement from Oct. 1, while there was very pronounced expansion in manufacturing. This took place chiefly in the textile and iron and steel divisions, but increased activity was also shown in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral plants. On the other hand, the food and lumber industries reported seasonal reductions in staffs; transportation and construction and maintenance also released employees, the largest losses being in work on the highways. General curtailment had been noted in Ontario at the beginning of November, 1938; the index was then 9.4 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 124.4. For Nov. 1 of last year, statistics had been received from 4,808 employers with 450,092 men and women on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.- There were seasonal decreases in employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at Nov. 1, 1939. Returns were compiled from 1,696 firms in the Prairie Provinces, having 147,137 employees, as against 151,828 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing, logging, coal-mining, building and retail trade afforded more employment, but there were declines in communications, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the gains in manufacturing occurred in food factories. On the whole, the shrinkage in this area was on a much smaller scale than that recorded at Nov. 1, 1938, and the index then was lower, standing at 108.1, as compared with 112.7 at the date under review. Statements had been tabulated for Nov. 1 of last year from 1,548 establishments employing 137,972 workers; this was a decrease of 6,519 from their Oct. 1, 1938, payrolls.

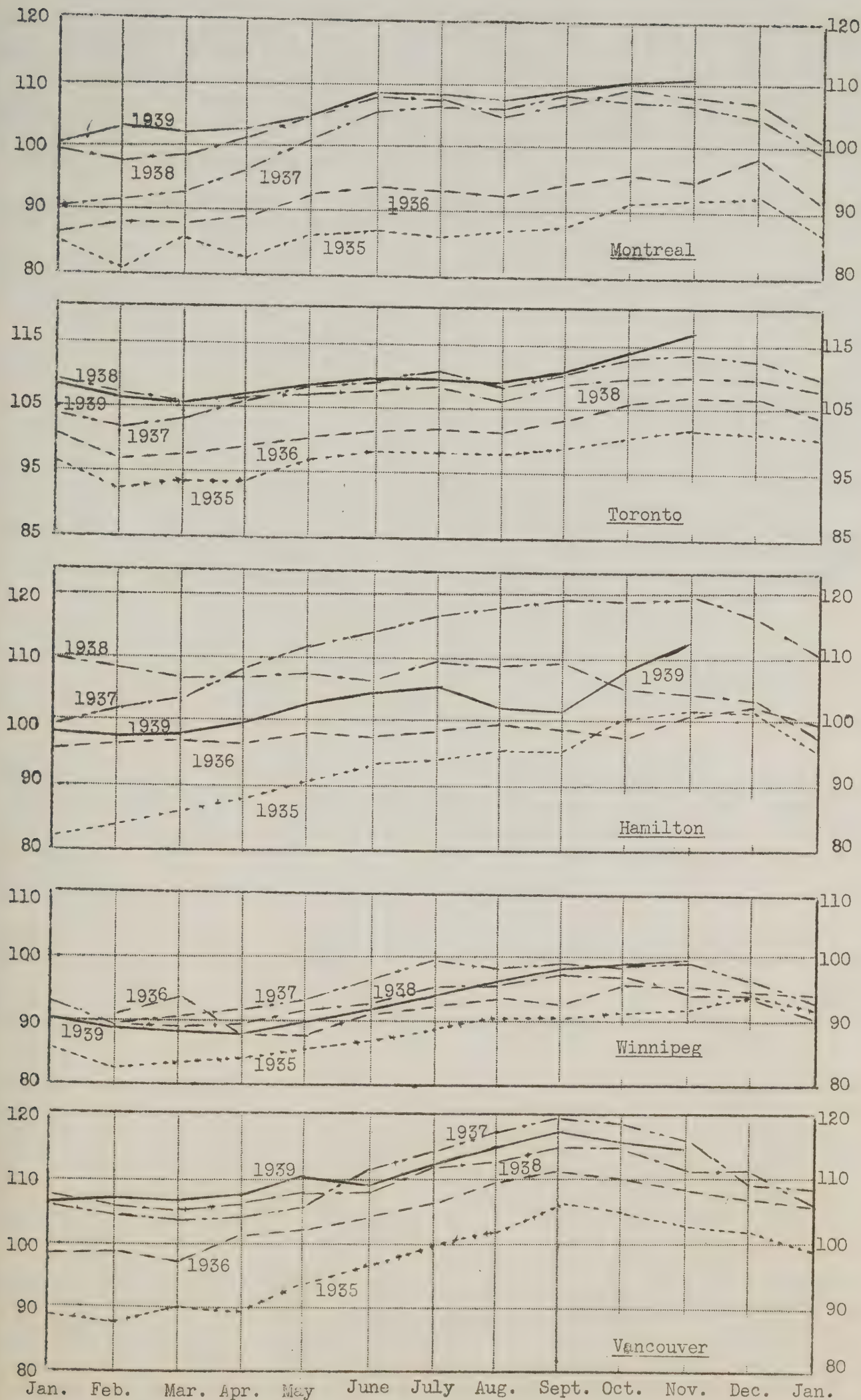
The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Nov. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)									
	Nov.1 : 1939	Nov.1 : 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 : 1939	Nov.1 : 1938 : Nov.1 1937
Provinces										
Manitoba	44.0	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	88.9	97.6 : 99.3
Saskatchewan	22.8	124.3	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	132.2 : 115.9
Alberta	33.2	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	108.1 : 110.5
Prairies	100.0	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	108.1 : 106.2

British Columbia.- A seasonal contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,214 employers furnishing returns aggregated 101,590, compared with 104,424 in the preceding month. The reduction (which approximated the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920) took place largely in construction, manufacturing and transportation, with smaller losses in logging, mining and services. In the group of factory employment, there were important, seasonal reductions in food canneries, and in non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, lumber and iron and steel works were brisker. Employment generally was more active than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,137 establishments had reported a total working force of 92,013 persons, compared with 95,308 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 107.5, as compared with 115.5 at Nov. 1, 1939, when it was higher than in any other November for which data are available.

In Tables 1 and 5 are given index numbers by economic areas.

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935-1939.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were recorded in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg; in Quebec City the tendency was slightly upward, while there was a falling-off in activity in Vancouver. Except in Quebec, the volume of employment in these centres was greater than at the beginning of November of 1938.

Montreal.- Further improvement of a contra-seasonal nature took place in Montreal Nov. 1, when 678 persons were added to the payrolls of the 1,718 co-operating firms, who employed 171,936. Trade, building and manufacturing showed heightened activity, the largest increases being in the last-named, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel industries. On the other hand, transportation and road construction were quieter. A decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then several points lower. Statements for Nov. 1, 1938, had been received from 1,583 establishments providing work for 164,254 men and women.

Quebec City.- Little general change took place in Quebec, according to 211 employers of 15,523 persons, compared with 15,509 at Oct. 1. Construction, transportation and services showed declines, which were rather more than offset by gains in manufacturing and trade; the improvement in the former was of a general character. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of November, 1938, when the 193 co-operating business enterprises had employed 16,405 workers, or 268 more than at Oct. 1, 1938.

Toronto.- There was a substantial increase in the payrolls of 1,766 firms in Toronto, who had 150,920 men and women in their employ, a number greater by 4,223 than their last report. This gain, and that recorded at Oct. 1, were larger than in any preceding month of the years for which data are available, and resulted in the highest level of industrial activity since midsummer of 1930. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, in which chemicals, foods, printing and publishing, iron and steel and other heavy industries and textiles showed improvement, that in the last-named being most pronounced. Construction, services and trade also afforded more employment. A small advance had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was nearly eight points lower; the 1,626 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1938, had reported staffs aggregating 138,304, compared with 138,111 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, moderate improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel and pulp and paper divisions; services, building and trade were also rather brisker, while road work afforded less employment. The 230 establishments furnishing data employed 15,316 persons, as against 15,054 at Oct. 1. Employment was of greater volume than at the same date in 1938; the trend had then been downward, according to information from 211 employers of 14,203 workers.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity greatly increased in Hamilton at Nov. 1, when the 1 co-operating firms reported 36,771 employees, or 1,507 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment, mainly in the textile, iron and steel and electrical apparatus group. Small gains also took place in building, transportation and trade. A decline had been recorded at the beginning of November of last year, and the index was then decidedly lower. The Nov. 1, 1938, paylists of the 4 reporting employers had included 33,311 men and women.

Windsor.- The situation in Windsor showed a further improvement; 195 establishments reported 19,414 persons in their employ, compared with 17,260 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the automobile and related industries, but transportation and building were also rather busier. A smaller gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1938, had been tabulated from 191 firms, whose staffs aggregated 17,958.

Winnipeg.- Employment again advanced in Winnipeg, according to 530 employers with 325 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 43,122 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, especially in food, leather and textile plants; trade also showed an upward movement, while communications, transportation, building and road construction released employees. Figures furnished by 498 concerns at the first of November of last year showed that they had 40,712 men and women on their payrolls; the employment index then stood at 94.7, compared with 99.3 at the date under review. This was the highest Nov. 1 figure since that of 1930.

Vancouver.- The movement was again downward in Vancouver, where the 522 co-operating establishments had 38,361 persons on their staffs, or 329 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing was more active, but transportation, construction and services showed declines. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last year, when greater curtailment had been reported by 476 firms, whose employees had numbered 35,972, a reduction of 1,387 from Oct. 1, 1938.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed marked contra-seasonal expansion at Nov. 1, the gain being the largest of the four increases which have been indicated at that date during the nineteen years for which these monthly surveys have been made; in the remaining fifteen years, the movement at the beginning of November has been unfavourable. The 6,472 co-operating establishments reported 626,375 employees, or 12,691 more than at Oct. 1. The index (1926=100), rose from 119.7 in the preceding month, to 122.1 at Nov. 1, when it was higher than in any other month of the record, being slightly above the previous maximum of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937.

Since the increase was not only contrary to the usual seasonal trend, but was also extensive, the seasonally-adjusted index gained substantially, rising from 116.0 at the beginning of October, to 121.0 at the date under review.

Marked improvement was shown in textile and iron and steel plants at Nov. 1, 1939, when the advances were greater than in any other November for which data have been compiled; indeed, they have rarely been exceeded in any month of these nineteen years. The leather, chemical, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and other industries also afforded more employment than at the beginning of October. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, beverage and lumber factories released employees, the declines being mainly of a seasonal nature.

For Nov. 1, 1938, 6,217 manufacturing establishments had reported 565,332 employees, compared with 573,426 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in recent years:- 1939, 122.1; 1938, 110.9; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 107.7; 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1 and 1927, 104.9.

Logging.- Data were received from 398 firms employing 60,709 men, or 26,604 more than in the preceding month. This increase has only once been exceeded in any month for which statistics are available, the number of workers added to the payrolls at Nov. 1, 1937, having been larger, although the percentage increase was smaller. The index, at 106.4, was many points higher than at Nov. 1 of last year. There were advances in logging at Nov. 1 in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Quebec being most extensive.

Mining.- Improvement was indicated in the mining of metallic ores and of coal, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mining were seasonally slack. The forces of the 422 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 79,444 persons, compared with 79,108 at Oct. 1. A greater increase had been noted at the beginning of November, 1938, when the index was, however, a few points lower. With rare exceptions, the movement in mining has been upward at Nov. 1 in other years for which data are available.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is customary in the late autumn. The companies and branches whose statistics were tabulated had 23,148 workers in their employ, or 215 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at Nov. 1, 1938.

Transportation.- An unusually large decrease of a seasonal character was reported by the 515 co-operating employers in the transportation group; their staffs numbered 99,751, compared with 114,852 in the preceding month. Shipping and stevedoring, local transportation and storage and steam railway operation all showed contractions, of which the most pronounced were on the railways. A smaller reduction had been made at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then slightly lower than that of 106.6 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines were recorded in highway and railway construction and maintenance, while building work showed improvement. State-accounts were received from 1,351 contractors employing 142,424 workers, compared with 159,229 at the beginning of October. Curtailment had been indicated in this group at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled, but the loss at the latest date exceeded the average in the experience of preceding years since 1920. The index of 117.6 at the beginning of November, 1939, was lower than at the same date in 1938, when it stood at 122.5.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while there were small increases in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 595 firms in the service group reported 29,850 men and women in their employ, or 201 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 135.2, was slightly above that of Nov. 1, 1938, when a larger

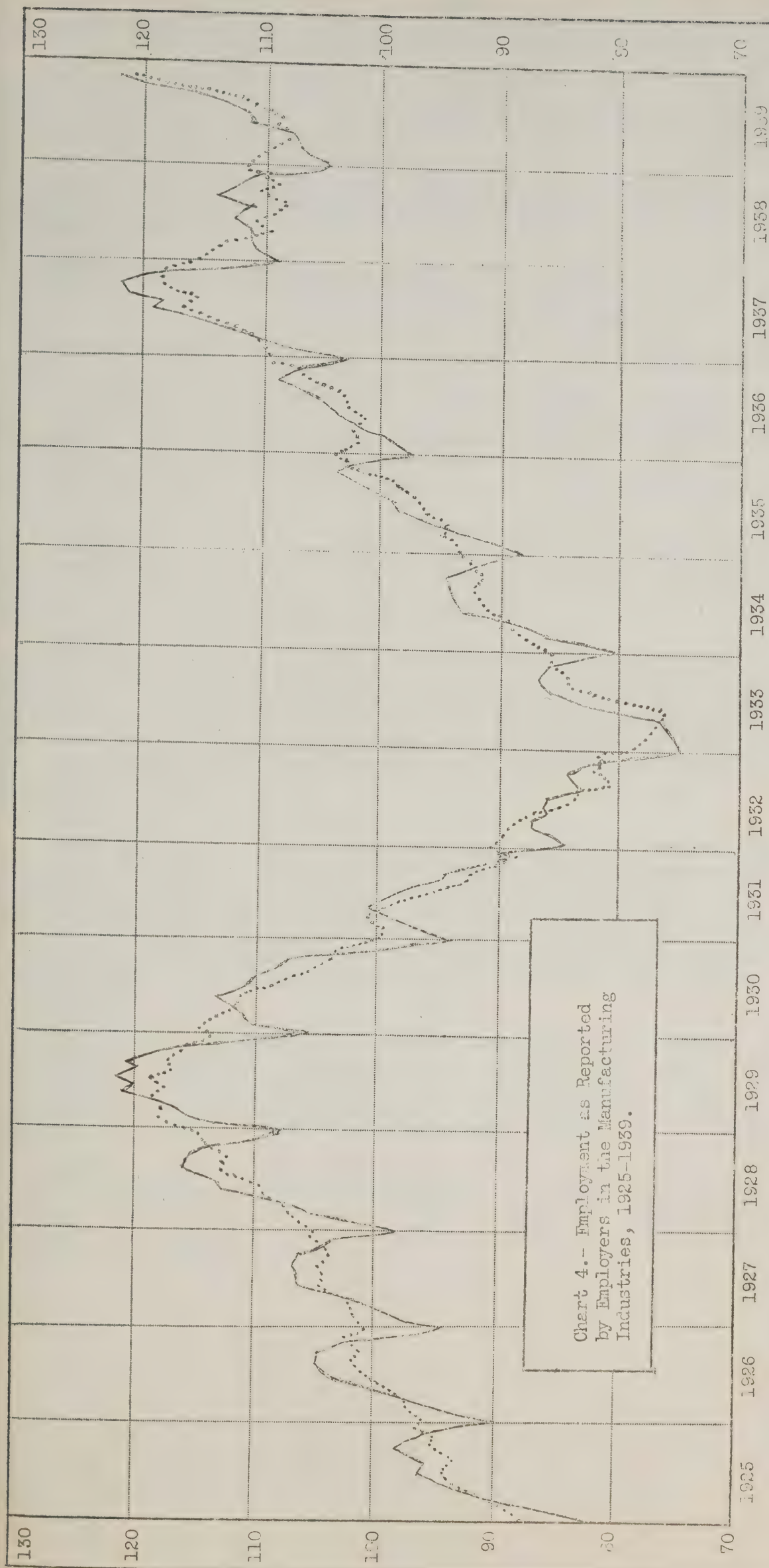


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

reduction in staffs had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,605 workers being added to the forces of the 2,075 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose employees aggregated 134,482. The improvement occurred mainly in retail stores, but wholesale houses were also rather busier. The index in this division at the beginning of November, at 140.2, was higher than at the same date in 1938; a smaller gain had then been reported. The advance this year approximated the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Further pronounced expansion may, of course, be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These statements are based on the latest official reports received.)

The latest information received from the United States Department of Labor shows that employment in all manufacturing industries increased by nearly 300,000 from August to September; while the increase from September to October was somewhat smaller because of the large seasonal decrease in canning and an industrial dispute involving about 50,000 workers in automobiles, it was nevertheless estimated at about 200,000.

Preliminary reports for October indicate that increases in manufacturing activity were widespread. Among the industries of major importance in which substantial gains in employment were reported were iron and steel, cotton goods, woollen goods, meat packing plants and electrical machinery and equipment. Decreases except in canning were small and largely seasonal in character.

More than 500,000 workers were returned to employment in non-agricultural occupations between August and September. A major portion of this increase was in manufacturing industries, although there were also substantial gains in wholesale and retail trade, mining and transportation. Compared with September a year ago there were approximately 1,150,000 more workers employed in September, 1939, in non-agricultural industries. These figures do not include employees of Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Gains were widely reported in manufacturing industries, 72 of the 90 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting increased working forces and 66 showing a rise in payrolls. The September factory employment index (100.1 p.c. of the 1923-1925 average) reached the highest level since November, 1937. While the recovery in recent months has been unusually pronounced, and the employment index has passed the 1923-1925 average level for the first time in 22 months, factory employment in September, 1939, was still approximately 10 p.c. below the levels reached in July and August of 1937.

The index for the durable goods industries, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, stood at 89.7 in September, compared with 84.1 in August, 1939, and 75.9 in September, 1938; in the non-durable goods industries, the figures were as follows:- September, 1939, 109.9; August, 108.1; September, 1938, 107.3. The index for manufacturing as a whole was 100.1, compared with 96.4 in the preceding month, and 92.0 in September, 1938.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported an increase of 3.7 p.c. in employment in manufacturing at Oct. 15 as compared with Sept. 15, while there was a gain of about 12 p.c. over October, 1938. The preliminary, general index of employment, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 90.7 in October, 1939, the highest for any October since 1929.

TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	115.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1939.

100.0 7.2 31.2 41.0 12.2 8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1928=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	143.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1939.

14.3 1.3 12.5 1.3 3.0 1.6 3.6 3.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All Industries									
	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.8	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	83.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	73.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	163.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	83.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1939.

100.0 51.9 5.0 6.6 1.9 9.1 11.8 2.5 11.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	51.9	122.1	119.7	110.9	119.0	107.7	103.5	92.8
Animal products - edible	2.4	149.0	151.2	133.4	138.2	132.8	120.5	111.9
Fur and products	.2	114.3	110.3	95.1	99.5	87.6	100.4	91.1
Leather and products	2.1	123.1	119.5	106.1	109.2	109.0	106.3	96.0
Boots and shoes	1.4	121.6	120.3	104.5	109.1	107.6	107.2	95.1
Lumber and products	4.0	88.2	91.1	77.7	89.0	81.4	76.2	67.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	76.0	83.0	66.5	77.4	72.5	66.5	56.9
Furniture	.7	90.8	86.0	88.8	93.5	88.8	86.6	78.9
Other lumber products	1.1	126.0	121.7	104.8	121.4	103.7	97.8	93.7
Musical instruments	.1	58.4	58.2	53.5	56.8	55.9	51.8	55.2
Plant products - edible	3.7	146.6	160.3	134.7	138.0	136.9	126.5	114.4
Pulp and paper products	5.8	113.9	111.8	107.5	113.9	105.8	98.6	95.3
Pulp and paper	2.5	102.3	101.5	96.9	109.0	98.3	88.6	85.7
Paper products	1.0	146.7	138.3	136.0	139.0	127.1	117.8	107.8
Printing and publishing	2.3	117.6	116.0	111.7	111.7	108.4	105.1	103.9
Rubber products	1.2	115.6	114.7	106.1	115.1	101.5	96.3	91.7
Textile products	9.7	134.0	126.5	122.6	128.9	121.5	118.9	110.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	144.1	135.0	130.4	140.9	132.7	134.8	122.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	109.5	102.7	96.7	104.1	94.7	93.3	88.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	156.6	147.3	129.9	144.9	145.3	145.8	121.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	478.8	443.5	497.1	530.4	512.0	534.8	476.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	136.9	127.5	124.9	129.2	128.0	127.2	118.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	126.0	121.0	118.7	123.3	113.5	105.8	100.3
Other textile products	1.0	123.3	115.8	107.1	98.8	101.3	97.7	89.7
Tobacco	.7	98.8	99.1	96.4	100.3	91.9	106.2	101.3
Beverages	.8	181.3	186.9	166.9	161.3	147.3	144.6	124.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	175.7	168.7	159.6	159.9	144.2	134.8	125.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	99.4	97.8	89.3	94.4	84.0	80.1	73.8
Electric light and power	1.5	143.6	141.7	137.9	129.6	121.1	117.6	116.2
Electrical apparatus	1.6	138.8	136.1	136.0	158.6	126.3	131.2	111.6
Iron and steel products	11.7	107.6	101.5	93.9	109.3	89.8	88.7	71.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	151.7	145.3	115.4	144.3	117.8	116.7	89.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	123.4	119.9	113.7	134.9	109.4	95.8	82.9
Agricultural implements	.4	60.1	51.2	60.7	80.2	44.9	55.9	39.6
Land vehicles	4.8	94.8	88.4	84.6	98.0	83.7	85.4	67.9
Automobiles and parts	1.7	139.9	114.7	132.5	151.9	127.4	131.5	71.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	62.4	74.7	72.0	68.2	63.7	62.9	45.3
Heating appliances	.4	142.7	139.5	139.5	135.0	126.8	113.1	100.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	131.6	120.8	96.8	130.4	89.5	86.8	63.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	124.4	114.6	106.3	120.6	102.1	97.4	72.5
Other iron and steel products	2.0	119.9	113.7	103.7	113.5	94.1	88.5	78.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	167.6	166.3	155.6	159.7	141.1	126.8	111.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	168.5	163.6	156.1	149.5	143.3	139.8	134.3
Miscellaneous	.5	152.3	150.3	146.0	139.8	133.6	124.6	120.9
LOGGING	5.0	206.4	115.6	130.8	306.3	206.9	158.4	171.9
MINING	6.6	171.0	170.3	163.4	161.1	151.8	132.5	121.2
Coal	2.1	94.4	92.2	92.9	93.2	95.5	92.9	93.8
Metallic ores	3.7	353.6	352.0	335.5	320.4	286.7	234.4	204.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	143.7	150.7	135.8	145.4	133.9	110.6	85.6
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	86.7	87.5	85.5	88.9	83.1	81.4	80.7
Telegraphs	.5	100.0	101.4	97.0	101.9	94.9	94.8	91.1
Telephones	1.4	83.0	83.7	82.3	85.3	80.0	77.8	77.9
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	90.6	94.8	87.9	87.2	87.1	84.5	83.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	133.5	133.9	125.2	116.8	120.7	117.4	112.7
Steam railways	5.2	79.2	84.3	75.7	77.4	75.8	74.2	75.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	86.1	91.2	94.6	93.1	94.8	89.8	88.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.8	117.6	131.5	122.5	131.7	99.6	119.9	111.0
Building	3.0	85.1	82.0	80.4	85.3	61.0	70.4	60.6
Highway	6.6	209.1	245.3	238.2	250.8	165.1	226.3	214.0
Railway	2.2	64.5	75.3	56.3	66.2	77.9	71.5	66.7
SERVICES	2.5	135.2	136.1	132.8	131.0	124.9	117.1	114.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	129.0	131.2	126.5	125.0	119.1	113.3	112.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	145.9	144.6	143.3	141.1	133.8	122.2	117.6
TRADE	11.2	140.2	138.6	135.6	137.0	132.0	124.6	121.3
Retail	8.4	144.8	142.6	141.3	144.6	139.5	130.2	128.0
Wholesale	2.8	128.1	127.8	122.0	119.9	115.0	111.6	105.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	123.6	121.7	114.6	125.2	111.0	107.7	100.2

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Maritime- Manufacturing	35.5	114.9	113.9	101.8	120.1	109.5	100.2	97.0
Provinces Lumber products	3.8	73.0	81.8	72.2	87.8	83.0	64.1	72.3
Pulp and paper	5.3	166.7	160.3	154.5	187.9	164.9	143.0	144.0
Textile products	4.0	96.3	88.4	83.4	91.0	84.4	87.6	88.8
Iron and steel	11.0	117.3	117.2	96.8	129.4	111.0	110.8	94.5
Other manufactures	11.4	127.2	124.7	114.8	119.5	116.0	100.3	100.7
Logging	5.9	225.5	76.0	148.3	365.7	290.7	191.9	245.9
Mining	19.7	114.8	114.4	112.9	110.9	110.6	106.0	101.5
Communications	2.5	100.6	101.3	95.7	98.3	95.3	88.2	87.6
Transportation	8.7	65.5	68.4	60.4	63.5	63.7	61.3	63.3
Construction	16.4	154.3	191.0	184.7	198.3	189.5	190.9	151.7
Services	1.7	172.9	176.0	173.5	168.0	156.7	154.3	154.1
Trade	9.6	142.3	140.9	134.8	132.9	127.9	123.5	110.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	117.9	117.9	112.6	127.3	119.4	111.1	104.9
Quebec Manufacturing	54.1	123.1	120.9	112.0	119.1	105.9	103.2	94.4
Lumber products	2.9	97.0	99.9	83.9	96.9	83.6	84.6	75.7
Pulp and paper	6.9	108.3	107.0	103.4	109.8	99.6	95.1	89.6
Textile products	15.7	147.1	140.5	135.4	142.0	129.9	126.1	114.3
Iron and steel	8.3	94.5	92.0	81.2	98.1	78.8	76.8	69.1
Other manufactures	20.3	134.1	133.8	122.4	123.6	112.0	109.5	101.2
Logging	8.3	354.8	182.6	211.9	589.1	365.7	254.5	324.7
Mining	3.5	288.9	292.4	264.1	252.7	223.0	166.0	128.0
Communicationa	1.5	77.6	77.9	77.4	78.1	72.0	70.2	72.7
Transportation	7.7	87.0	89.9	89.2	89.1	88.1	87.1	88.4
Construction	14.8	140.2	148.4	136.6	103.7	73.5	85.1	61.3
Services	2.2	120.8	122.0	119.0	124.2	113.2	101.0	99.9
Trade	7.9	145.7	144.2	143.9	144.2	137.1	130.5	127.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	131.5	126.4	119.7	130.5	110.3	105.0	98.0
Ontario Manufacturing	61.8	122.9	119.6	112.3	120.9	108.8	105.3	92.0
Lumber products	3.3	73.1	78.4	66.9	80.9	72.0	71.2	63.7
Pulp and paper	6.3	114.6	112.0	108.7	111.2	105.2	97.4	95.6
Textile products	10.0	123.3	114.5	112.2	118.9	115.4	114.5	107.6
Iron and steel	16.9	119.3	109.3	104.8	120.5	96.3	95.2	69.8
Other manufactures	25.3	140.3	142.4	130.4	134.9	126.0	121.0	109.8
Logging	3.3	171.5	87.7	94.6	227.8	155.1	134.9	119.0
Mining	5.7	289.8	286.6	265.1	258.6	244.1	203.4	174.1
Communications	1.7	78.9	79.6	78.4	85.4	78.3	77.7	76.0
Transportation	6.5	87.5	90.0	83.0	87.2	84.7	80.1	79.3
Construction	7.5	100.4	112.6	110.5	174.2	101.7	123.0	160.8
Services	2.5	157.7	155.8	157.7	152.1	147.0	142.2	141.7
Trade	10.9	146.5	144.3	140.1	144.6	138.8	132.9	130.2
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	124.4	121.4	115.0	130.4	112.8	110.0	103.6
Prarie Manufacturing	29.1	113.4	110.9	103.7	109.2	107.3	98.9	91.7
Provinces Lumber products	2.0	98.3	94.5	88.8	103.2	89.4	80.2	71.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	103.1	101.6	97.8	97.5	96.0	90.7	86.1
Textile products	2.4	156.1	151.7	144.3	139.2	142.7	122.9	117.3
Iron and steel	8.7	81.2	81.3	72.1	79.7	77.1	76.4	72.0
Other manufactures	13.3	152.1	146.7	141.0	145.8	146.0	129.2	118.1
Logging	.5	44.6	16.5	42.5	47.3	37.5	72.4	78.3
Mining	7.8	131.8	128.2	126.8	134.2	126.7	120.7	121.4
Communications	2.6	97.4	101.0	98.0	98.2	93.6	94.7	93.6
Transportation	19.7	106.7	115.1	101.9	91.7	94.2	94.3	91.2
Construction	17.1	106.2	125.0	108.2	101.6	105.4	140.4	94.5
Services	3.0	117.8	118.9	113.3	105.9	105.8	97.3	91.3
Trade	20.2	124.6	122.7	121.3	118.6	118.2	108.4	107.1
Prairies- All Industries	100.0	112.7	116.4	108.1	106.2	106.0	108.1	96.5
British Manufacturing	43.1	126.9	128.0	110.8	115.5	107.5	99.2	89.1
Columbia Lumber products	14.4	108.2	106.6	89.7	93.1	92.9	80.6	66.7
Pulp and paper	5.1	116.3	115.3	102.7	122.5	116.2	104.3	103.0
Textile products	1.1	128.6	126.8	128.4	123.4	126.3	112.1	94.6
Iron and steel	3.5	93.1	90.2	86.3	83.6	75.7	73.7	64.8
Other manufactures	19.0	163.1	169.6	143.9	147.5	129.4	125.4	116.5
Logging	7.4	103.4	106.0	93.3	110.2	95.9	85.5	62.5
Mining	9.4	112.0	114.3	118.9	111.7	101.9	88.8	88.6
Communications	3.1	114.4	112.9	108.0	109.6	105.4	99.6	95.5
Transportation	11.5	97.5	102.5	94.6	94.7	98.3	91.3	89.5
Construction	9.7	87.9	99.2	90.8	97.1	96.8	128.7	124.1
Services	3.5	120.9	127.8	110.5	110.4	105.6	100.1	95.3
Trade	12.3	142.3	142.7	137.1	144.3	133.5	122.2	116.2
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	115.5	118.7	107.5	111.5	105.4	101.8	94.1

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	64.5	115.8	113.1	105.1	111.4	98.1	94.1	88.1
Plant products - edible	4.7	141.2	136.6	133.6	130.8	119.4	117.2	113.2
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	117.7	116.0	109.9	110.3	106.3	104.3	100.8
Textiles	15.3	127.4	123.2	119.7	123.5	109.6	102.4	96.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	127.4	127.8	116.8	113.5	105.0	114.8	105.8
Iron and steel	13.6	93.7	90.3	79.9	92.9	75.0	73.2	65.7
Other manufactures	21.3	118.4	117.0	107.2	114.8	102.5	95.0	90.2
Communications	2.5	65.2	65.1	64.2	65.2	62.4	62.0	64.5
Transportation	8.3	94.8	96.4	96.8	96.8	98.6	97.1	96.4
Construction	7.1	76.3	88.2	109.9	68.2	45.6	50.4	50.2
Trade	14.1	141.2	139.1	137.8	136.6	129.4	124.6	119.6
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	100.0	110.7	110.2	107.1	106.4	94.6	91.7	87.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.4	114.2	111.4	101.9	106.6	99.2	97.0	92.6
Leather products	15.7	97.2	98.3	92.2	92.0	102.4	102.6	98.4
Other manufactures	43.7	121.9	117.3	106.4	113.1	97.8	94.4	89.9
Transportation	10.5	95.2	97.2	102.9	94.2	92.5	102.8	109.5
Construction	7.4	99.6	112.9	276.2	89.9	81.8	143.2	106.7
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	111.6	111.5	119.1	103.8	97.1	100.5	96.5
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.6	118.1	114.0	109.5	111.5	103.9	100.0	93.8
Plant products - edible	5.9	132.8	128.5	120.3	121.5	118.1	111.9	112.1
Printing and publishing	8.9	134.9	130.6	128.3	129.6	123.1	118.2	112.0
Textiles	11.2	103.5	96.2	96.4	99.0	94.6	93.1	91.3
Iron and steel	10.8	109.4	105.2	95.2	103.1	85.3	79.7	67.3
Other manufactures	26.8	121.1	118.8	114.6	113.9	108.2	105.2	98.6
Communications	2.4	67.7	68.8	67.8	67.9	65.4	65.8	66.9
Transportation	5.4	100.1	100.2	94.2	96.3	95.5	89.7	87.8
Construction	3.0	76.5	73.7	61.3	90.6	66.3	67.3	61.7
Trade	21.2	134.4	132.2	128.9	133.0	130.7	125.1	125.0
<u>Toronto</u> - All Industries	100.0	117.4	114.1	109.6	112.7	105.9	101.7	97.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.2	107.3	104.7	97.5	101.7	95.3	87.9	88.7
Lumber products	5.8	75.3	73.7	46.3	54.6	46.7	48.1	58.9
Pulp and paper	15.8	100.5	98.0	94.7	98.7	90.6	79.4	87.4
Other manufactures	25.6	124.5	121.3	117.9	120.9	116.1	108.8	100.6
Construction	12.4	124.6	125.0	113.3	118.7	148.3	154.4	134.5
Trade	22.5	144.6	140.9	141.2	143.7	137.0	120.5	112.9
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Industries	100.0	113.1	111.1	106.1	111.7	108.8	104.0	98.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	82.4	113.9	108.6	103.2	121.6	99.3	100.7	84.3
Textiles	16.9	96.8	88.0	88.3	94.4	92.3	88.8	86.9
Electrical apparatus	9.7	115.8	111.2	105.5	136.2	109.5	119.7	87.8
Iron and steel	31.6	114.4	109.9	95.8	129.6	90.1	94.7	71.3
Other manufactures	24.2	128.2	124.4	127.0	128.5	114.7	112.1	99.8
Construction	2.6	59.9	57.7	75.0	53.1	50.7	59.3	44.5
Trade	9.7	135.0	133.9	133.1	141.7	131.5	126.4	118.1
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Industries	100.0	112.8	108.2	103.8	119.4	100.4	101.4	86.3
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	85.6	153.5	134.3	141.9	165.7	134.6	121.9	75.9
Iron and steel	63.4	147.5	123.9	135.1	167.8	133.9	122.4	64.6
Other manufactures	22.2	173.9	169.2	164.8	158.2	137.1	120.1	117.4
Construction	2.1	45.2	42.8	45.4	80.9	33.1	53.3	16.8
<u>Windsor</u> - All Industries	100.0	140.4	124.8	130.6	154.1	126.1	115.4	76.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	49.2	106.4	104.1	98.7	103.1	100.7	96.0	90.2
Animal products - edible	6.0	144.3	130.8	133.9	157.4	146.2	132.0	123.8
Printing and publishing	5.5	106.7	104.4	99.3	100.3	99.1	95.3	93.4
Textiles	6.7	160.0	154.8	147.8	142.4	152.7	131.7	123.2
Iron and steel	16.4	77.5	77.8	72.0	78.0	76.1	75.3	70.2
Other manufactures	14.6	125.7	123.9	117.4	117.2	111.9	108.9	102.1
Transportation	9.4	81.3	85.1	80.8	82.1	78.9	76.6	73.8
Construction	3.2	48.8	52.9	38.6	57.7	35.9	65.6	42.5
Trade	30.2	104.3	103.3	102.0	101.0	102.6	93.1	93.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	100.0	99.3	98.8	94.7	98.0	94.9	91.4	86.4
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	41.1	126.5	123.7	114.2	116.5	110.7	102.0	85.5
Lumber products	10.3	99.4	96.5	75.8	81.2	89.1	76.6	51.8
Other manufactures	30.8	139.1	136.4	131.7	132.5	120.6	113.6	101.1
Communications	6.9	112.6	110.0	107.0	107.9	102.9	98.8	93.9
Transportation	15.1	97.5	102.7	102.3	104.0	109.3	97.4	96.6
Construction	5.2	51.6	59.7	69.8	87.6	52.9	70.8	38.5
Services	6.9	124.4	129.3	111.8	113.4	104.6	102.2	97.1
Trade	24.8	143.4	143.6	137.2	144.2	134.3	124.6	117.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Industries	100.0	114.8	115.8	110.4	115.0	107.0	101.3	89.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
DECEMBER,
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



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OTTAWA

1939

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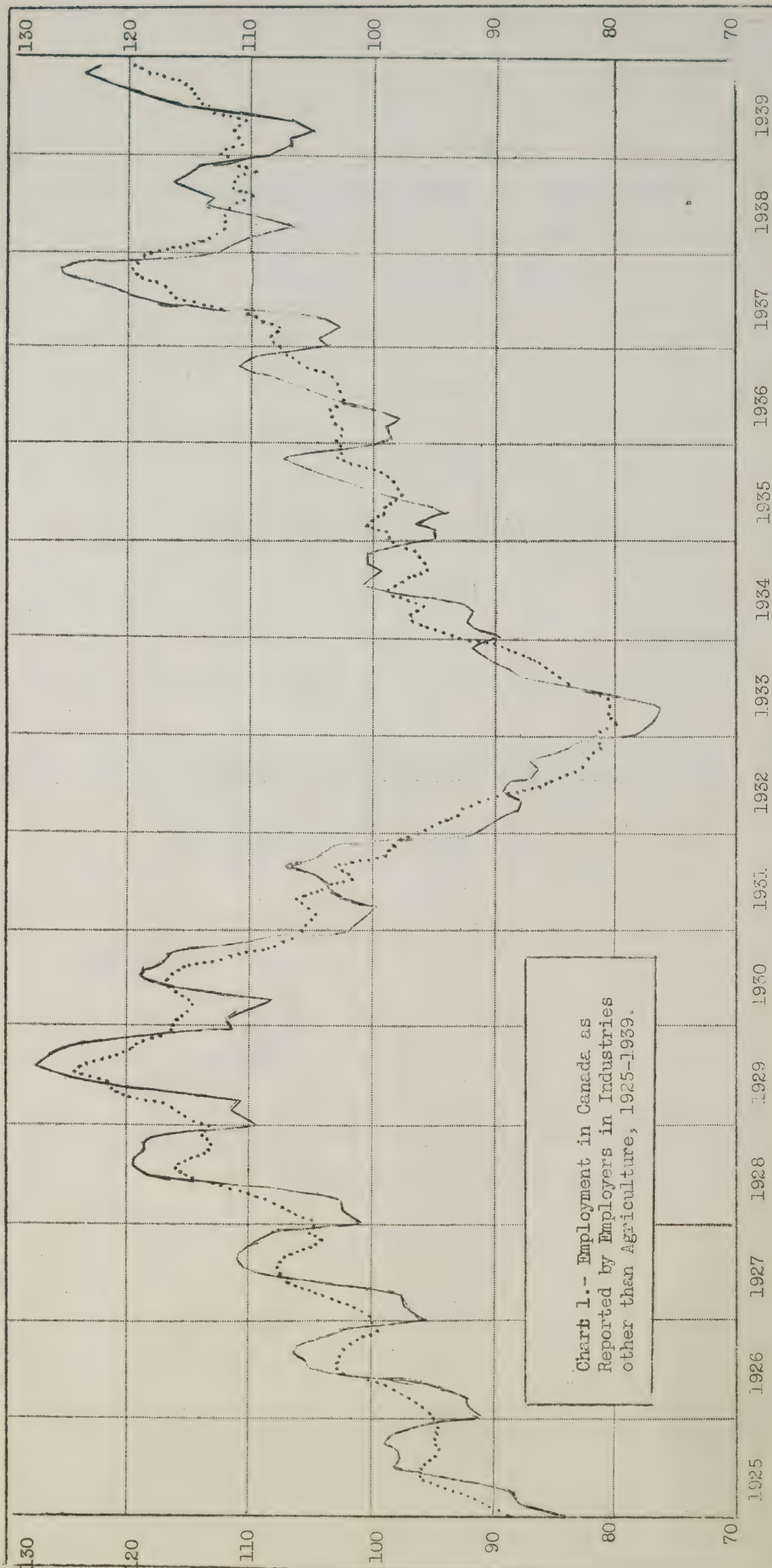


Chart 1.-- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued January 2, 1940.

T H E D E C E M B E R E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N .

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December in the years since 1920 has almost invariably shown a contraction, the only exception being Dec. 1, 1933, when there was a slight improvement at that date. The movement at the first of December, 1939, was downward, but the reduction in the personnel of the firms furnishing data was unusually small, the percentage loss being only about a third of that recorded, on the average, at Dec. 1 in the last eighteen years. Statistics were tabulated from 11,948 establishments whose working forces aggregated 1,198,266 at the latest date, compared with 1,207,149 at Nov. 1, 1939; this was a decrease of 8,883, or 0.7 p.c. The crude index (1926=100) declined from 123.6 in the preceding month to 122.7 at the date under review, when it was higher than at any other Dec. 1 of the record; the previous high figures for the year-end were those of 121.6 at Dec. 1, 1937, and 119.1 at Dec. 1, 1929, while the index for that date in 1938 was 114.0.

Since the decline at the beginning of December was decidedly less-than-average in the experience of past years of the record, the index of employment when corrected for seasonal influence showed a considerable increase, rising from 118.3 at Nov. 1, 1939, to 119.8 at the date under review; this figure, which was the same as at Nov. 1, 1937, was otherwise the highest seasonally-adjusted figure since Sept. 1, 1929.

In recent years, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has been as follows at Dec. 1:- 1939, 122.7; 1938, 114.0; 1937, 121.6; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 104.6; 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7 and 1927, 108.1.

Manufacturing showed a small gain at Dec. 1. Although this was slight, it was interesting because the trend has been downward at the beginning of December in sixteen of the preceding eighteen years for which statistics are available. The Dec. 1 index in manufacturing was the highest yet recorded, slightly exceeding the previous maximum of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937. The largest gains at the date under review were in textiles and iron and steel, while the greatest contractions were those of a seasonal character in the food and lumber industries.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation, communications, services and construction reported seasonal declines, of which those in the last-named were most pronounced. On the other hand, mining, trade and logging afforded more employment, the improvement in bush work being particularly noteworthy.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears beginning on page 5. (For note re reemployment in banking and investment operations, see page 6).

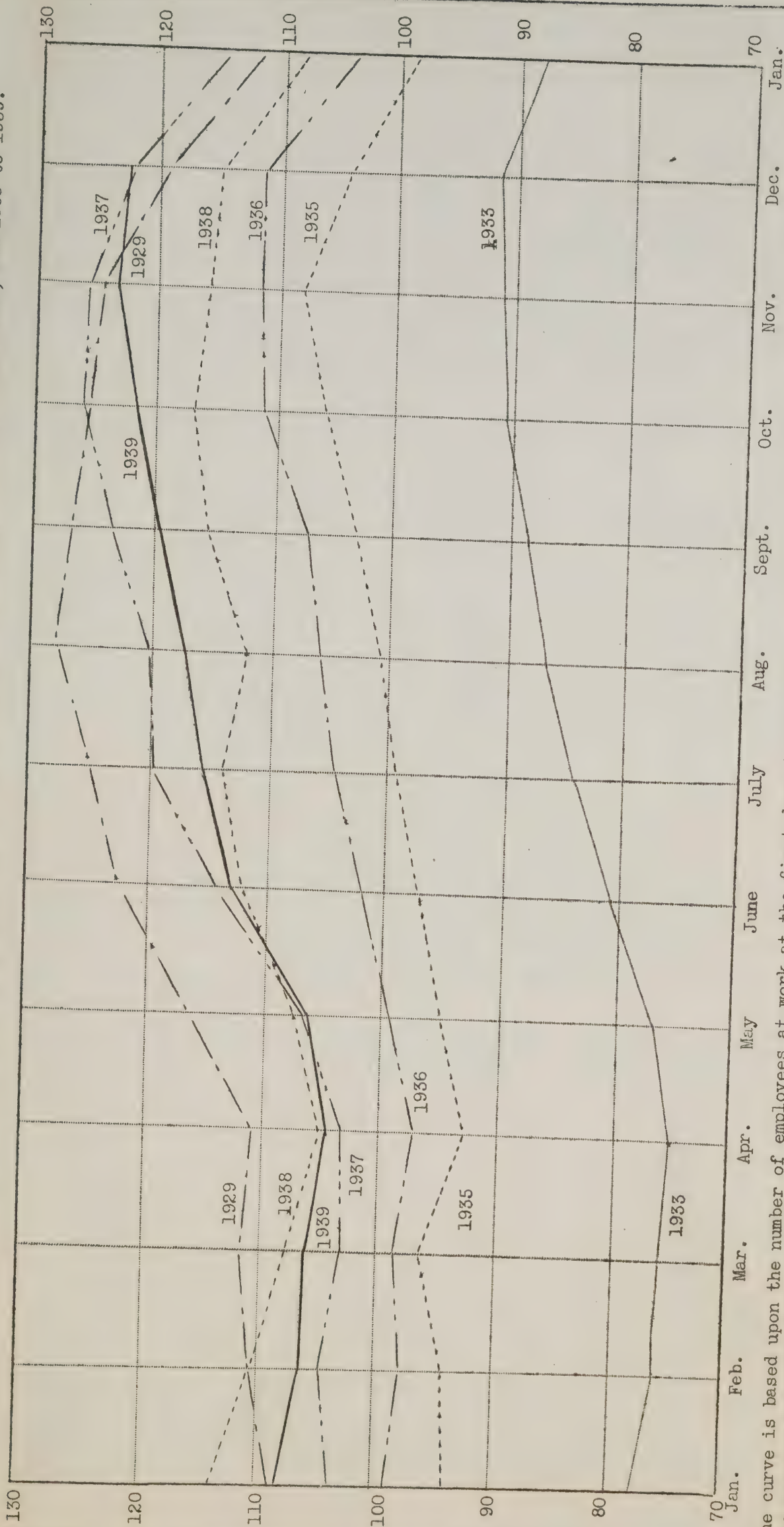
The staffs of the 11,173 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1938, had aggregated 1,096,434, a decline of 0.6 p.c. from the preceding month; manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction had then recorded seasonal curtailment, while logging and trade had shown considerable improvement.

A review of employment during the year 1939, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the new year.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications,

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc., Also according to the definition* given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation" are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, at the end of the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

Months	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352
Aug.	2,793	2,461	332
Sept.	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
Oct.	2,828 1/	2,545 2/	283 3/

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 150,000, the estimated number in employment by 352,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 202,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 17,000 from September, 1939, a falling-off which compared favourably with the increase of some 32,000 recorded between September and October, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for October, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in recent years:-

October	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,828 1/	2,545 2/	283 3/
1938	2,737	2,359	378
1937	2,819	2,577	242
1936	2,640	2,284	356
1935	2,606	2,218	388
1934	2,528	2,063	465
1933	2,512	1,932	580
1932	2,454	1,796	658
1931	2,580	2,108	472
1930	2,633	2,320	313
1929	2,646	2,556	90
1928	2,483	2,436	47

* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment."

1/ Not including enlisted men who were previously non-wage earners.

2/ Not including the total number of enlisted men.

3/ Less the number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

The total estimated number of "wage-earners", as defined on the preceding page, was greater than in October of any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The number at work was higher than in October, 1938, and was also higher than in October in the years, 1930-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in October, 1929. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from October of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any October in the period, 1930-1936, but was greater than in October, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928 and 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario the trend of employment was upward at Dec. 1; the gain in Ontario was slight, while there was considerable improvement in the other two provinces. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the Western Provinces seasonal curtailment was indicated, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Except in Saskatchewan, industrial activity was generally greater than at the beginning of December of last year. The situation in most provinces was equal to or better than that of Dec. 1, 1937; New Brunswick and Ontario were the exceptions in this comparison.

Maritime Provinces.- In this area, expansion was indicated in lumber and iron and steel manufacturing and in logging, shipping and trade, the increases in bush work being particularly large; on the other hand, food and pulp and paper factories, mining and construction reported contractions, those in the last-named being greatest. Returns were furnished by 840 firms employing 91,090 workers, as against 87,342 at Nov. 1. This gain of 3,748 persons was contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been upward in only three of the eighteen preceding Decembers for which data are available. The index at the latest date, standing at 123.0, was the highest in any month since Nov. 1, 1937, being fractionally above the figure for Dec. 1, 1937, which was the previous maximum for that date in the years since 1920.

At Dec. 1, 1938, the 810 reporting establishments had 80,560 employees, as compared with 82,592 in the preceding month.

The following are the indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Dec. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

Relative Weight														
Index Numbers (1926=100).														
Provinces	Dec.1 1939	: Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	:Dec.1 1938	:Dec.1 1937			
P.E.Island	2.0	:	90.6	101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	:	85.4	:	79.4
Nova Scotia	57.4	:	132.1	126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	:	121.5	:	127.6
New Brunswick	40.6	:	113.8	108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	99.3	94.4	84.1	:	97.2	:	118.9
Maritimes	100.0	:	123.0	117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	:	109.8	:	122.5

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a falling-off, which was slightly below the average loss at the beginning of December in previous years of the record. Statements were received from 2,970 employers of 372,546 persons, or 3,431 fewer than at the first of November. The index declined from 131.5 in the preceding month to 130.3 at Dec. 1, 1939, when it was 8.6 points higher than at the same date in 1938, being also fractionally above the previous December maximum in 1937. Manufacturing reported moderate, contra-seasonal improvement as compared with Nov. 1, 1939; the largest gains were in the iron and steel, textile and chemical divisions, while pulp and paper, lumber, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and some other classes were seasonally slacker. Services and construction and maintenance also released employees, the reductions in the latter being pronounced. On the other hand, logging, trade and shipping recorded increased employment, that in logging being particularly noteworthy. Statistics for the same date in 1938 had been tabulated from 2,810 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 344,421 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 5,564 from their Nov. 1, 1938, staffs.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a small advance at Dec. 1, 1939; the trend that date in other years of the record has usually been downward. Improvement was noted, the whole, in manufacturing, largely in the leather, textile, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries; the gains in the last-named were substantial. However, there were contractions in lumber, food, beverage and clay, glass and stone plants and in electric light and power. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and trade reported increased employment. Transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment, that in the latter being considerable. The 5,221 employers making returns for Dec. 1, 1939, had a staff of 495,549, compared with 494,877 at the beginning of November. The index, at 124.5, compared favourably with that of 114.4 at the same date in 1938; the 4,847 establishments

whose statistics were then compiled had 448,275 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,707 co-operating firms reported they had released 5,060 workers, reducing their staffs to 142,173 at Dec. 1; this decrease was smaller than at the same date in any of the four preceding years, and was also rather below the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1938. Retail trade, coal-mining and local transportation and storage showed improvement, mostly seasonal in character; there was also recovery in iron and steel and printing and publishing. Curtailment in the lumber, textile, food and other branches, however, reduced employment in manufacturing as a whole. Steam railway operation and construction and maintenance also afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in all three branches of the latter being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in any other year since 1930. Data for Dec. 1, 1938, were received from 1,572 establishments with 132,411 employees, compared with 138,326 at the first of November, 1938. The following table contains indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Dec. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

	1/ Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).								
Provinces	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1 1939	June1 1939	May 1, 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937
Manitoba	45.2	102.2	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	95.4	96.0
Saskatchewan	21.5	113.1	124.3	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	114.1	99.8
Alberta	33.3	116.4	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	108.9	108.0
Prairies	100.0	108.9	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	103.5	100.5

British Columbia.- Further contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of nineteen years. There were gains in building and retail trade, but manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in food and lumber factories; logging, mining, transportation, communications and railway and highway construction also released employees, the losses in the last-named being most pronounced among the non-manufacturing industries. A much smaller decrease had been noted at Dec. 1, 1938, but the index was then several points lower. The 1,210 firms making returns for the date under review had 96,908 employees, as compared with 101,720 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1938, 1,134 employers had reported a staff of 90,767 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver, but the trend was decidedly upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. The indexes in Quebec and Windsor were lower than at Dec. 1, 1938, the decline in the latter being fractional; in the other centres above enumerated, however, employment was at a higher level. The situation in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver was also better than at Dec. 1, 1937.

Montreal.- There was a considerable gain in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,726 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 3,187 persons to 175,112 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported improvement; this took place mainly in vegetable food and iron and steel factories. Transportation, road construction and maintenance and trade also afforded more employment. A general decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index of employment was then 6½ points below that of 112.7 at the latest date. The 1,623 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1938, had reported 163,574 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City showed a moderate decline, according to the 211 employers whose returns were received, and who had 15,392 employees at Dec. 1. There were contractions since Nov. 1, 1939, in manufacturing, mainly in the pulp and paper and iron and steel groups, while trade and construction were rather busier. Little general change had been noted at the beginning of December in 1938, when the index was much higher; statements had then been received from 200 concerns with 16,501 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by the 1,770 co-operating firms, who employed 151,386 workers, as compared with 150,984 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the food, textile and electrical apparatus groups reporting the greatest reductions, while iron and steel and some other lines were busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction

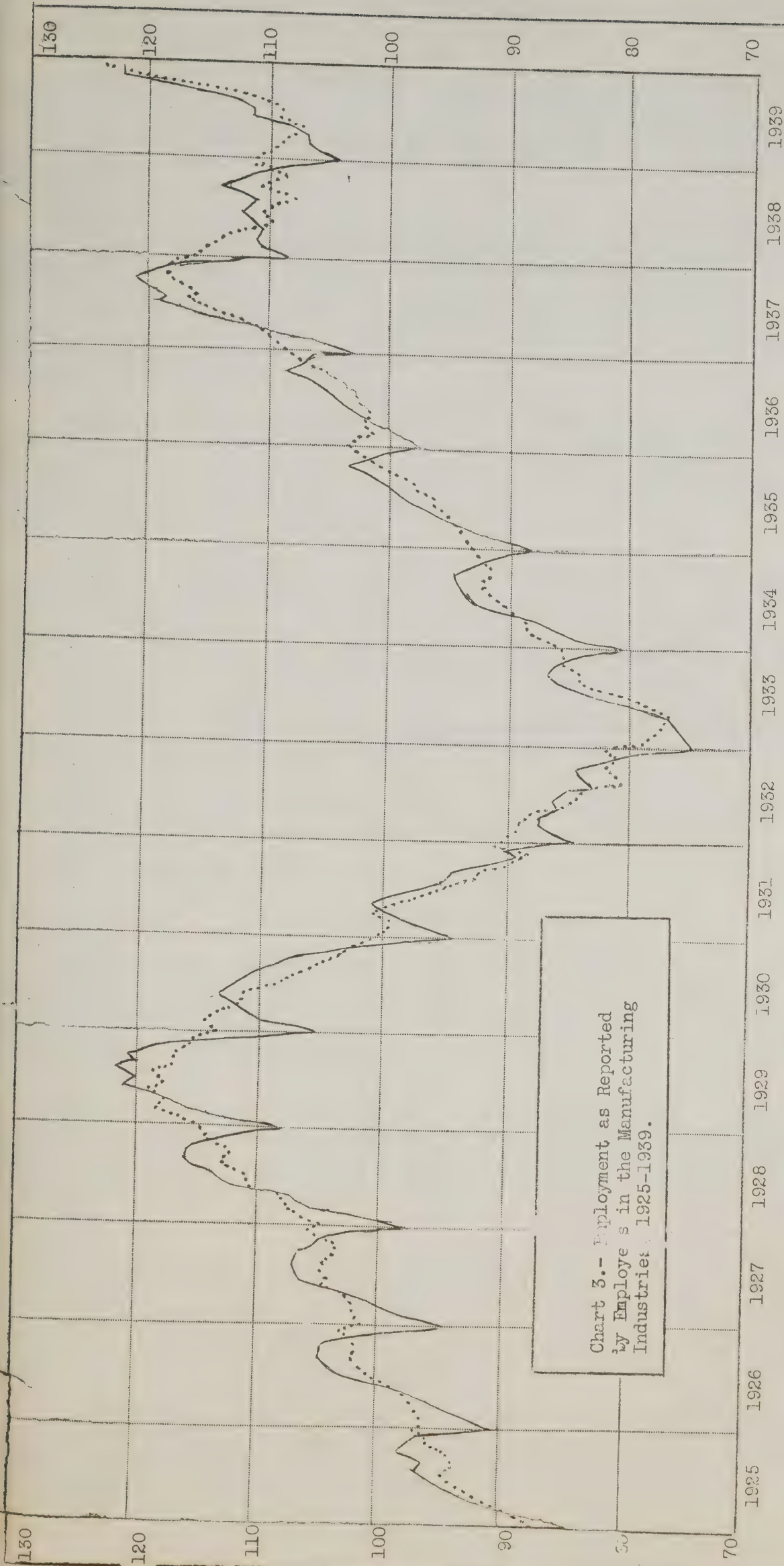


Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

and transportation were quieter. A general loss had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, and the index of employment then was nearly nine points lower than that of 117.7 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1938, 1,636 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 137,443 men and women, compared with 138,451 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing and construction reported moderate curtailment. Trade, however, was seasonally busier. Two hundred and twenty-eight firms recorded a combined payroll of 14,817 workers, as against 15,314 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of December, 1938, although a smaller decline had then been indicated by 214 employers with 14,190 persons on their paylists.

Hamilton.- An important gain was made in Hamilton; an aggregate force of 37,830 employees was reported by the 331 firms furnishing data, an increase of 1,059 over their staffs at Nov. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was much more active, the improvement taking place largely in textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Transportation was also slightly busier, while other industries showed little general change. The index, at 116.1, was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when a loss had been reported by the 310 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 32,944 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a further expansion in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel works, while other divisions showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 194 employers with 20,455 workers at the beginning of December, compared with 19,414 in the preceding month. A gain had also been recorded at Dec. 1, 1938; information had been received from 192 firms with 20,376 employees, while the index was then fractionally higher than at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed a further moderate advance in Winnipeg, according to data received from 531 establishments employing 43,916 persons, or 554 more than at Nov. 1. Substantial improvement was recorded in trade, but manufacturing, transportation and construction released employees. The general index, at 100.6, was six points higher than at the same date of last year, when a slight decrease had been reported by the 504 concerns furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 40,794.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver was rather quieter, according to 523 employers of 38,089 workers, as compared with 38,483 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in food and lumber products, but transportation and trade afforded more employment. A small gain on the whole had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1938, when the 474 co-operating firms had employed 36,031 men and women; the index then was 3.1 points lower than that of 113.7 at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

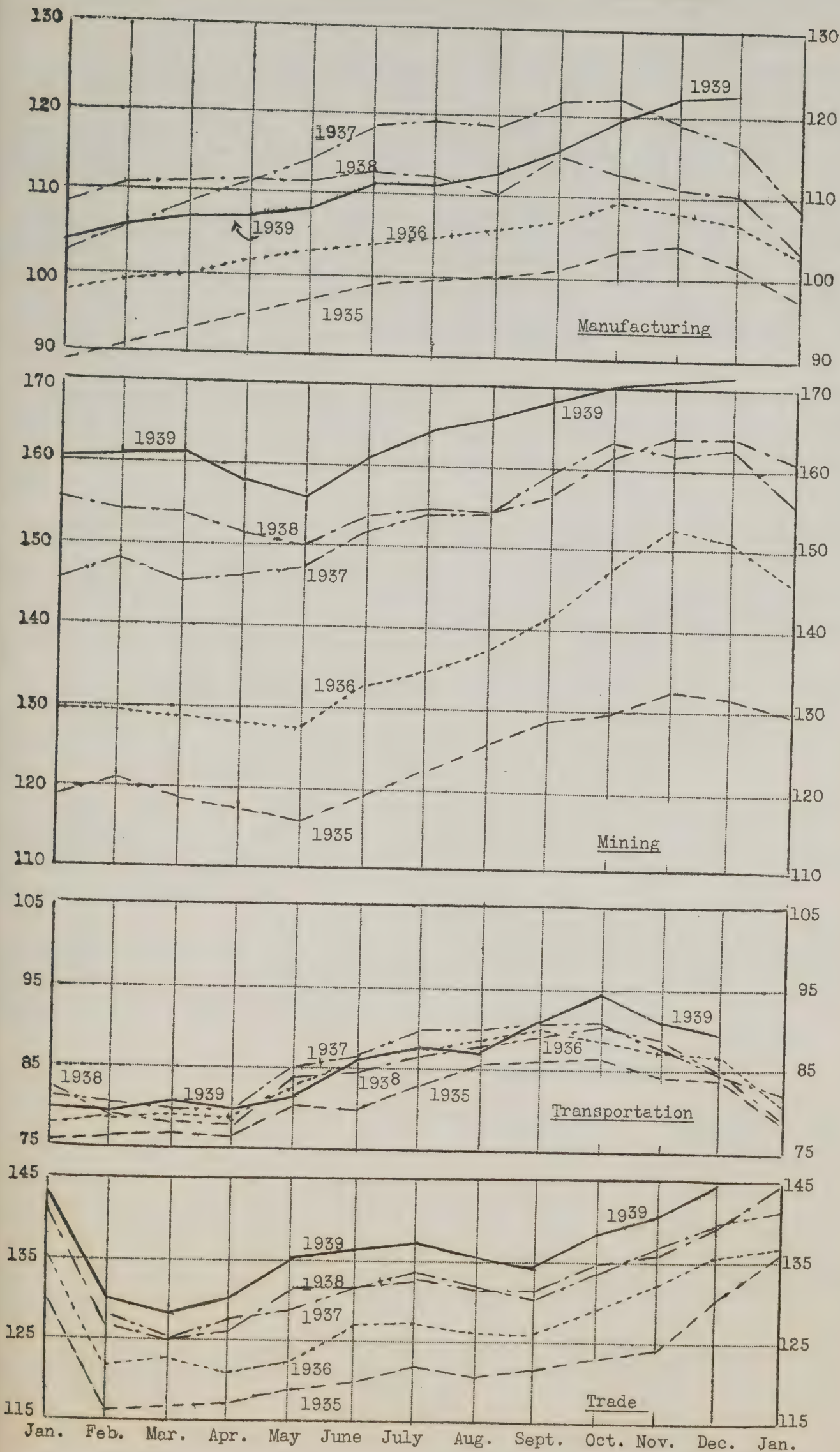
Manufacturing.- A slightly upward movement was reported at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,478 of which employed 627,261 operatives, compared with 626,821 at Nov. 1. Reflecting this small gain, the index, (1926=100) rose from 122.1 at Nov. 1, to 122.2 at Dec. 1, when it was higher than in any other month in the record of nineteen years, slightly exceeding the previous maximum indexes reported in 1929 and 1937. The Dec. 1, 1938, figure was 110.1.

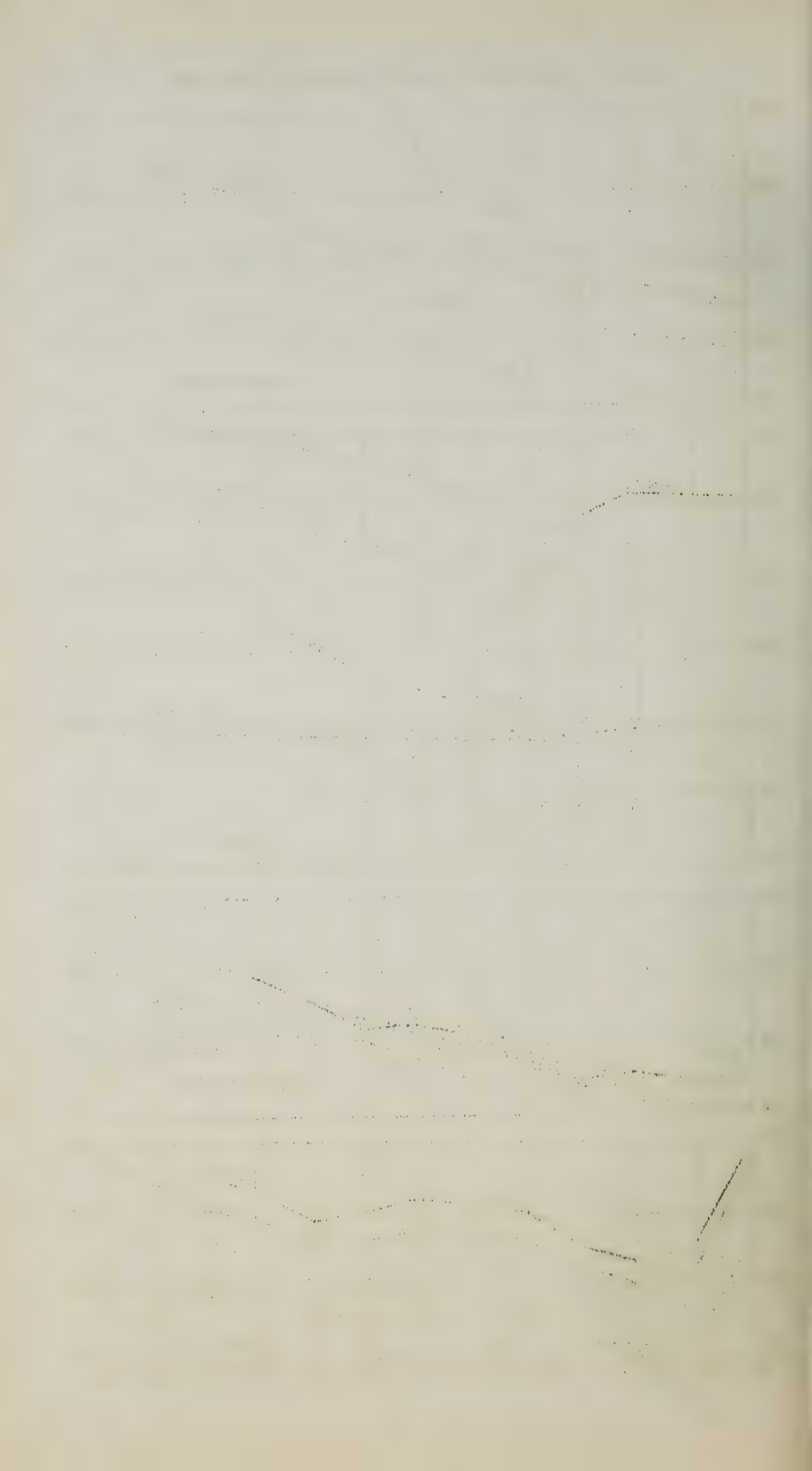
As already pointed out, an advance in manufacturing at Dec. 1 is contra-seasonal, the trend having been downward in sixteen of the eighteen preceding Decembers for which statistics are available. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore showed a gain, rising from 121.0 at Nov. 1 to 123.6 at the beginning of December; like the crude index, the seasonally-adjusted figure was then at its maximum for the years since 1920.

Curtailment, largely seasonal in character, was indicated in the food, lumber, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, beverage, electric light and power and non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, the trend was upward in the iron and steel, textile, leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical divisions. The greatest improvement was in iron and steel factories, in which employment was more active than in any other month since June, 1930.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in recent years:- 1939, 122.2; 1938, 110.1; 1937, 116.3; 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9 and 1927, 104.3.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1939.





For Dec. 1, 1933, 6,217 establishments had furnished statistics showing that they employed a staff of 561,191, compared with 565,527 at the beginning of November. The index, at 110.1, was then some twelve points lower than the figure for the month under review.

Logging.- There were continued advances in logging, according to 426 companies with 77,591 persons in their employ, or 16,811 more than in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeded the average at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, being also much larger than that noted at the same date in 1938, when the index was many points lower. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement indicated in logging operations at the date under review, the gains in Quebec being greatest.

Mining.- The extraction of metallic ores afforded rather more employment; coal-mining was seasonally brisker, while the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed a decline; the result was a moderate advance in employment in the group as a whole. On the average, there has been a small reduction in mining at Dec. 1 in the last eighteen years. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 420 mine operators whose forces included 79,734 workers, or 198 more than at Nov. 1. Little general change had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was several points lower than that of 171.3 at the latest date.

Communications.- A further curtailment in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones, from which 315 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 22,833 employees at the date under review. The index was slightly higher than in the early winter of 1938, when there had been a larger reduction in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 518 employers of 108,929 workers, compared with 109,329 in the preceding month. Local transportation and storage, and shipping and longshore work reported improvement, but employment on steam railways was slacker. Curtailment on a much greater scale had taken place at the beginning of December, 1938, and the index was then nearly five points lower than that of 89.7 at the latest date. The decline at Dec. 1, 1939, was decidedly less-than-average, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1938.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important seasonal reductions in construction and maintenance, there being losses in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,346 contractors furnishing data aggregated 113,533 employees, as compared with 142,328 at Nov. 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in less volume than at Dec. 1, 1938, when the contraction was not so pronounced.

Services.- There was a moderate decrease in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Returns were compiled from 593 establishments with 29,371 men and women on their payrolls, or 507 fewer than at the beginning of November. A falling-off had also been shown at Dec. 1, 1938, when the index was slightly lower than at the beginning of December, 1939.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain was larger than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1938, and employment was then at a rather lower level than at the date under review. The 2,081 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 139,014 persons in their employ, or 4,285 more than at Nov. 1, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of December, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,397 persons, compared with 33,265 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Dec. 1 survey of employment to 1,231,663 in 12,362 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 122.7 in the industries above enumerated, to 122.3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Nov. 1, the index was lowered from 123.6 to 123.2. Comparable data for 1938 are ^{not} available.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the curve of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Oct. 16, 1939, showed some decline, on the whole, as compared with Sept. 11, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette!" The decline occurred largely in certain industries which usually experience a seasonal recession at this period of the year, but the increases in unemployment this year were greater than those which normally occur between September and October in those industries. The total of the registered unemployed in Great Britain increased by 99,710 between Sept. 11 and Oct. 16, 1939, to 1,430,638 at the latter date; part of this increase, however, was due to the registration of women offering their services for work in connection with the war. The percentage of unemployment among insured workers was 9.4 at Oct. 16, compared with 9.0 at Sept. 11 and 12.3 at Oct. 17, 1938.

Recent press reports state that between the middle of October and the middle of November, there was a decrease of 28,000 in the number of registered unemployed workers, which stood at 1,403,000 at Nov. 13, 1939. There are indications that industrial activity is slowly expanding. There was a reduction in unemployment in the leading textile trades and in the coal-mining and metal industries, while the increase in unemployment in building and in agriculture was probably partly seasonal.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

A report issued by the United States Department of Labor states that employment in manufacturing at mid-November showed a further gain, amounting to 0.2 p.c., or 20,000 workers, compared with the expected seasonal lay-off of about 150,000. The important gains were in the heavy industries - iron and steel, agricultural machinery, foundries and machine tools, as well as in furniture and cotton and woollen goods. Declines were concentrated in the food and clothing industries, and were largely seasonal. The November index, (1923-25=100), stood at 103.8, compared with 93.3 in November, 1938. The index for the manufacture of durable goods was 98.1 and for non-durable goods, 109.2, compared with 82.9 and 103.1, respectively, in November, 1938.

In the non-manufacturing industries, there were declines, principally in construction and in water transportation. On the other hand, trade afforded more employment.

New York.- The number employed in New York State factories increased 0.9 p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November, according to data prepared by the State Department of Labor. The index of employment at 91.4, was 13.8 p.c. higher than in November of 1938. The average for the years 1925- 27 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reported a contra-seasonal increase of 4.5 p.c. in the number employed in 1,798 representative factories in October, as compared with September. As compared with October, 1938, there was an advance of 10.8 p.c.

Illinois.- According to data tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,752 establishments, there was an increase of 3.6 p.c. in employment in October as compared with September, the gain being contra-seasonal. Improvement was indicated in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. The general index of employment was 10.8 p.c. higher than in the same month of last year.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1939.

100.0 7.6 31.1 41.3 11.9 8.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	123.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.3	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.5	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.3	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.3	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 2	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.3	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	104.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1939.

14.6 1.3 12.6 1.2 3.2 1.7 3.7 3.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All								
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	103.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	123.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	162.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.3	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	162.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1939.

100.0 52.3 6.5 6.6 1.9 9.1 9.5 2.5 11.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1923=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	52.3	122.2	122.1	110.1	116.3	107.0	101.4	91.3
Animal products - edible	2.3	144.0	149.0	133.8	136.8	128.4	115.4	108.9
Fur and products	.2	114.2	114.3	96.5	93.4	95.5	101.5	89.0
Leather and products	2.2	125.7	123.1	105.0	102.8	106.0	103.8	94.3
Boots and shoes	1.4	123.9	121.6	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.6	92.3
Lumber and products	3.8	84.1	88.2	72.2	79.9	77.7	69.8	64.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	69.6	76.0	59.5	63.8	67.2	57.2	52.5
Furniture	.7	91.6	90.8	88.4	92.0	90.3	85.4	78.1
Other lumber products	1.1	125.5	126.0	99.8	120.3	100.8	96.2	90.7
Musical instruments	.1	56.2	58.4	50.3	52.2	50.2	51.8	52.3
Plant products - edible	3.5	138.5	146.6	121.5	122.3	122.5	114.7	103.7
Pulp and paper products	5.8	113.1	113.9	107.2	111.8	105.5	98.7	94.7
Pulp and paper	2.5	99.4	102.3	93.6	103.8	96.7	87.4	83.4
Paper products	1.0	147.4	146.7	136.4	138.8	127.9	118.1	109.4
Printing and publishing	2.3	118.8	117.6	114.6	113.0	109.5	106.9	104.5
Rubber products	1.2	116.0	115.6	105.6	111.6	101.2	98.3	92.3
Textile products	9.9	135.7	134.0	120.0	126.6	120.8	117.0	107.1
Thread,yarn and cloth	3.8	149.8	144.1	131.2	143.2	136.2	136.9	121.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	115.2	109.5	97.2	105.5	97.8	97.8	86.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	160.6	156.6	132.0	150.2	150.0	142.4	123.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	495.1	478.8	494.8	535.2	517.2	538.7	476.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	140.8	136.9	122.7	128.7	128.2	127.6	117.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	124.1	126.0	112.7	116.9	109.0	99.4	94.2
Other textile products	1.0	119.7	123.3	104.3	102.0	97.7	94.5	87.7
Tobacco	.7	100.5	98.8	141.5	141.5	119.5	144.1	122.7
Beverages	.8	173.1	181.3	168.9	161.6	157.2	141.0	137.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	179.4	175.7	157.3	157.4	143.7	135.5	122.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	94.6	99.4	85.0	92.9	82.3	75.8	68.9
Electric light and power	1.5	139.8	143.6	131.7	128.4	117.5	116.2	113.1
Electrical apparatus	1.6	139.8	138.8	130.8	152.9	125.0	124.5	111.3
Iron and steel products	12.2	111.7	107.6	97.2	108.7	92.1	86.8	71.4
Crude,rolled and forged products	1.6	156.0	151.7	113.5	139.2	120.9	115.7	92.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	124.7	123.4	116.9	133.3	110.4	93.6	83.3
Agricultural implements	.4	63.2	60.1	61.6	74.4	51.8	52.5	39.1
Land vehicles	5.1	101.4	94.8	91.3	100.0	87.1	83.7	67.8
Automobiles and parts	1.8	154.9	139.9	159.0	159.1	140.5	120.0	69.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	70.9	62.4	80.5	79.9	61.0	59.5	52.2
Heating appliances	.4	139.7	142.7	129.8	126.8	121.6	105.3	92.8
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	132.4	131.6	100.3	123.4	85.6	89.5	61.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	122.0	124.4	106.7	120.0	104.7	94.8	77.1
Other iron and steel products	2.0	121.4	119.9	103.3	112.3	95.3	87.2	77.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	169.2	167.6	155.3	158.3	140.4	125.8	110.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	165.7	168.5	152.3	151.4	142.5	137.5	132.2
Miscellaneous	.5	154.2	152.3	139.1	133.2	133.5	125.0	119.2
LOGGING	6.5	263.6	206.4	166.4	355.4	265.7	183.5	198.6
MINING	6.6	171.3	171.0	163.3	162.3	150.3	131.1	122.9
Coal	2.2	96.0	94.4	95.2	98.3	96.2	93.7	95.5
Metallic ores	3.7	354.4	353.6	332.3	316.7	283.7	230.3	206.1
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	138.8	143.7	131.1	140.2	126.7	104.8	87.2
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	85.5	86.7	84.0	85.9	81.7	81.0	79.8
Telegraphs	.4	96.8	100.0	93.8	95.6	92.0	91.7	88.6
Telephones	1.5	82.4	83.0	81.3	83.3	79.0	78.1	77.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	89.7	90.6	85.0	84.1	86.5	84.0	80.1
Street railways and cartage	2.6	135.0	133.5	124.1	113.5	119.8	115.2	110.2
Steam railways	5.1	77.0	79.2	71.9	75.0	75.1	73.1	71.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	88.0	86.1	93.6	87.5	95.2	93.7	84.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.5	93.8	117.6	112.8	104.2	80.1	95.9	100.3
Building	2.7	75.2	85.1	69.5	75.4	51.5	67.3	55.2
Highway	5.1	158.1	209.1	227.5	182.5	133.5	171.0	198.9
Railway	1.7	52.1	64.5	48.9	59.4	59.4	55.3	54.7
SERVICES	2.5	132.9	135.2	131.7	130.6	122.4	116.3	115.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	127.6	129.0	126.0	126.1	115.7	112.0	113.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	142.3	145.9	141.5	138.7	132.9	122.0	115.6
TRADE	11.6	144.7	140.2	139.7	139.6	136.0	131.1	126.0
Retail	8.8	151.8	144.8	148.0	149.0	145.3	140.0	135.6
Wholesale	2.8	126.0	128.1	119.7	118.5	114.9	110.5	103.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	122.7	123.6	114.0	121.6	110.1	104.6	98.9

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934
<u>Maritime -</u> Manufacturing		34.8	117.7	114.9	97.7	117.1	107.4	99.4	95.9
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products		3.8	76.7	73.0	60.3	77.4	79.3	61.1	72.5
Pulp and paper		4.9	161.8	166.7	142.0	175.0	156.3	150.1	141.7
Textile products		3.9	97.5	96.3	84.5	93.6	85.9	88.8	87.5
Iron and steel		11.6	129.1	117.3	99.3	129.9	113.2	109.9	96.0
Other manufactures		10.6	123.5	127.2	108.3	117.8	111.0	96.7	96.8
Logging		9.0	360.1	225.5	225.7	386.7	390.2	241.0	316.9
Mining		18.8	113.8	114.8	112.8	116.7	111.2	106.7	104.0
Communications		2.3	98.8	100.6	93.1	94.9	90.4	88.1	86.2
Transportation		8.6	67.5	65.5	61.5	62.8	64.2	64.1	74.0
Construction		15.0	147.3	154.3	151.0	154.2	133.5	147.1	133.4
Services		1.6	169.7	172.9	171.0	167.7	154.0	148.2	150.4
Trade		9.9	151.9	142.3	141.6	136.4	137.3	128.9	116.4
<u>Maritimes-</u> All Industries		100.0	123.0	117.9	109.8	122.5	115.3	107.5	106.9
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		54.8	123.5	123.1	109.9	115.5	104.8	102.0	92.9
Lumber products		2.8	93.4	97.0	71.6	84.5	79.7	69.5	66.9
Pulp and paper		6.8	105.9	108.3	103.2	105.8	99.0	92.7	87.9
Textile products		16.0	149.2	147.1	132.2	138.7	129.4	124.6	110.9
Iron and steel		8.6	97.2	94.5	81.7	96.3	78.4	77.2	69.0
Other manufactures		20.6	133.9	134.1	120.7	120.7	110.2	110.8	101.4
Logging		10.8	455.6	354.8	262.0	662.8	465.9	281.5	369.7
Mining		3.5	290.9	288.9	256.3	252.8	224.6	163.6	129.1
Communications		1.4	76.5	77.6	76.3	77.2	71.4	72.8	72.3
Transportation		7.8	87.4	87.0	85.7	86.3	83.5	89.0	79.8
Construction		11.2	104.9	140.2	150.0	97.2	70.9	70.6	52.8
Services		2.2	117.2	120.8	115.5	122.0	107.9	99.1	98.3
Trade		8.3	151.4	145.7	150.3	147.7	143.6	137.5	133.1
<u>Quebec -</u> All Industries		100.0	130.3	131.5	121.7	129.6	112.6	103.8	96.4
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		62.2	123.6	122.9	112.7	119.3	109.3	102.8	90.7
Lumber products		3.1	69.4	73.1	63.0	71.4	66.6	65.9	59.8
Pulp and paper		6.3	114.4	114.6	108.7	110.8	105.7	98.1	95.7
Textile products		10.2	125.0	123.3	110.4	117.6	114.8	112.4	105.5
Iron and steel		17.6	123.9	119.3	109.0	120.5	100.5	91.6	69.8
Other manufactures		25.0	139.0	140.3	129.9	133.7	125.3	118.7	107.8
Logging		4.0	209.0	171.5	119.8	285.9	214.4	172.6	142.0
Mining		5.7	291.2	289.8	265.3	256.3	239.0	197.0	175.4
Communications		1.7	78.4	78.9	77.3	81.8	78.0	76.0	74.7
Transportation		6.5	86.1	87.5	81.4	84.0	83.5	80.0	75.2
Construction		6.4	85.6	100.4	93.5	124.0	84.8	96.1	145.6
Services		2.4	156.7	157.7	156.9	151.7	146.3	143.6	143.9
Trade		11.1	150.1	146.5	144.0	147.3	141.7	138.1	133.3
<u>Ontario-</u> All Industries		100.0	124.5	124.4	114.4	125.8	112.9	107.0	101.7
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing		30.1	113.1	113.4	104.3	106.2	104.4	98.2	92.1
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products		2.0	95.2	98.3	83.6	94.0	85.9	77.0	73.8
Pulp and paper		2.9	105.7	103.1	100.7	98.3	96.3	94.0	87.2
Textile products		2.4	150.2	156.1	133.2	128.5	134.4	113.9	108.6
Iron and steel		9.3	83.1	81.2	78.0	78.2	76.6	77.4	73.3
Other manufactures		13.5	149.9	152.1	137.9	142.5	140.7	127.1	118.4
Logging		1.5	129.9	44.6	96.0	131.5	91.6	87.1	118.2
Mining		8.3	135.1	131.8	134.2	136.4	125.0	119.2	122.6
Communications		2.6	96.3	97.4	94.2	93.3	89.3	93.0	92.9
Transportation		19.9	104.0	106.7	94.1	88.5	92.7	89.5	87.5
Construction		12.6	75.7	106.2	82.5	71.4	66.7	102.1	79.6
Services		3.1	116.6	117.8	114.9	108.1	104.3	96.3	92.2
Trade		21.9	130.1	124.6	124.2	120.6	121.4	117.8	111.1
<u>Prairies-</u> All Industries		100.0	108.9	112.7	103.5	100.5	98.6	101.3	94.3
<u>British</u> Manufacturing		42.3	118.9	126.9	108.2	108.5	103.9	93.2	83.7
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products		14.1	100.5	108.2	89.3	88.0	92.3	77.6	65.9
Pulp and paper		5.5	118.7	116.3	103.3	123.3	117.3	107.8	101.6
Textile products		1.1	128.2	128.6	125.4	121.7	119.6	115.3	87.5
Iron and steel		3.6	91.8	93.1	89.2	85.4	78.0	73.0	62.8
Other manufactures		18.0	148.2	163.1	136.0	132.2	119.1	110.2	103.3
Logging		7.6	101.9	103.4	108.2	118.7	95.9	86.5	59.1
Mining		9.7	110.2	112.0	114.4	107.9	99.8	90.5	90.3
Communications		3.2	110.6	114.4	109.0	107.1	104.7	98.2	95.1
Transportation		11.9	96.4	97.5	96.5	89.6	97.3	88.9	85.7
Construction		8.8	75.9	87.9	77.3	90.9	80.7	127.9	135.7
Services		3.6	117.6	120.9	112.2	111.0	102.4	97.6	94.6
Trade		12.9	141.0	142.3	136.3	144.4	134.9	125.3	117.2
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries		100.0	110.0	115.5	105.8	107.5	101.5	99.3	92.9

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees in the area on the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	63.7	116.5	115.8	103.8	108.4	97.1	94.9	87.8
Plant products - edible	4.7	144.8	141.2	133.0	128.3	116.0	115.3	108.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	118.1	117.7	113.1	109.9	106.9	104.6	101.8
Textiles	15.0	127.1	127.4	114.7	117.4	106.5	98.5	90.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	125.6	127.4	117.5	114.5	114.2	136.2	122.5
Iron and steel	14.0	96.6	93.7	79.1	91.5	74.5	73.9	65.7
Other manufactures	20.9	118.1	118.4	106.5	111.1	100.5	94.9	89.9
Communications	2.2	64.4	65.2	63.9	65.1	62.6	62.8	64.2
Transportation	8.4	98.3	94.8	96.2	95.5	99.8	99.5	96.0
Construction	7.5	82.5	76.3	103.6	64.0	79.6	39.4	43.7
Trade	14.5	147.5	141.2	143.5	141.5	136.4	132.0	124.7
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	100.0	112.7	110.7	106.2	104.3	98.3	91.9	86.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	58.6	111.6	114.2	101.3	99.7	96.9	94.5	89.6
Leather products	15.9	97.2	97.2	88.2	75.9	96.5	99.8	88.5
Other manufactures	42.7	118.1	121.9	107.3	110.5	97.1	92.1	90.1
Transportation	10.1	91.4	95.2	97.1	93.8	99.9	108.1	96.6
Construction	8.5	113.3	99.6	285.5	88.1	70.6	135.5	96.4
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	110.6	111.6	119.2	99.3	95.2	99.0	92.4
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.3	117.9	118.1	107.4	110.2	103.0	97.9	92.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	130.2	132.8	119.0	124.9	116.6	110.3	110.9
Printing and publishing	9.0	135.9	134.9	129.1	132.4	125.1	117.8	112.2
Textiles	10.9	101.8	103.5	91.3	93.9	90.6	88.6	88.8
Iron and steel	10.9	110.9	109.4	96.4	101.9	86.5	77.4	66.9
Other manufactures	26.7	121.1	121.1	111.4	112.3	107.2	103.8	96.9
Communications	2.3	67.0	67.7	67.2	67.8	65.3	64.6	67.2
Transportation	5.2	98.0	100.1	95.4	96.1	94.2	91.5	88.8
Construction	2.9	73.1	76.5	59.5	76.5	59.4	57.4	62.9
Trade	21.8	138.3	134.4	131.8	137.2	134.7	129.1	127.6
<u>Toronto</u> - All Industries	100.0	117.7	117.4	108.8	111.9	105.7	100.8	97.1
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.3	104.2	107.3	96.0	99.7	92.8	88.7	84.4
Lumber products	3.9	49.2	75.3	45.6	47.8	37.7	45.2	39.0
Pulp and paper	16.9	103.9	100.5	97.4	98.1	92.1	85.8	88.6
Other manufactures	26.5	125.0	124.5	113.1	119.5	113.1	106.7	97.9
Construction	10.4	101.5	124.6	112.4	91.4	120.6	162.2	136.3
Trade	23.8	147.6	144.6	144.6	140.8	134.1	127.6	114.9
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Industries	100.0	109.5	113.1	105.6	105.2	104.3	103.6	96.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	82.8	117.9	113.9	100.7	117.8	100.0	99.2	84.0
Textiles	17.5	103.2	96.8	87.9	93.1	93.1	91.7	81.6
Electrical apparatus	9.9	122.4	115.8	103.9	134.5	104.9	107.6	92.6
Iron and steel	32.3	120.7	114.4	93.7	125.2	92.8	93.3	71.9
Other manufactures	23.1	125.5	128.2	121.5	122.4	114.6	110.9	100.6
Construction	2.4	57.8	59.9	81.1	47.7	56.9	56.1	38.4
Trade	9.4	133.8	135.0	134.9	142.3	134.4	129.3	125.1
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Industries	100.0	116.1	112.8	102.4	116.2	101.7	100.4	86.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	86.5	163.4	153.5	164.0	166.8	140.0	126.2	75.5
Iron and steel	67.0	164.2	147.5	163.2	169.0	138.4	125.5	64.5
Other manufactures	19.5	160.9	173.9	166.8	158.7	145.7	129.0	115.8
Construction	2.0	43.5	45.2	43.2	54.9	28.3	45.5	41.9
<u>Windsor</u> - All Industries	100.0	147.9	140.4	148.2	153.1	129.4	118.7	77.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.1	105.5	106.4	96.9	99.3	98.3	95.9	89.9
Animal products - edible	5.8	142.4	144.3	130.7	146.7	138.0	132.6	128.2
Printing and publishing	5.7	111.9	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.4	101.2	95.3
Textiles	6.3	153.1	160.0	135.0	131.7	143.5	119.9	113.0
Iron and steel	16.1	77.2	77.5	71.7	75.7	75.7	76.2	69.9
Other manufactures	14.2	123.7	125.7	114.2	113.2	109.3	108.3	102.7
Transportation	9.0	78.4	81.3	77.5	77.7	82.4	72.0	72.9
Construction	2.5	38.8	48.8	31.8	37.5	31.4	65.2	31.4
Trade	32.5	113.7	104.3	108.3	105.8	106.3	104.6	98.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	100.0	100.6	99.3	94.6	95.4	94.7	94.1	87.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.0	122.2	126.6	114.5	111.0	109.3	101.1	84.5
Lumber products	9.9	94.8	99.4	78.6	74.1	89.7	76.5	52.9
Other manufactures	30.1	135.0	139.1	130.8	127.8	118.3	112.4	99.1
Communications	6.8	109.7	112.6	108.6	106.6	103.3	97.5	93.5
Transportation	15.6	100.4	97.5	109.6	96.3	107.5	98.3	94.7
Construction	5.0	49.8	51.6	55.7	69.3	45.2	59.0	39.4
Services	6.8	121.6	124.4	113.4	114.5	103.3	99.6	96.8
Trade	25.7	145.9	143.4	138.4	145.3	139.4	129.5	120.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Industries	100.0	113.7	114.8	110.6	109.5	106.0	100.3	89.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

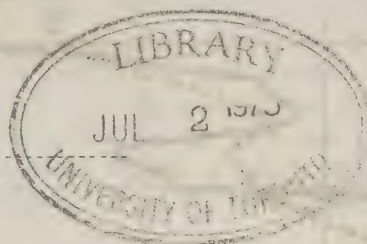
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1940

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

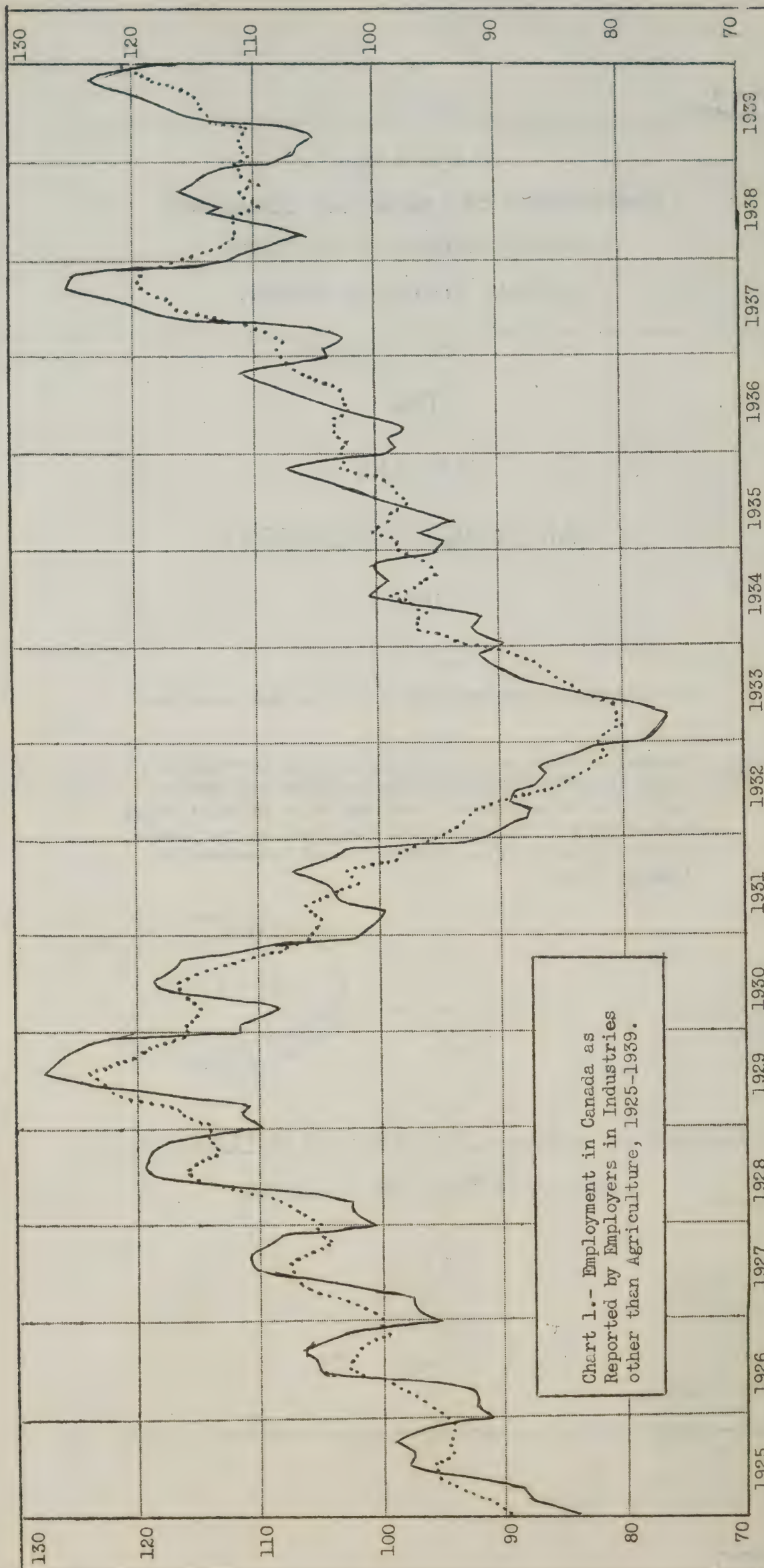
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OTTAWA

1940

Price \$1 a year

72-002



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Jan. 29, 1940.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

General Summary.

The records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that there is invariably a contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of January, mainly due to curtailment of operations in the outdoor industries for the winter, together with the losses in employment resulting from the closing of establishments over the holidays and for inventories and repairs. There was the customary recession at the beginning of January, 1940, but this was less-than-normal in the experience of the last nineteen years, involving the release of some five p.c. of the reported staffs, as compared with the average reduction of just under seven p.c. between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 in this period. The level of employment at the latest date was considerably higher than that indicated at Jan. 1 in any other year of the record.

Statements for the month under review were furnished by 11,891 establishments, whose employees aggregated 1,135,400; as compared with 1,198,541 at Dec. 1, 1939, this was a decline of 63,141 persons, or 5.3 p.c. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 116.2, compared with 122.7 in the preceding month, and 108.1 at Jan. 1, 1939. The previous high figures for that date were those of 113.4 in 1938, and 111.2 in 1930.

After correction for seasonal influences, the Jan. 1, 1940, index was 120.7, compared with 119.8 at Dec. 1, when the reduction in employment had also been below the average. The seasonally-corrected index at the latest date was higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

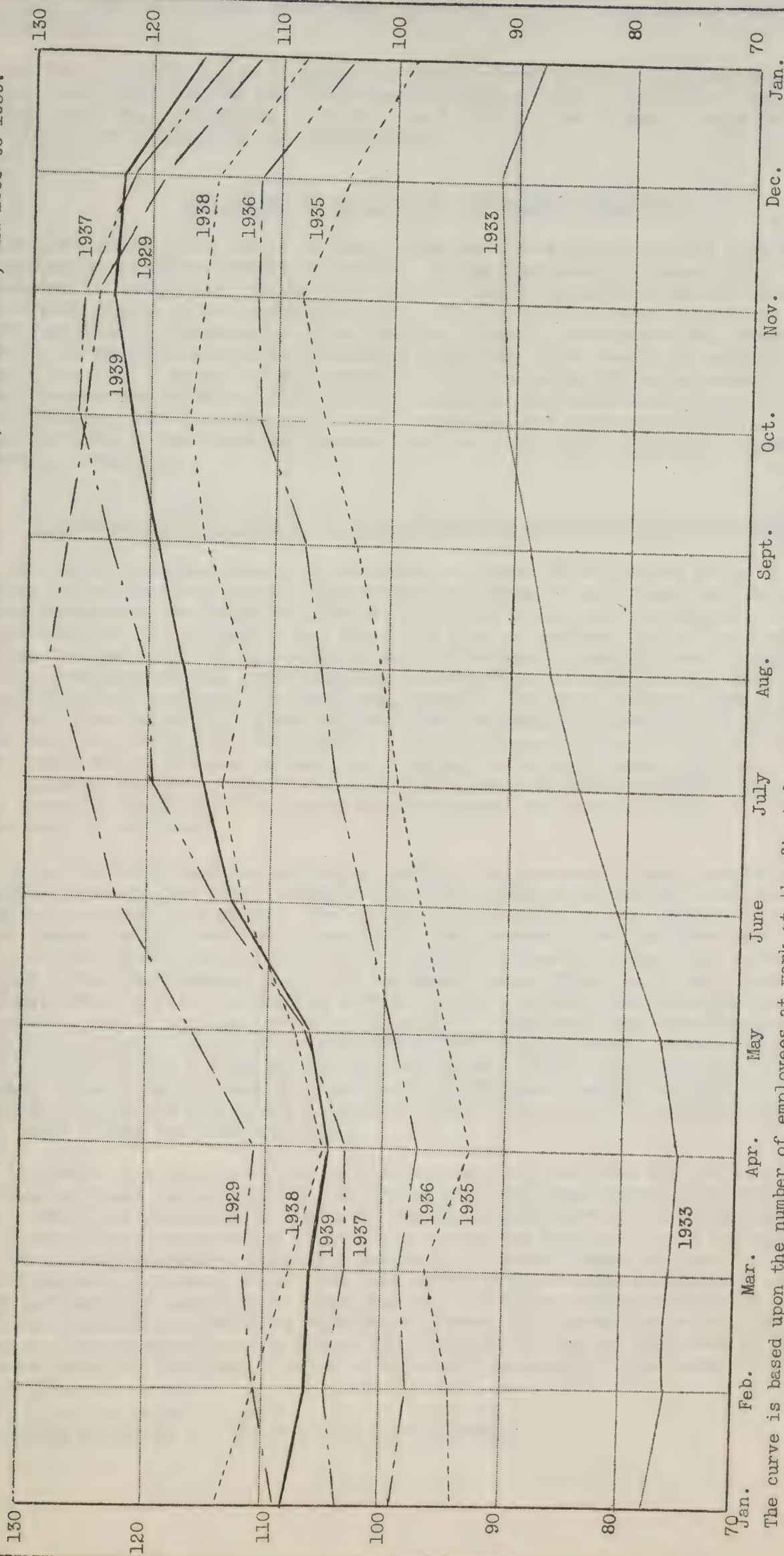
In accordance with the experience of other years of the record, there were general declines in employment at Jan. 1, 1940, but the distribution of the losses among the various industries differed from that usually indicated. On the average, the recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in the period, 1921-1939, has accounted for some 56 p.c. of the total reduction in the staffs of the employers furnishing returns, and that in the non-manufacturing divisions for the remaining 44 p.c. At the date under review, however, less than a third of the total decrease was reported by manufacturers, while rather better than 67 p.c. took place in other industries.

The contraction in manufacturing as a whole was the smallest reported at Jan. 1 in any year of the record; some 20,600 persons were released by the co-operating factories, a decline of 3.3 p.c., which compared favourably with the average January decrease of over seven p.c. in the period, 1921-1939. There were considerable gains in tobacco factories at the date under review, but the trend in most other classes was downward. The largest reductions were in the food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and pulp and paper groups.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction suffered the most pronounced losses, there being a decline of 30,294 persons, or 25 p.c. in this group, a decrease which considerably exceeded the average. Logging, transportation and mining also reported important contractions, and there was a falling-off in employment in communications. On the other hand, retail trade and hotels and restaurants showed unusually marked seasonal improvement.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 6.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

Following are the unadjusted general indexes as at Jan. 1 in the years since 1927, (1926=100):- 1940, 116.2; 1939, 108.1; 1938, 113.4; 1937, 103.8; 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 83.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1 and 1928, 100.7.

For Jan. 1, 1939, 11,210 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,041,042 men and women; as compared with 1,097,953 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 56,911, or 5.2 p.c. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of January, 415 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,484 persons, compared with 33,408 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Dec. 1 survey of employment to 1,168,884 in 12,306 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 116.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 116.1; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Nov. 1, the index was lowered from 122.7 to 122.3. Comparable data for 1939 are not available.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition* given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job. Persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should also be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus, the estimates of the total number of wage-earners and of wage-earners in employment do not include men joining the forces who previously were not wage-earners under the census definition, while the estimates of unemployment continue to include enlisted wage-earners who did not have work at the time of their enlistment. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment since Aug. 31, 1939, are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may also have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment."

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, at the end of the months of 1939 for which the figures are now available:-

Months	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352
Aug.	2,793	2,461	332
Sept.	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
Oct.	2,828 1/	2,545 2/	283 3/
Nov.	2,821 1/	2,525 2/	296 3/

From January to November, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 143,000, the estimated number in employment by 332,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 189,000. The estimated number of jobless rose by 13,000 from October, 1939, an increase which compared favourably with that of some 20,000 recorded between October and November, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for November, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in recent years:-

November	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,821 1/	2,525 2/	296 3/
1938	2,744	2,346	398
1937	2,795	2,504	291
1936	2,645	2,267	378
1935	2,577	2,154	423
1934	2,530	2,037	493
1933	2,527	1,943	584
1932	2,436	1,764	672
1931	2,561	2,051	510
1930	2,620	2,230	390
1929	2,621	2,443	178
1928	2,462	2,391	71

The total estimated number of "Wage-earners", as previously defined, was greater in November, 1939, than in that month of any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The number at work was also at its maximum for November. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from November of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any November in the period, 1930-1936, but was rather greater than in November, 1937, also exceeding the estimate for that month in 1928 and 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

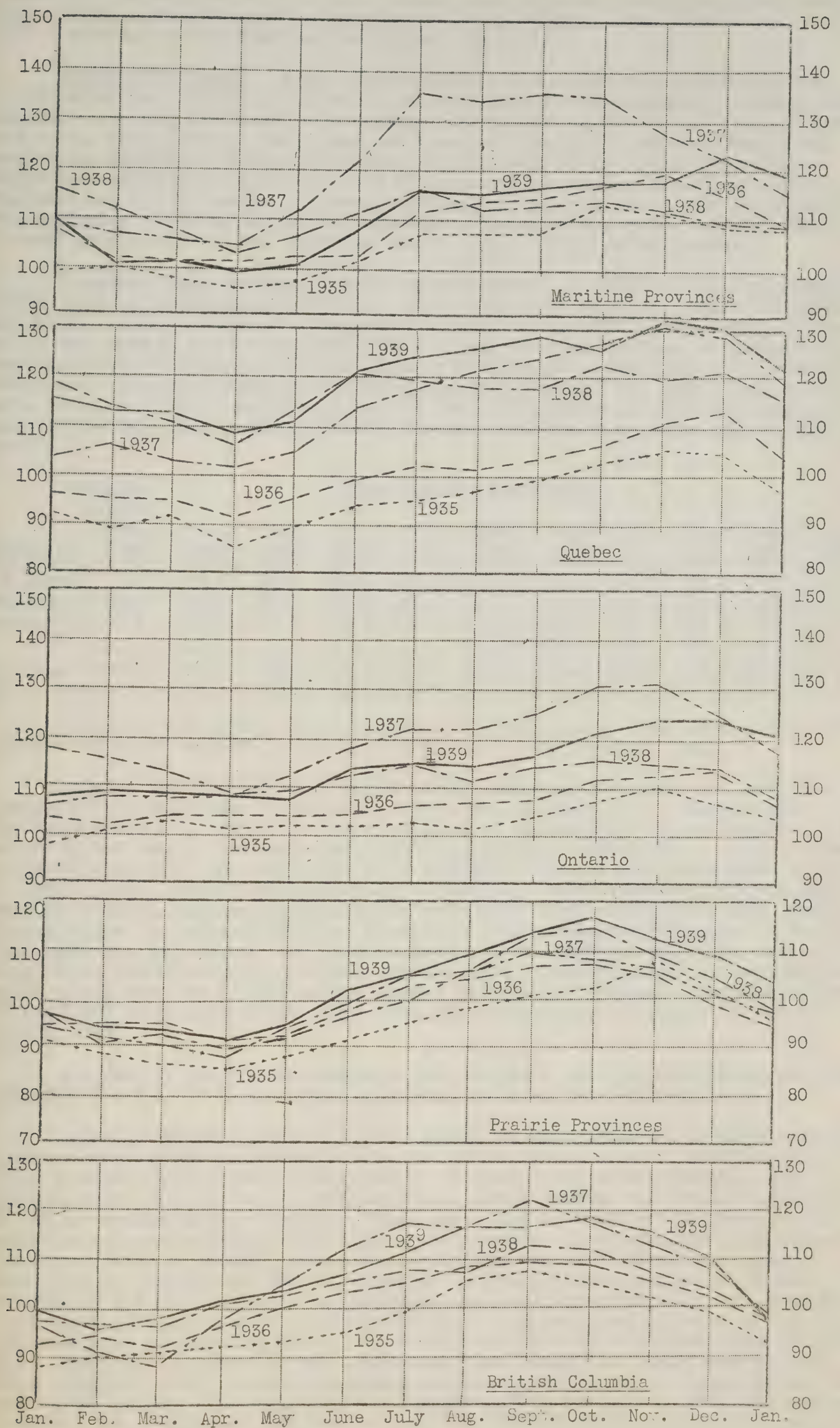
All provinces recorded seasonally reduced activity, the losses ranging from two p.c. in New Brunswick to 11.3 p.c. in British Columbia. Employment in four of the five economic areas was brisker than at the beginning of January of last year, the exception being British Columbia, where the latest index was fractionally lower. In Quebec and

1/ Not including enlisted men who were previously non-wage earners.

2/ Not including enlistments.

3/ Less the number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1939.



Ontario, the general level of employment was higher than in any other January of the record; in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while in British Columbia the index was very slightly lower than at Jan. 1 of 1939 and 1938, but was otherwise the highest since 1930.

Maritime Provinces.— Most of the contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1, 1940, occurred in construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining, communications and trade were also slacker. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel, food, lumber, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants showed the greatest declines, while there was improvement in textile factories. Heightened activity was also indicated by the track maintenance departments of the railways and in all branches of transportation, the gains in the latter being due to the reopening of the winter ports. There were losses in employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, those in Nova Scotia being largest.

Statements were received from 830 establishments in the Maritime area, employing 88,031 persons, compared with 91,099 at the beginning of December. While the general recession at Jan. 1, 1940, was seasonal in character, it exceeded the average recorded at that date in the period, 1921-1939, and was also greater than the decrease in employment noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was nearly ten points lower than at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other January of the record except that in 1931. The following shows the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months, together with the figures for Jan. 1, 1939 and 1938:—

Relative Index Numbers (1926=100).
Weight

Provinces	Jan. 1, 1940	Jan. 1, 1940	Dec. 1, 1939	Nov. 1, 1939	Oct. 1, 1939	Sept. 1, 1939	Aug. 1, 1939	July 1, 1939	June 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1938
P.E. Island	1.9	: 84.3	90.6	101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	: 92.2	: 73.2
Nova Scotia	56.9	: 126.6	132.1	126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	: 121.0	: 118.3
New Brunswick	41.2	: 111.6	113.8	108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	99.3	94.4	: 95.8	: 115.3
		:								:	:
Maritimes	100.0	: 118.9	123.0	117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	: 109.2	: 115.8
		:								:	:

A total of 805 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1939, showing payrolls aggregating 80,157 workers, compared with 80,619 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— The curtailment in Quebec at the beginning of January was less than average in the experience of the years since 1920, although it exceeded that indicated at Jan. 1, 1939. The index, at 120.7 at the latest date, was, however, 5.8 points higher than at the beginning of 1939; it was also higher than in other January for which statistics are available, being slightly above the previous maximum of 119.7 at Jan. 1, 1938. Manufacturing (notably in textile, lumber, leather, pulp and paper and food plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, while the tendency was also downward in mining and communications; on the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,957 co-operating firms aggregated 345,228 workers, as against 372,544 at Dec. 1, 1939.

For Jan. 1, 1939, 2,815 employers had reported a staff of 325,598 men and women, compared with 344,908 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 114.9.

Ontario.— Manufacturing in Ontario showed seasonal declines, to which most industries contributed; the exception was the tobacco group, in which important gains (also seasonal in character) were recorded. The most pronounced reductions were in textile, food, pulp and paper, iron and steel, lumber, rubber and leather factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined staff of 481,260 persons was employed by the 5,200 firms whose returns were received, and who had 495,743 employees at Dec. 1. This decrease of 14,483 persons, or 2.9 p.c. was, with one exception, the smallest recorded at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920, being also decidedly less than that indicated at the same date of last year; the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-39, was between six and seven p.c. The index, at 120.9 at the latest date, was eleven p.c. higher than that of 108.8 at Jan. 1, 1939; it was also higher than at the beginning of January in any other year of the record. The establishments furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1939, had numbered 4,875 and their employees, 426,576, as compared with 448,885 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- Shrinkage on a smaller scale than at the opening of 1939 was noted in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1940, when statistics were tabulated from 1,698 employers of 134,934 workers, or 7,321 fewer than at Dec. 1. This shrinkage was also below the average in the experience of the last nineteen years. The index at the date under review stood at 103.3, as compared with 97.1 at Jan. 1, 1939. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the most marked reductions at the beginning of January, 1940, but the trend was also downward in mining, communications and services. In the manufacturing division, the largest losses were in food, clay, glass and stone, textile and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, employment increased in logging and retail trade. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)								
	Jan. 1. 1940	Jan.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1 1939	June 1. 1939	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938
Manitoba	45.1	96.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	91.8	92.4
Saskatchewan	20.7	103.3	113.1	124.3	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	99.2	97.8
Alberta	54.2	113.2	116.4	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	103.8	100.8
Prairies	100.0	103.3	108.9	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	97.1	96.2

For Jan. 1, 1939, 1594 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 124,563, which was smaller by 8,193, or 6.2 p.c., than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved more workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, and also exceeded the average decline at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1939. The 1,206 establishments furnishing data reported 85,947 employees at the date under review, as against 96,900 at Dec. 1, 1939. Lumber, food and iron and steel factories, logging, mining, construction and transportation recorded curtailment. The losses in the lumbering industries were especially pronounced, partly owing to unfavourable weather conditions and partly owing to the closing of camps over the holiday week-end. On the other hand, services and retail trade showed improvement. Employment on the whole was a little quieter than at Jan. 1, 1939, when the 1,121 co-operating firms and branches had employed 84,147 men and women; the index then stood at 98.0, compared with 97.6 at the opening of 1940.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a small increase in Ottawa and Windsor. In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, employment was brisker than at Jan. 1, 1939. In Montreal and Vancouver, the indexes were slightly higher than in any other January of the record; in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg, the favourable comparison goes back for eight or nine years, while in Quebec City and Windsor employment was more active than at Jan. 1 in most other years of the record.

Montreal.- The recession in Montreal involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1 in any other year of the record except 1935. Statements were received from 1,725 establishments with 167,684 employees, as compared with 175,114 at Dec. 1, 1939. Curtailment was shown in manufacturing, in which the losses in food, textile and leather plants were largest. Transportation and construction were also slacker. On the other hand, employment in retail trade was in greater volume. The index, at 108.0, was 7.6 points higher than at the beginning of January in 1939, when 1,628 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 154,710 persons, compared with 163,750 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, services and trade showed moderate gains, but transportation and construction released employees. The 210 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 15,388 at Dec. 1, to 14,999 at the beginning of January. This decline was rather smaller than the average recorded at Jan. 1 in preceding years for which data are available. At that date in 1939, however, the trend had been upward, and employment was then at a higher level, according to the 202 establishments making returns, which had employed 16,598 men and women.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal reduction in personnel at Jan. 1, 1940, than at the same date in almost any other year of the record. The index, at 116.6, was over nine points higher than at Jan. 1, 1939, when it stood at 107.3; it was also higher than in any other January for which data are available, except that of 1930. As compared with Dec. 1, 1939, there were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also quieter, while there was pronounced, seasonal improvement in retail stores. Returns were tabulated from 1,768 employers of 150,019 workers at Jan. 1, compared with 151,422 in the preceding month; at the beginning of January of last year, 1,648 firms had reported 135,660 persons on their payrolls.

Ottawa.- A slight advance on the whole was indicated in Ottawa; manufacturing showed a recession and building was also slacker, but road work and retail trade were more active. The result was a small increase in general employment in the city, according to the 228 reporting establishments, whose staffs included 14,838 men and women, as compared with 14,817 in the preceding month. A reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was over five points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 215 employers with a personnel of 14,028.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 332 firms in Hamilton employing 37,248 workers, as against 37,826 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed most of the curtailment, which took place chiefly in textile, non-ferrous metal and food factories; on the other hand, iron and steel works were more active. Trade recorded some seasonal improvement, but transportation was quieter. At Jan. 1, 1939, the 310 co-operating establishments had reported 31,489 employees, and the index was more than sixteen points lower.

Windsor.- There was a slight gain at the beginning of January in the number employed in Windsor; the increase was mainly in manufacturing, notably in the textile and iron and steel industries. Trade was also rather brisker. On the other hand, construction and transportation released some workers. Returns were compiled from 194 firms with 20,693 persons in their employ, as compared with 20,457 in the preceding month. Activity was slightly lower than at Jan. 1, 1939, when the trend had also been upward, according to information from 191 businessmen, whose payrolls had included 20,639 men and women.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups, on the whole, showed only slight changes; within the former, the losses in food, textile and printing and publishing factories were largest. The 530 co-operating establishments reported 42,685 employees, compared with 43,916 in the preceding month. This contraction involved fewer workers than have been laid off, on the average, at Jan. 1 in preceding years of the record, being also less than that indicated at the same date in 1939. The index then was several points lower. Statistics for the beginning of January of last year had been tabulated from 503 employers of 39,070 persons.

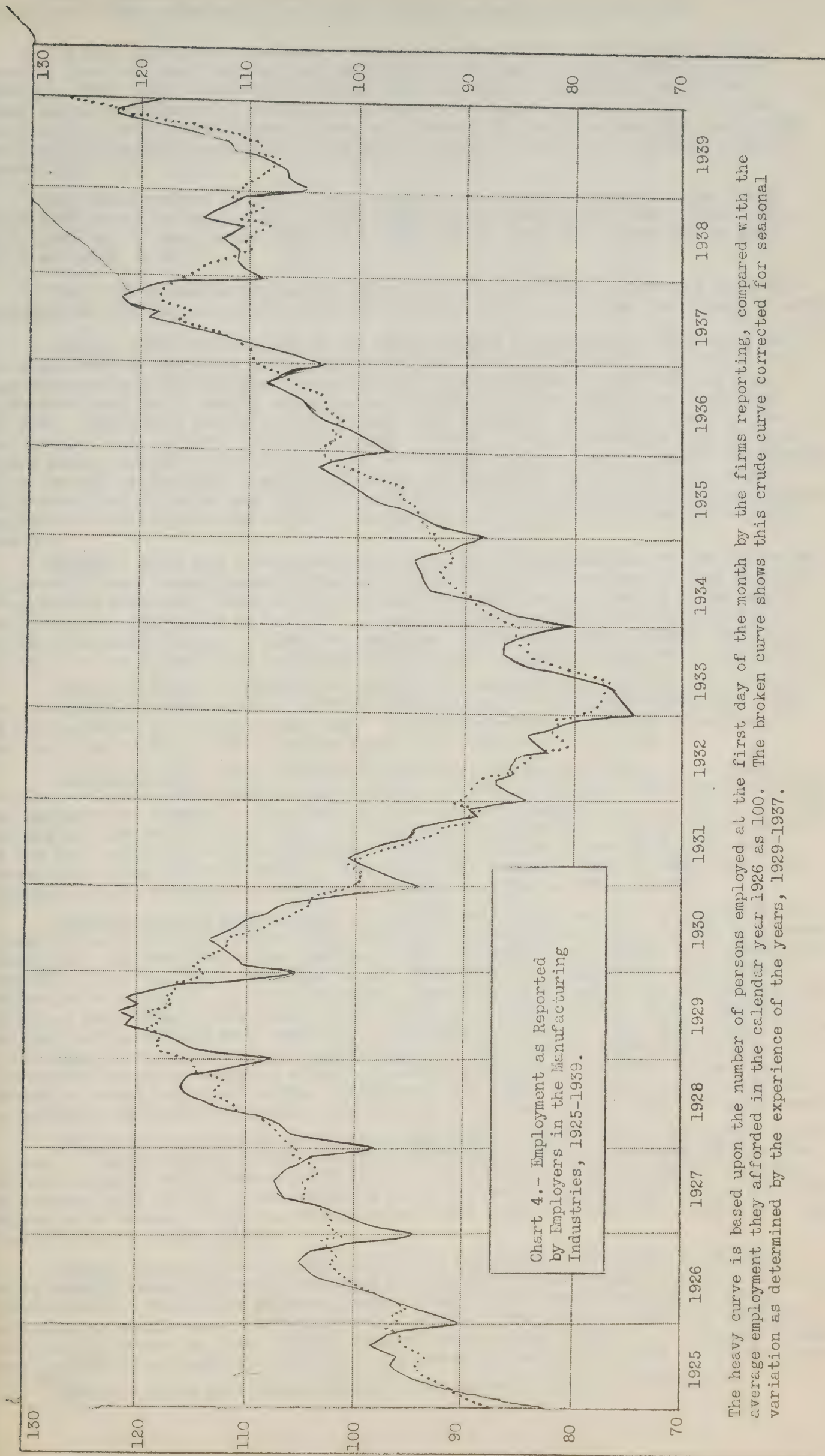
Vancouver.- Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 521 firms employing a staff of 37,173 persons, as compared with 38,081 at Dec. 1. The decrease noted at the same date of last year had been larger, and the index then was 4.2 points lower. There were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions, and building and transportation were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, trade and services showed improvement. For Jan. 1, 1939, 472 establishments had reported 34,808 men and women on their paylists, compared with 36,055 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the decline in employment in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1940, was the smallest reported at that date in any of the years since 1920, there being a loss of 3.3 p.c., as compared with Dec. 1, while the average reduction in this comparison since 1920 has been over seven p.c. The contraction at the date under review, as in January of other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shut-downs for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, (Feb. 1), to rather less than 50 p.c. of the shrinkage indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1940, numbered 6,468, and their staffs aggregated 606,636, compared with 627,252 at Dec. 1. The index declined from 122.2 in the preceding month, to 118.2 at the date under review. As compared with 104.3 at Jan. 1, 1939, there was an increase of 13.3 p.c., while the latest index was 8.8 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1938, the previous maximum for Jan. 1 in the years since 1920.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

After correction for seasonal influences, the index for Jan. 1, 1940, was 126.1, the highest figure recorded in any month for which statistics are available.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and pulp and paper factories, but the fur, leather, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, tobacco works showed marked improvement, as has often been the case at the beginning of January; beverage and electrical apparatus plants also reported somewhat greater activity.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1927 are as follows:- 1940, 118.2; 1939, 104.3; 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4; 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3 and 1928, 97.9.

The 6,215 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1939 had reported a personnel of 532,012, a decline of 29,537 workers, or 5.3 p.c., from the preceding month.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed a considerable decline at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement this year was more pronounced than usual, partly owing to unsatisfactory weather conditions in British Columbia. Employment was in greater volume than in January of 1939, but was quieter than at that date in 1938. The index stood at 237.8, compared with 263.6 in the preceding month, and 150.6 at Jan. 1, 1939. A combined working force of 69,983 was reported by the 431 co-operating camps, which employed 77,585 men in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere reductions in staff were indicated, of which those in Quebec and British Columbia were largest.

Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of coal and other non-metallic minerals. Returns were received from 413 operators having 76,649 employees, compared with 79,732 at Dec. 1. A much smaller decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1939, but employment was then in less volume; the index, at 164.7 at the latest date, was higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Communications.- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at a slightly higher level than at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies furnishing data declined from 22,833 in the preceding month, to 22,522 at Jan. 1, 1940.

Transportation.- The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a slightly smaller scale than that noted at the same date in 1939, being also less-than-average for the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index, at 84.5, was higher than at Jan. 1 of 1939, or any other year since 1932. There were reductions at the date under review in all branches of transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being most pronounced. Information was received from 527 employers, who reported 102,521 workers, as compared with 108,929 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- As already mentioned, the loss in personnel in construction at the date under review exceeded the average for Jan. 1 in the experience of the last nineteen years; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted some 48 p.c. of the total reduction in all industries, as compared with the average proportion of about 29 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 68.8, was many points lower than at the beginning of January, 1939, when a decidedly smaller falling-off had been reported. Statements for Jan. 1, 1940, were tabulated from 1,291 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 83,242, a decrease of 30,294 as compared with their December figure of 113,536. Highway construction showed very considerable curtailment, and there were also large contractions in building, while smaller losses were reported in railway construction and maintenance.

Services.- Practically no change on the whole was indicated in the service group at Jan. 1, improvement in hotels and restaurants being offset by declines in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; 593 firms in this division reported 29,564 employees, as compared with 29,402 in the preceding month. A smaller advance had been noted at the beginning of January, 1939, and the index was then slightly lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 133.7.

Trade.- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being greatly above the average recorded at Jan. 1 in preceding years for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but large additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 2,082 co-operating employers had 144,283 persons on their staffs, compared with 139,272 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 149.9, as compared with 144.7 in the preceding month, and 144.8 at the same date in 1939.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

-8-
TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1940.

100.0	7.7	30.4	42.4	11.9	7.6
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1940.

14.8 1.3 13.2 1.3 3.3 1.8 3.8 3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-1907).									
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.5
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1940.

100.0	53.4	6.2	6.8	2.0	9.0	7.3	2.6	12.7
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1940	1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
MANUFACTURING	53.4	118.2	122.2	104.3	108.6	102.4	96.8	87.4
Animal products - edible	2.3	132.4	144.0	129.1	127.6	121.5	110.0	105.1
Fur and products	.2	106.0	114.2	82.8	76.4	82.6	94.5	83.0
Leather and products	2.2	120.9	125.7	100.7	99.4	97.8	96.1	86.8
Boots and shoes	1.4	119.7	123.9	102.5	101.2	96.8	95.8	84.7
Lumber and products	3.7	77.1	84.1	68.2	70.1	70.7	63.3	57.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	62.4	69.6	56.5	54.5	59.8	51.2	45.0
Furniture	.7	87.9	91.6	82.3	82.9	81.8	79.8	69.9
Other lumber products	1.1	116.9	125.5	94.2	108.3	96.1	88.0	84.4
Musical instruments	.1	53.9	56.2	48.4	36.5	34.7	51.6	26.1
Plant products - edible	3.1	116.0	138.5	105.4	104.3	101.4	97.6	92.4
Pulp and paper products	6.0	110.2	113.1	102.7	107.4	101.9	96.7	92.3
Pulp and paper	2.6	97.5	99.4	88.4	99.1	92.4	85.3	81.0
Paper products	1.0	137.8	147.4	126.4	128.6	120.7	110.5	100.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	116.9	118.8	113.1	111.0	107.8	106.9	104.4
Rubber products	1.2	109.8	116.0	102.4	97.8	95.8	92.0	89.8
Textile products	10.1	132.0	135.7	113.6	116.4	114.6	113.3	102.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	149.8	149.8	127.8	134.5	134.9	135.5	121.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	116.4	115.2	95.4	99.5	98.7	97.0	86.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	156.5	160.6	122.8	136.8	144.6	138.8	118.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	497.2	495.1	496.0	521.1	508.0	540.6	493.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	131.8	140.8	116.5	117.3	118.5	123.3	109.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	118.1	124.1	103.1	105.6	100.4	93.9	87.0
Other textile products	1.1	120.7	119.7	97.8	92.8	89.7	89.6	82.2
Tobacco	1.1	150.8	100.5	158.8	157.1	127.0	137.0	121.4
Beverages	.8	174.3	173.1	165.3	164.6	158.0	140.6	137.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	176.5	179.4	152.3	151.0	141.7	131.1	118.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	87.4	94.6	75.0	79.4	75.5	67.6	60.9
Electric light and power	1.5	134.5	139.8	127.7	123.8	113.5	111.5	110.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	140.2	139.8	126.8	146.9	122.3	120.4	105.0
Iron and steel products	12.7	110.0	111.7	90.5	102.8	92.3	84.9	71.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	151.3	156.0	107.2	125.6	121.0	108.0	81.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	121.7	124.7	110.0	125.6	110.3	93.4	83.1
Agricultural implements	.5	63.2	63.2	59.6	75.2	59.3	62.2	45.9
Land vehicles	5.5	103.3	101.4	85.4	97.9	88.4	83.9	72.7
Automobiles and parts	2.0	155.4	154.9	138.4	156.7	149.0	119.9	92.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	53.6	70.9	57.1	68.1	58.3	47.7	47.1
Heating appliances	.4	121.1	139.7	100.2	88.9	100.7	86.2	73.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	129.8	132.4	99.1	122.3	88.1	82.9	58.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	118.3	122.0	101.5	115.1	103.8	92.1	76.0
Other iron and steel products	2.1	117.1	121.4	96.8	103.7	94.6	83.2	70.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	166.5	169.2	150.9	152.4	142.6	122.1	106.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	163.4	165.7	150.0	149.1	139.2	134.6	132.3
Miscellaneous	.5	146.1	154.2	129.2	125.5	123.2	116.8	113.4
LOGGING	6.2	237.8	263.6	150.6	323.6	242.1	183.4	181.3
MINING	6.8	164.7	171.3	160.4	155.2	145.6	129.9	119.1
Coal	2.3	94.0	96.0	95.8	97.9	97.1	94.7	93.4
Metallic ores	3.8	342.4	354.4	325.2	303.6	270.5	226.6	200.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	123.4	138.8	121.7	117.3	114.8	99.4	78.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	84.3	85.5	83.3	85.1	80.7	79.3	78.6
Telegraphs	.5	95.7	96.8	91.7	94.4	89.5	87.9	88.1
Telephones	1.5	81.2	82.4	81.0	82.5	78.3	77.0	76.2
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	84.5	89.7	79.9	82.0	81.4	77.9	76.2
Street railways and cartage	2.6	128.3	135.0	120.9	112.6	116.4	111.9	109.9
Steam railways	5.3	75.8	77.0	71.0	75.1	73.1	71.7	69.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	67.1	88.0	67.4	74.1	74.5	63.0	63.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.3	68.8	93.8	96.4	81.9	61.2	74.8	87.9
Building	2.1	55.7	75.2	53.5	56.9	39.6	56.0	45.5
Highway	3.4	101.8	158.1	192.0	131.3	93.4	119.4	165.4
Railway	1.8	51.1	52.1	50.3	60.7	53.2	52.4	59.3
SERVICES	2.6	133.7	132.9	131.7	132.5	124.8	118.0	115.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	129.0	127.6	127.4	130.1	119.8	114.6	115.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	141.8	142.3	139.1	137.9	133.6	122.5	113.7
TRADE	12.7	149.9	144.7	144.8	141.7	136.9	135.9	130.6
Retail	9.8	160.1	151.8	155.8	153.0	148.1	147.9	142.5
Wholesale	2.9	122.7	126.0	118.2	116.2	111.2	107.8	102.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.2	122.7	108.1	113.4	103.8	99.1	94.4

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936	Jan.1 1935
<u>Maritime -</u> Manufacturing		34.6	112.9	117.7	90.7	104.2	99.4	95.0	87.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.8	72.9	76.7	65.8	66.7	64.0	61.3	60.0
	Pulp and paper	5.0	159.5	161.8	131.4	167.3	154.7	151.8	141.8
	Textile products	4.2	101.7	97.5	77.6	89.0	84.3	87.4	78.8
	Iron and steel	11.5	123.2	129.1	88.9	114.2	106.2	107.2	85.9
	Other manufactures	10.1	114.4	123.5	98.9	100.9	100.6	84.8	90.4
	Logging	8.7	336.1	360.1	256.0	402.3	363.4	242.5	298.8
	Mining	19.1	111.5	113.8	110.4	114.1	109.8	104.0	100.2
	Communications	2.2	92.2	98.8	92.0	91.2	86.9	86.5	82.4
	Transportation	14.0	106.4	67.5	92.4	98.1	96.0	95.9	91.5
	Construction	9.9	93.9	147.3	127.7	95.5	82.1	130.7	83.9
	Services	1.7	173.1	169.7	169.6	167.7	156.3	142.3	146.5
	Trade	9.8	146.1	151.9	136.7	137.6	134.7	124.3	117.9
	<u>Maritimes-</u> All Industries	100.0	118.9	123.0	109.2	115.8	109.5	108.1	99.0
	<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	58.0	121.1	123.5	105.4	109.4	101.2	98.1	88.8
<u>Quebec</u>	Lumber products	2.8	85.1	93.4	71.5	79.7	70.4	65.9	61.6
	Pulp and paper	7.2	104.4	105.9	98.5	100.8	96.2	89.5	85.3
	Textile products	17.0	146.8	149.2	127.0	130.6	124.8	121.2	107.0
	Iron and steel	9.3	97.1	97.2	75.1	90.7	78.5	74.3	65.3
	Other manufactures	21.7	131.0	133.9	117.1	115.0	105.9	105.6	96.6
	Logging	10.1	395.2	455.6	212.8	564.2	406.9	295.1	308.0
	Mining	3.6	278.5	290.9	251.5	234.9	219.4	164.7	123.7
	Communications	1.5	75.9	76.5	75.0	75.8	69.6	68.6	70.0
	Transportation	7.2	74.2	87.4	70.9	75.1	72.1	68.5	70.3
	Construction	8.0	69.8	104.9	141.0	82.5	52.4	41.6	53.0
	Services	2.4	119.1	117.2	117.4	123.5	112.0	102.9	98.4
	Trade	9.2	155.5	151.4	155.3	152.3	141.1	140.2	138.1
	<u>Quebec -</u> All Industries	100.0	120.7	130.3	114.9	119.7	104.0	95.5	91.3
	<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	62.2	120.2	123.6	106.1	111.2	104.8	97.9	87.3
<u>Ontario</u>	Lumber products	3.0	65.0	69.4	57.9	61.9	61.0	59.1	53.0
	Pulp and paper	6.2	110.4	114.4	104.5	106.8	101.0	96.7	93.1
	Textile products	10.0	120.0	125.0	103.2	105.0	106.8	108.3	100.0
	Iron and steel	17.8	122.5	123.9	101.3	113.8	102.4	90.0	72.5
	Other manufactures	25.2	135.3	139.0	123.6	125.6	117.9	110.0	100.8
	Logging	4.2	218.6	209.0	138.2	301.9	223.1	172.1	145.2
	Mining	5.6	276.8	291.2	257.4	241.5	220.1	194.2	168.6
	Communications	1.8	78.1	78.4	76.8	80.6	77.6	75.3	73.8
	Transportation	6.0	77.2	86.1	73.4	77.6	74.8	72.1	68.1
	Construction	5.3	69.2	85.6	72.9	93.5	65.0	81.9	127.8
	Services	2.5	156.0	156.7	154.7	154.4	145.9	144.1	142.9
	Trade	12.4	161.3	150.1	155.2	151.1	146.3	151.2	144.4
	<u>Ontario -</u> All Industries	100.4	120.9	124.5	108.8	117.5	107.5	102.7	98.0
	<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	30.5	108.9	113.1	99.7	100.3	97.9	94.9	89.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	93.2	95.2	84.3	83.2	81.1	72.4	70.1
	Pulp and paper	3.0	102.7	105.7	97.8	97.3	94.7	90.8	88.0
	Textile products	2.3	138.4	150.2	120.5	115.5	122.4	107.4	107.7
	Iron and steel	9.6	82.0	83.1	77.1	78.6	72.2	76.7	70.9
	Other manufactures	13.6	142.3	149.9	128.3	129.6	130.8	121.4	114.4
	Logging	2.2	175.4	129.9	126.1	184.9	130.0	123.8	176.6
	Mining	8.5	131.6	135.1	136.4	129.5	126.1	123.9	121.0
	Communications	2.7	93.9	96.3	92.6	92.9	87.9	90.4	90.9
	Transportation	19.3	95.7	104.0	88.9	86.0	88.4	86.2	83.9
	Construction	10.2	58.1	75.7	58.0	58.7	55.4	74.2	67.8
	Services	3.2	116.0	116.6	115.0	107.3	104.9	97.0	92.4
	Trade	23.4	131.6	130.1	124.3	121.2	121.3	117.1	111.6
	<u>Prairies-</u> All Industries	100.0	103.3	108.9	97.1	96.2	94.2	95.1	91.2
	<u>British</u> Manufacturing	41.5	103.4	118.9	101.5	98.9	98.0	85.8	78.8
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.9	88.0	100.5	79.5	73.8	86.9	67.0	56.6
	Pulp and paper	6.0	115.4	118.7	101.3	120.2	111.7	106.8	98.1
	Textile products	1.2	120.6	128.2	117.7	117.4	119.7	106.7	95.7
	Iron and steel	3.6	81.0	91.8	84.8	83.0	79.0	67.1	63.5
	Other manufactures	16.8	122.7	148.2	130.4	122.7	109.8	103.6	100.2
	Logging	4.6	55.0	101.9	65.3	71.4	61.1	61.1	50.0
	Mining	10.4	104.5	110.2	111.9	107.7	100.3	86.7	88.7
	Communications	3.6	110.5	110.6	110.0	110.3	104.9	100.1	99.1
	Transportation	12.4	88.9	96.4	91.9	89.8	97.7	85.1	84.4
	Construction	8.5	65.5	75.9	71.3	78.9	74.0	122.2	126.0
	Services	4.1	120.0	117.6	114.4	115.5	111.5	101.4	98.8
	Trade	14.9	144.0	141.0	137.5	138.3	131.6	121.4	116.9
	<u>B.C. -</u> All Industries	100.0	97.6	110.0	98.0	97.8	95.4	92.4	88.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1940	1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.1	113.9	116.5	97.8	101.4	93.3	91.0	83.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	131.4	144.8	115.9	113.4	102.8	103.1	98.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	115.5	118.1	110.1	106.9	104.1	102.9	100.2
Textiles	15.2	122.9	127.1	107.5	105.4	100.4	92.8	84.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	123.5	125.6	115.2	111.9	111.3	133.8	124.7
Iron and steel	14.6	96.8	96.6	72.9	86.9	74.3	70.6	61.3
Other manufactures	21.4	116.1	118.1	102.2	105.1	96.4	92.3	85.1
Communications	2.3	65.0	64.4	63.6	64.4	61.6	60.7	63.1
Transportation	7.3	81.3	98.3	74.5	84.1	80.0	72.2	85.3
Construction	6.1	64.3	82.5	98.0	63.3	50.5	35.5	58.7
Trade	15.5	151.2	147.5	148.8	145.2	132.8	133.8	129.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.0	112.7	100.4	99.0	90.4	86.4	84.8
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	60.4	112.2	111.6	101.6	100.8	94.4	90.8	86.2
Leather products	16.5	98.5	97.2	94.3	83.6	98.3	88.9	84.4
Other manufactures	43.9	118.3	118.1	105.0	108.5	92.6	91.7	87.0
Transportation	9.1	79.8	91.4	93.7	80.4	73.8	86.0	84.8
Construction	5.4	71.2	113.3	275.3	90.4	70.2	111.3	87.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	107.8	110.6	119.7	100.0	92.0	93.5	88.9
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	61.5	113.5	117.9	102.5	104.0	98.8	94.1	87.8
Plant products - edible	5.2	116.9	130.2	108.8	110.2	105.4	101.5	102.1
Printing and publishing	8.7	130.4	135.9	125.4	126.1	121.2	114.2	109.1
Textiles	10.4	95.7	101.8	82.3	85.1	84.6	84.4	82.5
Iron and steel	11.0	110.6	110.9	95.4	100.1	88.3	78.2	64.4
Other manufactures	26.2	117.7	121.1	107.4	107.2	102.4	98.9	92.2
Communications	2.4	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.5	65.5	64.7	67.1
Transportation	5.1	95.1	98.0	93.0	95.3	93.3	88.6	86.4
Construction	2.3	57.0	73.1	51.2	67.5	52.5	49.1	51.9
Trade	24.2	152.5	138.3	144.4	141.8	139.2	146.1	142.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	116.6	117.7	107.3	108.4	103.4	100.6	95.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.5	102.5	104.2	90.0	93.3	91.1	85.3	83.4
Lumber products	3.7	47.0	49.2	44.6	44.4	38.0	35.6	38.3
Pulp and paper	16.6	102.0	103.9	92.3	94.6	92.4	90.3	89.6
Other manufactures	26.2	123.6	125.0	104.6	109.9	109.3	99.4	95.2
Construction	9.9	96.3	101.5	106.1	106.9	104.7	160.8	144.8
Trade	24.9	154.7	147.6	159.0	150.7	142.2	138.1	118.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.6	109.5	104.3	104.9	102.8	103.2	97.5
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	82.9	116.2	117.9	96.3	110.5	98.3	94.5	80.6
Textiles	17.2	99.7	103.2	87.3	87.9	88.6	86.5	83.0
Electrical apparatus	10.1	123.2	122.4	101.2	127.6	106.9	100.6	88.9
Iron and steel	33.5	123.0	120.7	90.8	116.2	94.7	91.6	66.7
Other manufactures	22.1	118.2	125.5	110.7	115.5	108.5	103.2	95.3
Construction	2.5	57.4	57.8	64.1	42.9	52.7	55.3	44.4
Trade	9.7	136.0	133.8	138.0	140.9	128.2	128.1	122.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	114.3	116.1	97.9	109.8	99.0	95.7	83.0
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	86.7	165.7	163.4	166.6	160.7	150.3	124.0	91.0
Iron and steel	66.8	165.8	164.2	167.9	165.4	153.0	124.9	85.6
Other manufactures	19.9	165.4	160.9	162.4	143.2	140.4	120.9	111.1
Construction	1.8	41.6	43.5	38.2	46.4	26.1	29.1	20.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	149.7	147.9	150.2	147.8	137.1	116.4	88.4
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	47.5	101.2	105.5	91.4	94.2	94.4	92.7	88.4
Animal products - edible	5.8	138.1	142.4	124.2	135.8	133.1	124.5	119.3
Printing and publishing	5.6	106.5	111.9	99.7	100.3	97.7	96.8	97.1
Textiles	6.0	140.5	153.1	123.6	119.6	125.7	116.5	112.2
Iron and steel	16.6	77.5	77.2	71.4	73.9	75.2	75.8	68.9
Other manufactures	13.5	114.5	123.7	101.3	105.1	103.1	102.4	101.4
Transportation	9.2	78.3	78.4	76.3	77.4	82.5	70.6	69.3
Construction	1.7	26.1	38.8	29.9	29.4	30.4	60.1	25.8
Trade	33.6	114.0	113.7	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	98.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	97.8	100.6	90.6	92.0	92.4	91.9	85.6
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	38.9	116.0	122.2	108.3	107.7	107.2	95.4	82.9
Lumber products	9.4	87.7	94.8	71.9	72.9	88.5	69.9	49.8
Other manufactures	29.5	129.3	135.0	124.9	123.5	115.7	107.1	98.3
Communications	6.9	109.2	109.7	109.7	110.4	105.3	99.5	98.2
Transportation	15.3	95.7	100.4	107.6	99.8	112.9	97.7	95.9
Construction	5.1	48.7	49.8	43.2	68.0	37.7	57.9	38.1
Services	7.0	123.7	121.6	117.8	118.1	113.4	101.6	97.6
Trade	26.7	147.8	145.9	138.7	141.4	135.1	124.0	120.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	111.0	113.7	106.8	108.4	105.3	97.2	88.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

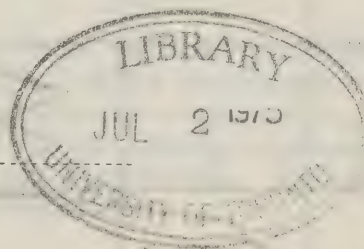
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1940

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

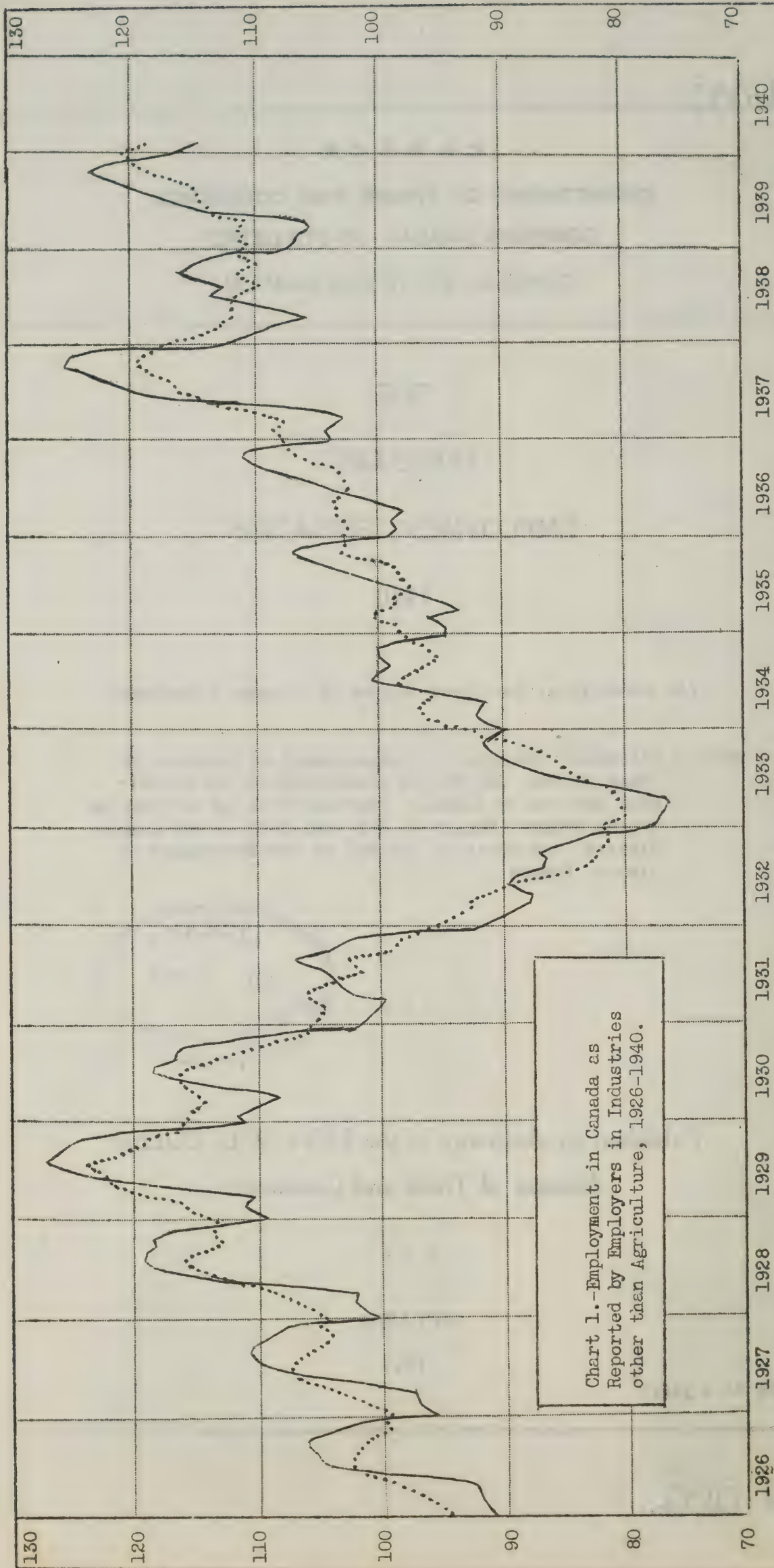
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OTTAWA

1940

Price \$1 a year

72-002



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Feb.29, 1940.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In accordance with the movement indicated at midwinter in 1938 and 1939, there was a decline in employment at the beginning of February, 1940, when industrial activity was, however, at a higher level than in any other February for which data are available. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 11,857 employers, whose staffs included 1,117,761 men and women, compared with 1,135,619 at Jan. 1. This reduction of 17,858 persons, or 1.6 p.c., lowered the crude index (1926=100), from 116.2 in the preceding month to 114.4 at Feb. 1, 1940, as compared with 106.5 at that date in 1939; at the previous February maximum, in 1930, the index had been 111.6.

In the nine years, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are computed, employment showed practically no change from January to February. The decline in the crude index for Feb. 1, 1940, was therefore accompanied by a reduction in the seasonally-corrected figure, which fell from 120.7 at Jan. 1 to 118.8 at the beginning of February; this was the highest adjusted index for that date in the twenty winters for which statistics are now available.

An analysis of the returns by industry shows that at Feb. 1, 1940, there was seasonal improvement in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 11,676 workers, or 1.9 p.c., as compared with Jan. 1. This gain rather exceeded the increase noted at Feb. 1 in 1939 or 1938, but was smaller than the average advance indicated at the beginning of February in the years since 1920. In this respect, the latest increase was like the year-end losses from which it mainly represents recovery, and the number of workers reinstated constituted nearly 57 p.c. of the number laid off at Jan. 1; this proportion compared favourably with that of just under 49 p.c. recorded, on the average, at Feb. 1 in the preceding nineteen years. The greatest gains at the date under review were in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and tobacco factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, steam railway operation and construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, while the movement was unfavourable in other groups. There were large losses in trade and construction; those in the latter, which took place mainly in road work, exceeded the average contraction at midwinter in the years since 1920. Logging, shipping and stevedoring, communications and services also reported considerable reductions in personnel.

A fuller analysis of the situation as reported in the different industrial divisions is given beginning on page 6.

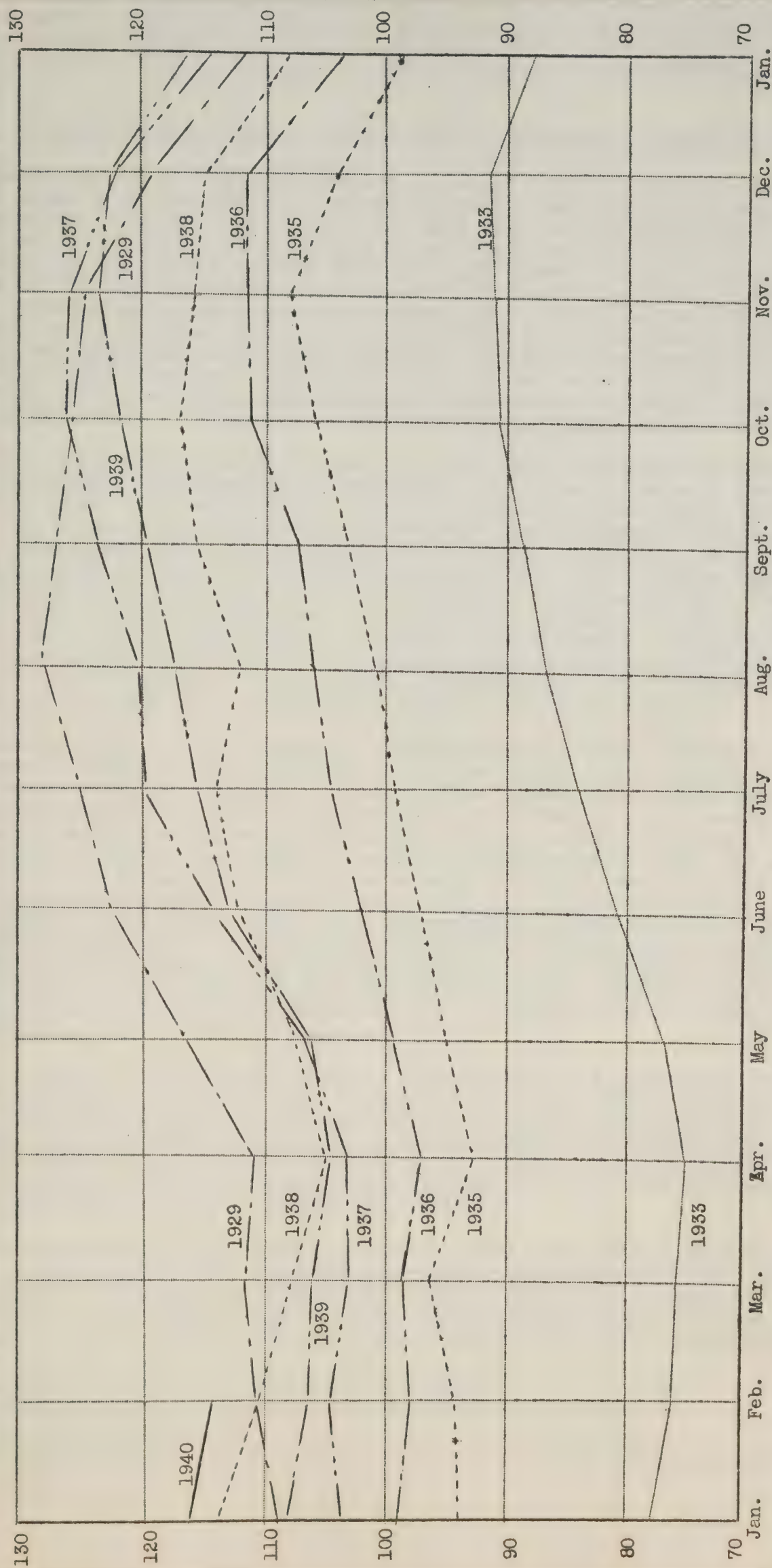
For Feb. 1, 1939, 11,261 establishments had furnished employment returns, showing an aggregate working force of 1,026,635; the index then was nearly eight points lower than that of 114.4 at Feb. 1, 1940. On the basis of a comparison of the index numbers for Feb. 1 in 1939 and 1940, it may be estimated that the co-operating firms employed over 77,000 more persons at the latter date than they had employed at Feb. 1 of last winter.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:- 1940, 114.4; 1939, 106.5; 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1; 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0 and 1927, 96.6.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment afforded have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock exchange firms. At the beginning of February, 412 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,478 persons, compared

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1940.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

with 35,464 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Feb. 1 survey of employment to 1,151,239 in 12,269 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 114.4 in the industries above enumerated, to 114.3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Jan. 1, the index was lowered from 116.2 to 116.1. Comparable data for 1939 are not available.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition*given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistments. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. So, if enlisted men are not to be regarded as wage-earners, (and they are not wage-earners in any productive industry), there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may also have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The table on the following page shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, at the end of each month of 1939. From January to December, 1939, the estimated total of wage-earners, as defined above, increased by some 79,000, the estimated number in employment by 200,000, while the estimated number of unemployed declined by approximately 121,000. These estimated number of jobless rose by 38,000 from November, 1939, an increase which compared favourably with that of some 74,000 recorded between November and December, 1938.

The estimated number of wage-earners in 1939 averaged 2,744,000^{1/}, as compared with 2,704,000 in the preceding year, and 2,706,000 in 1937, the previous maximum. The estimated number of wage-earners in employment averaged 2,358,000^{2/}, a figure that exceeded the average of 2,297,000 estimated for 1938, but was smaller than the 1937 estimate of 2,369,000. The estimate of the number unemployed was 386,000^{3/}, on the average, in

* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment."

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.

3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

1939, compared with 407,000 in 1938, but with 337,000 in 1937. With that exception, the 1939 estimate was lower than in any other year since 1929.

Months	Total Estimated Number of Wage- earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352
Aug.	2,793	2,461	332
Sept.	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
Oct.	2,828 1/	2,545 2/	283 3/
Nov.	2,821 1/	2,525 2/	296 3/
Dec.	2,757 1/	2,393 2/	364 3/
Average, 1939	2,744 1/	2,358 2/	386 3/

The following shows the estimates for December, 1939, together with the figures for the same months in recent years:-

December	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,757 1/	2,393 2/	364 3/
1938	2,697	2,225	472
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,584	2,137	447
1935	2,532	2,041	491
1934	2,485	1,943	542
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,236	115

The total estimated number of "wage-earners", as defined on page two was greater than in December of any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The number at work was also at its maximum for December. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from December of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any December in the years since 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Contractions were generally recorded except in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia, the losses in Quebec being most pronounced. Activity in all provinces was greater than at Feb. 1 of last year, and in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment was also at a higher level than in any other February for which statistics are on record; in the Prairie area, the Feb. 1 index was the highest for that date in the years since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend in the Maritime Provinces has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the nineteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being nearly two p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that was considerably below the average, 331 persons having been laid off since their last report by the 824 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 87,706 workers. The reduction took place in Nova Scotia, moderate gains being recorded in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Transportation, construction and trade reported curtailment; logging and manufacturing, on the other hand, were brisker, the improvement in the latter taking place mainly in the iron and

1/ See footnote 1/ on preceding page.

2/ " " 2/ " " "

3/ " " 3/ " " "

steel and lumber divisions. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

Relative
Weight

Index Numbers (1926=100).

Provinces	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July 1 1939	Feb.1 1939	Feb. 1 1938
P.E. Island	1.9	85.1	84.3	90.6	101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	108.7	79.2	76.0
Nova Scotia	56.4	124.9	126.6	132.1	126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	129.9	107.8	116.4
New Brunswick	41.7	112.5	111.6	113.8	108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	99.3	92.9	109.6
Maritimes	100.0	118.4	118.9	123.0	117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	115.9	100.5	112.3

A much greater loss had been indicated in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 802 firms had reported 73,764 employees, or 6,383 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1939. The index was then many points lower than that of 118.4 at the date under review; this was the maximum for Feb. 1 in the years since 1920.

Quebec.- Employment declined considerably in Quebec at the beginning of February, when the working forces of the 2,939 co-operating establishments aggregated 331,926, as against 345,342 at Jan. 1, 1940. This decrease of 3.9 p.c. exceeded that recorded at Feb. 1, 1939, but was smaller than the reduction at the same date in 1938. On the average, however, a small gain has been indicated at midwinter in the period since 1920, so that the losses in these three most recent years are contra-seasonal. In spite of the falling-off at the latest date, employment was at a higher level than in any other February for which data are available; the latest index was 116.0, compared with 113.0 at Feb. 1, 1939, and 114.5 at the same date in 1938, the previous maximum.

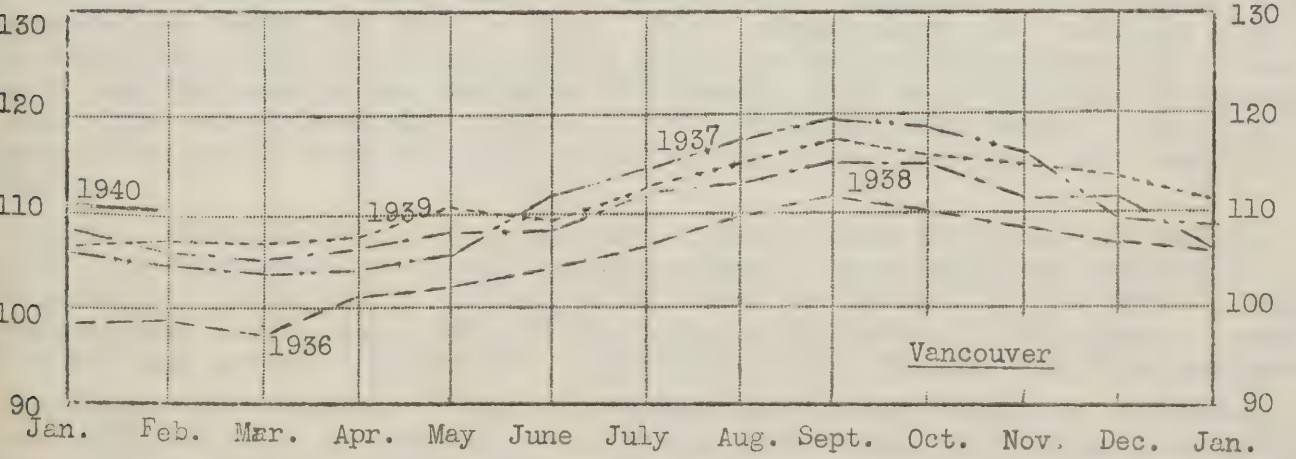
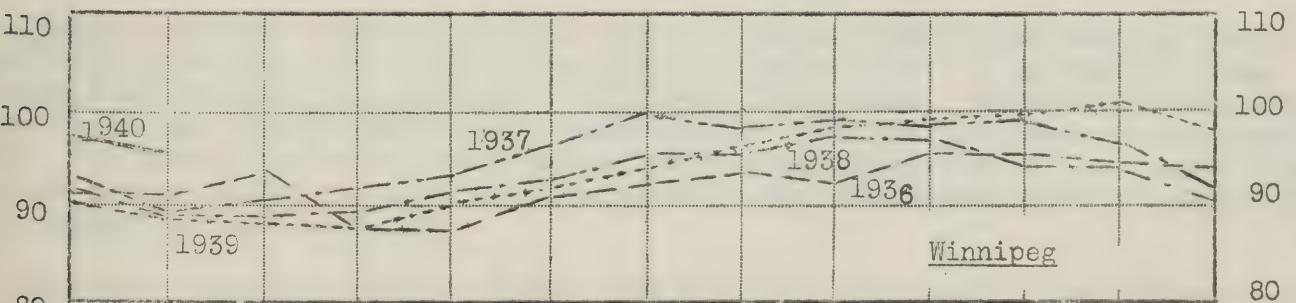
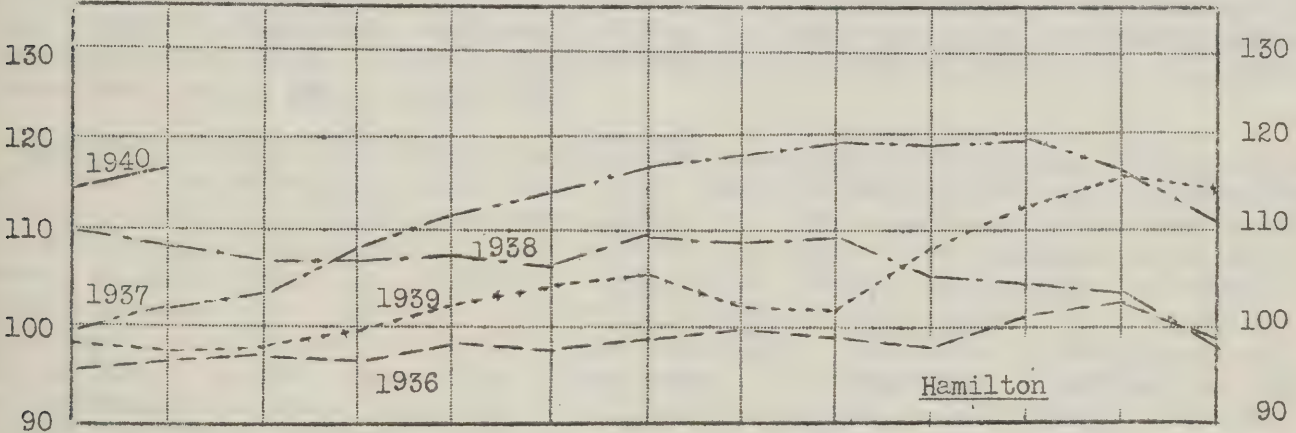
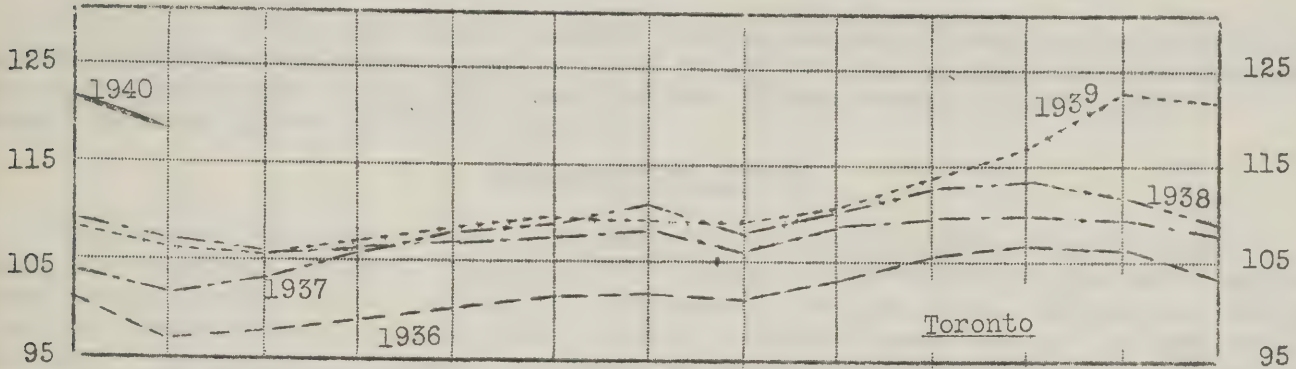
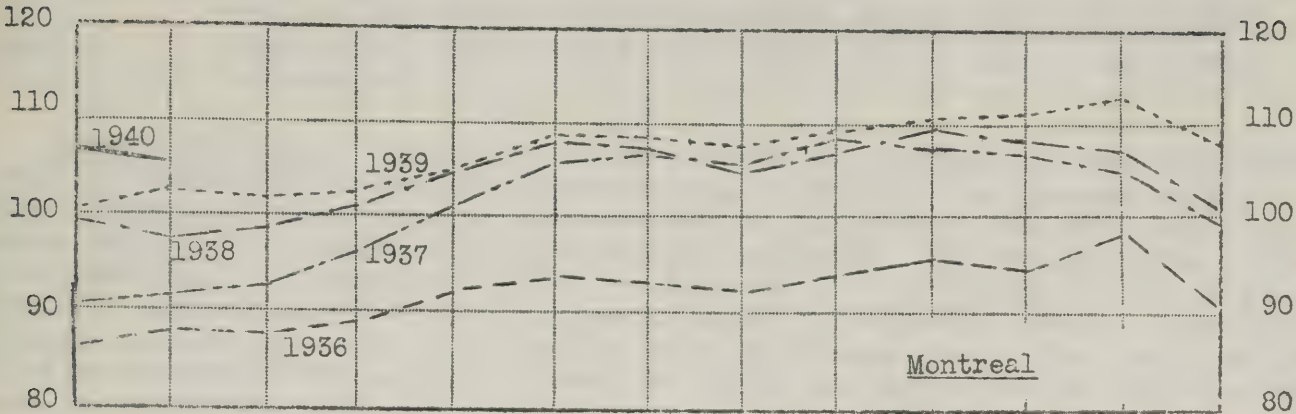
There were large gains in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1940, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and chemical factories also showed gains; on the other hand, food, beverage, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power works were slacker. Logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also reported reduced activity, mainly seasonal in character. The losses in road work were particularly marked. Mining, on the other hand, afforded more employment.

For Feb. 1, 1939, the 2,822 establishments making returns had recorded a staff of 320,551 men and women, or 5,234 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was a moderate decrease, on the whole, in Ontario. Recovery was shown in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, tobacco, leather, food and pulp and paper factories; mining and railway construction and maintenance also reported improvement, but transportation, building, road work, logging and retail trade were slacker, the losses being in most cases seasonal in character. Data were received from 5,189 firms employing 478,409 persons at the date under review, as compared with 481,339 at the beginning of January. This decline of 2,930 workers, or 0.6 p.c., was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years since 1920, in which the average change from January to February has been a gain. The movement had been upward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,910 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 428,892; the index then, however, stood at 109.2, as compared with 120.2 at the latest date. The latter figure was the highest for February in the years since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in this areas has, with rare exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the nineteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable at the date under review, and the 1,701 firms co-operating in the Prairie Provinces reduced their payrolls by 3,308 persons, to 131,632 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed a small advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants; logging was also more active. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and trade released employees, the losses in the last-named being most marked. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1940, slightly exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, but was smaller than that noted at midwinter in 1939, 1938 or 1937. The 1,613 employers furnishing statistics for the beginning of February last year had reduced their working forces to 120,850 from 125,059 at Jan. 1, 1939. Standing at 100.8 at the date under review, the index was higher than at Feb. 1 in any other year since 1931; the figure for Feb. 1 of last winter was 93.9. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with those for Feb. 1, 1939 and 1938, are given on the following page (1926=100).

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1936-1940.



Relative
Weight

Index Numbers (1926=100)

Provinces	Feb.1: 1940 :	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1: 1939 :	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938
Manitoba	46.0 :	96.2	96.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5 :	89.2 :	91.1
Saskatchewan	20.1 :	98.0	103.3	113.1	124.3	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5 :	96.0 :	89.0
Alberta	33.9 :	109.6	113.2	116.4	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0 :	99.9 :	94.4
Prairies	100.0 :	100.8	103.3	108.9	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0 :	93.9 :	91.7

British Columbia.— There was a large increase in employment in British Columbia at Feb. 1. Trade and construction reported reduced activity, but transportation, mining, logging and manufacturing were more active; the gains in the last-named took place mainly in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories. The working forces of the 1,204 reporting firms aggregated 88,088, an increase of 2,127 employees, or 2.5 p.c., as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general advance in staffs considerably exceeded the small gain that has been the average change from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the period since 1920, while the index, at 100.0, was higher than in any other February for which statistics are on record.

For Feb. 1, 1939, 1,115 establishments had furnished information showing that they employed 82,578 men and women, compared with 84,162 at Jan. 1; the index was then nearly four points lower than at the date under review. (Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.)

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was downward in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing losses in employment, while in Hamilton improvement was indicated. Industrial activity in each of these centres, except Quebec, was at a higher level than at the same date of last year. In Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton the indexes were higher than in any other February since that of 1930; in Ottawa and Winnipeg, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while in Vancouver, employment at Feb. 1, 1940, was at its maximum for that date in the years since 1922. Firms in Windsor reported a better situation than at midwinter in other years since 1929, except 1938.

Montreal.—Manufactures showed considerable recovery, on the whole, notably in the textile and iron and steel groups, while food factories were not so busy. Transportation, building and road construction and maintenance and trade also reported reduced employment, the losses being seasonal. Data were received from 1,729 employers with 164,259 workers, or 3,539 fewer than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the eighteen years in which statistics for the larger cities have been segregated. The index at the latest date stood at 105.7, or some three points higher than at the beginning of February in 1939, when improvement had been indicated; the 1,642 co-operating establishments had then employed 158,202 men and women.

Quebec.—Returns tabulated from 209 firms in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their personnel from 14,999 at Jan. 1, to 14,893 at Feb. 1, the index falling slightly from 107.8 at the former to 107.1 at the latter date. There was improvement in manufacturing and transportation, but construction, trade and services were seasonally quiet. The general index was lower than at the corresponding date of last year, although a rather larger decline had then been indicated in the 207 returns received; these showed an aggregate staff of 16,328.

Toronto.—Important seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and construction was quieter; on the other hand, there was improvement in manufacturing, mainly in food, printing and publishing and textile works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 3,550 in the employees of the 1,768 co-operating firms, who had 146,499 workers. This reduction exceeded that indicated at the beginning of February, 1939, when the index of employment was over eight points lower than that of 113.9 at the date under review. The 1,673 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago, had a working force of 133,775.

Ottawa.—There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade in Ottawa, but the construction and maintenance group was somewhat brisker. Two hundred and twenty-seven establishments reported 14,775 workers, or 66 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index of employment was several points higher than at the beginning of February, 1939, when a larger decline had been indicated by the 224 co-operating firms, who then had 13,964 employees.

Hamilton.—The situation in Hamilton showed improvement, chiefly in manufacturing and, more particularly, in iron and steel, while construction and trade were seasonally inactive. Statistics were tabulated from 332 employers with a staff of 38,024 men and

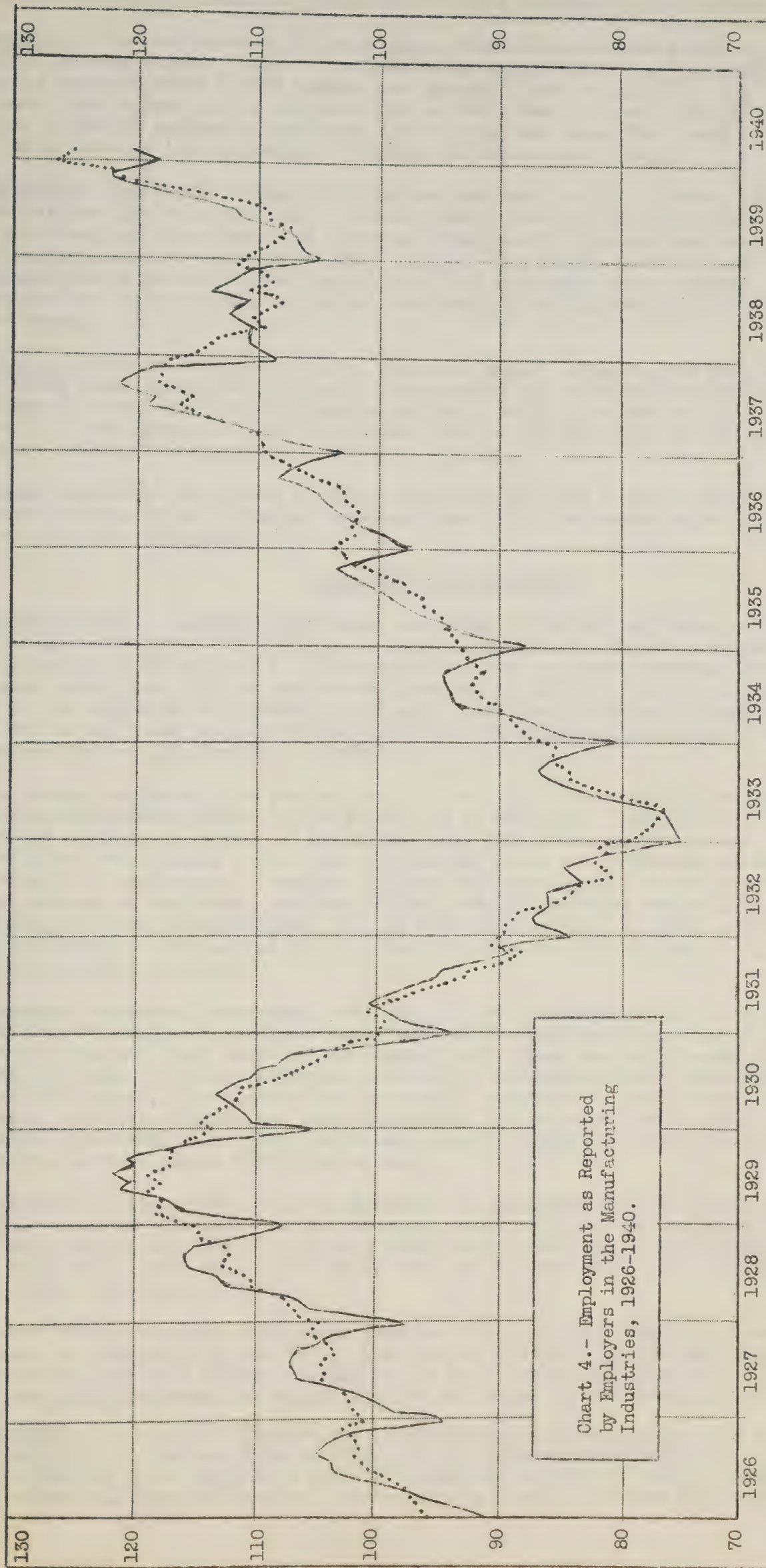


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1926-1940.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

women, compared with 37,252 in the preceding month. The index, at 116.6, was many points above that at Feb. 1 of a year ago; a decrease had then been reported by the 313 establishments furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 31,191 persons.

Windsor.- Food and automobile factories in Windsor were slightly busier; trade and construction were quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 194 reporting firms employed 20,549 workers, as against 20,693 at Jan. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in 1939, when a force of 19,315 had been indicated by the 191 employers furnishing information; the index then stood at 140.5, compared with 148.6 at the beginning of February in the present winter.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg declined, mainly in trade, although communications also released help. Manufacturing, however, was more active, textile, iron and steel and other factories reporting improvement. Returns were compiled from 532 concerns with a personnel of 41,831, compared with 42,691 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than at Feb. 1 of last year, when somewhat similar curtailment had been recorded by the 510 co-operating establishments, which had employed 38,506 persons.

Vancouver.-Manufacturing reported a generally upward movement, the gain in lumber mills being largest; on the other hand, construction and trade released employees. The 523 firms in Vancouver furnishing statistics had a staff of 36,955, as against 37,168 at Jan. 1. The index, at 110.3, was higher than at the same date in 1939, when 476 employers had 34,779 men and women on their payrolls.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1936, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Seasonal improvement was noted in factory employment at the beginning of February, when 6,466 co-operating manufacturers reported 618,409 operatives, compared with 606,733 at Jan. 1. This was an increase of 11,676 persons, which raised the crude index from 118.2 in the preceding month, to 120.5 at Feb. 1, as compared with 106.0 at the beginning of February a year ago. The latest index was higher than at the same date in any other year for which statistics are available; the previous maximum figure was that of 112.8 at Feb. 1, 1929.

As already mentioned, the gain at Feb. 1, 1940, reflects recovery from year-end losses that were below normal in the experience of the years, 1921-1939, and the number reinstated constituted 57 p.c. of the number laid off in the preceding month, a percentage which was considerably larger than the average of 49 p.c. indicated between January and February in past years. However, without reference to this important aspect, the general advance at the latest date was rather less than average; accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 126.1 at Jan. 1, 1940, to 125.0 at Feb. 1. These two figures, with that of 123.6 at Dec. 1, 1939, are higher than in any other month for which data are on record.

The most pronounced improvement over Jan. 1, 1940, took place in iron and steel plants, in which 4,847 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; this gain raised the iron and steel index to its highest point since the early summer of 1930. The increase of 3,857 in textile factories resulted in the maximum index indicated in any month of the record. There were also substantial increases in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, tobacco and other divisions. On the other hand, rubber, beverage, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and mineral product plants showed curtailment.

The Feb. 1, 1940, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 120.5, compared with 118.2 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years it has been as follows:- 1939, 106.0; 1938, 110.3; 1937, 105.3; 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3 and 1927, 98.2.

The 6,245 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 540,926 employees, as compared with 532,245 at the opening of 1939. The recovery then indicated had therefore been on a slightly smaller scale than that at the latest date, when the index was nearly fourteen p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1939.

Logging.- An important decline was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging; this was larger than that noted at the same date in 1939, but the index was then many points lower. The 438 co-operating firms employed a staff of 66,882 men at Feb. 1, 1940, as compared with 69,981 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in Quebec and Ontario, while

elsewhere the movement was favourable. The largest gains were in British Columbia.

Mining.- There was a considerable increase in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed a decided advance, and there were smaller gains in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 168.4, as compared with 160.5 at that date in 1939, the previous maximum. Statements for Feb. 1, 1940, were received from 415 operators with 78,374 employees, or 1,703 more than at the beginning of January of the present year. This increase was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the period, 1921-1939.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies included 22,101 persons, compared with 22,522 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather larger than at the same date in 1939, when there had been a greater loss from January.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was indicated in street railway operation and cartage and storage, and in shipping and longshore work, while railway operation showed improvement. The 529 co-operating employers in the transportation group as a whole had 101,120 workers, as compared with 102,521 in the preceding month; the shrinkage was smaller than that usually recorded at midwinter. The index stood at 83.3 at Feb. 1, 1940, compared with 79.4 at the beginning of February of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while that in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decrease of 12,974 in the number employed by the 1,245 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 70,287 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A much smaller falling-off had been indicated at the same date in 1939, and employment in the construction group was then brisker, the index standing at 89.4, as compared with 58.1 at the latest date.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants and in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments declined, in accordance with the usual seasonal movement; 592 employers in the service division reported 29,145 employees, or 428 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 131.8, was slightly higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a larger scale had been noted in these industries.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked contraction in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a small falling-off; on the whole, 12,914 persons were let out from the forces of the 2,086 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 131,443 at the date under review. The percentage decrease was somewhat smaller than that reported at the beginning of February in 1939, but exceeded the average loss at midwinter in the last nineteen years. However, the index, at 136.4 at the latest date, was at its maximum for February in the years since 1920.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Dec. 11 showed an improvement, on the whole, as compared with Nov. 13, according to The Ministry of Labor Gazette. Among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at Dec. 11, 1939, was 9.1, as compared with 9.5 at Nov. 13, 1939, and 12.9 at Dec. 12, 1938. Among insured persons of all classes, the percentage unemployed at Dec. 12, 1938, was 9.1, as compared with 9.2 in the preceding month, and 12.7 at Dec. 12, 1938. Recent press despatches state that the unemployed in Great Britain increased 157,371 to a total of 1,518,896 in January; the increase was due almost entirely to the exceptional weather. The total was 520,130 less than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, non-agricultural employment increased by nearly a quarter of a million workers from mid-November to mid-December, due primarily to a seasonal increase in retail stores; the gain resulted in the highest level recorded since October, 1937.

A slight contra-seasonal gain of 0.2 p.c. was reported in employment in factories in December, this being the seventh consecutive monthly increase recorded in manufacturing. The index for December, 1939, (104.0 on the base, 1923-25=100), was 10.6 p.c. higher than a year ago, while the ^{payroll} index (103.9) was 19.3 p.c. higher. Employment in the durable goods group of industries continued to rise, the gain of 1.8 p.c. bringing the December index (100.0) to the level of the 1923-25 average, and 19.3 p.c. above that of December, 1938. Durable goods payrolls increased 3.6 p.c., the December index (104.9) standing 31.8 p.c. above the December, 1938, level. Employment in the non-durable goods group in December, 1939, declined 1.2 p.c. from November, but was 3.9 p.c. above the December, 1938, level.

TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.3	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	116.0	120.2	100.8	100.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb.1, 1940.

100.0	7.8	29.7	42.8	11.8	7.9
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1940.

14.7 1.3 13.1 1.3 3.4 1.8 3.7 3.3

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All

Industries Manf. Log. Min. Comm. Trans. Constr. Serv. Trade

Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.5	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1940.

100.0 55.3 6.0 7.0 2.0 9.0 6.3 2.6 11.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1940	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
MANUFACTURING	55.3	120.5	118.2	106.0	110.3	105.3	98.5	90.1
Animal products -edible	2.3	132.5	132.4	122.2	122.5	118.5	108.5	102.9
Fur and products	.2	102.4	106.0	77.9	76.1	79.4	81.3	78.4
Leather and products	2.3	125.8	120.9	107.1	103.9	103.6	104.5	98.7
Boots and shoes	1.5	125.0	119.7	110.5	108.4	111.2	108.1	103.0
Lumber and products	3.9	80.0	77.1	69.8	72.0	71.3	65.9	58.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	66.3	62.4	58.8	58.0	60.0	55.3	45.9
Furniture	.7	89.2	87.9	84.3	85.7	85.3	78.7	71.3
Other lumber products	1.1	117.6	116.9	93.5	105.2	95.5	88.9	86.9
Musical instruments	.2	54.6	53.9	47.4	40.3	44.6	41.9	31.1
Plant products - edible	3.2	116.0	116.0	105.1	104.7	101.2	96.4	94.0
Pulp and paper products	6.2	111.4	110.2	103.7	107.0	102.5	96.2	92.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	98.5	97.5	87.0	97.5	92.7	83.9	79.5
Paper products	1.0	138.9	137.8	130.5	129.2	123.0	112.8	105.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	118.6	116.9	115.7	111.8	108.5	106.8	104.8
Rubber products	1.2	108.6	109.8	102.1	100.0	97.5	94.0	90.7
Textile products	10.6	136.5	132.0	117.5	122.8	120.8	115.2	105.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	153.2	149.8	128.0	137.5	138.7	134.8	121.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.1	118.8	116.4	93.7	99.9	101.2	95.6	82.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	163.1	156.5	129.2	143.8	144.8	143.4	128.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	502.9	497.2	501.6	533.7	537.4	529.1	502.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	135.9	131.8	117.4	123.1	121.7	120.4	111.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	124.6	118.1	111.4	116.2	108.8	100.8	92.8
Other textile products	1.1	122.7	120.7	103.9	98.1	101.0	92.3	85.5
Tobacco	1.2	164.0	150.8	160.2	153.3	129.5	135.7	123.1
Beverages	.8	166.7	174.3	159.4	156.1	153.9	133.3	120.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	178.9	176.5	155.0	153.8	140.9	133.3	121.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	84.7	87.4	70.9	79.8	73.8	64.4	59.7
Electric light and power	1.5	132.2	134.5	125.3	117.5	112.2	110.7	106.2
Electrical apparatus	1.7	139.4	140.2	125.7	142.9	125.0	115.4	104.5
Iron and steel products	13.3	113.7	110.0	94.3	104.6	97.2	89.8	77.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	153.5	151.3	118.3	130.2	124.6	113.9	91.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	124.8	121.7	112.8	128.8	114.9	95.5	82.6
Agricultural implements	.5	68.4	63.2	62.9	76.9	62.2	65.5	52.5
Land vehicles	5.8	107.6	103.3	90.0	99.5	94.9	90.3	82.1
Automobiles and parts	2.0	155.4	155.4	150.0	160.2	157.1	138.2	126.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	57.5	53.6	53.1	76.0	58.2	59.0	55.7
Heating appliances	.4	123.4	121.1	106.4	98.8	106.3	95.1	81.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	132.2	129.8	99.4	120.6	93.1	83.6	58.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	118.1	118.3	102.1	117.7	104.8	92.7	79.6
Other iron and steel products	2.2	121.4	117.1	97.2	101.4	97.4	85.6	74.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	165.2	166.5	151.3	154.8	143.4	123.2	111.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	158.4	163.4	147.3	149.7	139.3	130.3	125.6
Miscellaneous	.5	148.6	146.1	131.7	131.7	126.0	116.7	115.2
LOGGING	6.0	227.2	237.8	143.0	290.7	244.4	173.1	183.4
MINING	7.0	168.4	164.7	160.5	154.3	147.6	129.4	120.3
Coal	2.3	94.7	94.0	93.5	95.2	95.3	94.6	94.7
Metallic ores	4.0	354.5	342.4	333.3	307.7	283.9	228.7	204.4
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	123.7	123.4	116.8	114.8	111.2	93.9	75.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	82.7	84.3	81.2	82.9	79.8	77.2	77.8
Telegraphs	.5	93.3	95.7	89.8	91.5	88.8	84.9	86.7
Telephones	1.5	79.8	81.2	78.8	80.6	77.5	75.2	75.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	83.3	84.5	79.4	79.6	80.7	78.2	76.2
Street railways and cartage	2.6	126.2	128.3	119.6	110.8	115.7	113.5	108.1
Steam railways	5.4	76.2	75.8	71.6	74.3	73.1	71.6	70.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	60.8	67.1	63.5	64.4	70.7	63.8	63.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.3	58.1	68.8	89.4	71.6	57.2	74.4	87.2
Building	1.8	48.4	55.7	44.2	49.1	33.8	53.6	43.3
Highway	2.5	72.0	101.8	172.9	106.7	83.4	109.0	161.4
Railway	2.0	55.0	51.1	57.2	61.5	56.5	63.4	62.6
SERVICES	2.6	131.8	133.7	129.5	123.4	119.1	116.4	111.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	127.8	129.0	125.2	124.3	110.4	112.5	109.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	138.7	141.8	136.8	134.3	131.3	120.3	111.7
TRADE	11.8	136.4	149.9	131.0	127.9	128.4	121.6	116.6
Retail	8.9	141.9	160.1	136.3	133.4	136.2	128.0	122.7
Wholesale	2.9	121.9	122.7	118.3	115.6	110.5	106.8	102.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	114.4	116.2	106.5	110.4	104.1	98.4	94.6

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936	Feb.1 1935
Maritime - Manufacturing		35.6	115.6	112.9	90.4	101.2	100.4	95.6	86.6
Provinces									
	Lumber products	4.1	79.5	72.9	67.5	64.7	74.1	62.4	61.3
	Pulp and paper	4.9	155.4	159.5	128.9	158.3	151.8	143.0	132.6
	Textile products	4.3	103.7	101.7	75.6	89.4	85.7	86.6	73.8
	Iron and steel	12.4	132.5	123.0	94.2	115.2	111.0	112.7	93.3
	Other manufactures	9.9	110.4	114.4	93.1	93.5	93.6	83.9	83.6
	Logging	9.5	364.5	336.1	216.4	346.5	343.8	215.9	256.8
	Mining	19.2	111.9	111.5	109.4	113.6	109.1	104.6	100.6
	Communications	2.2	91.3	92.2	86.5	89.7	83.9	82.0	78.7
	Transportation	13.7	103.8	106.4	94.3	103.3	99.0	97.4	97.1
	Construction	9.2	87.1	93.9	77.8	89.7	69.8	93.1	103.0
	Services	1.7	173.6	173.1	167.6	166.1	155.0	147.0	146.8
	Trade	8.9	132.3	146.1	123.3	127.5	127.2	112.0	107.3
Maritimes-All Industries		100.0	118.4	118.9	100.5	112.3	107.5	102.2	100.1
Quebec									
	Manufacturing	61.2	123.0	121.1	107.0	111.4	104.8	98.8	90.7
	Lumber products	2.9	86.4	85.1	71.3	80.7	71.4	66.1	65.4
	Pulp and paper	7.5	105.1	104.4	99.5	99.6	95.4	88.4	84.3
	Textile products	18.2	151.1	146.8	130.5	136.4	131.2	122.7	110.5
	Iron and steel	10.1	101.8	97.1	80.1	94.3	84.7	80.1	68.8
	Other manufactures	22.5	130.3	131.0	116.2	114.9	108.4	103.6	97.4
	Logging	9.2	347.6	395.2	186.8	497.9	433.3	262.4	317.0
	Mining	3.9	287.1	278.5	253.1	232.6	227.1	158.2	121.1
	Communications	1.6	75.7	75.9	74.0	74.3	70.8	68.9	69.8
	Transportation	7.3	72.1	74.2	68.9	68.9	69.9	69.5	67.7
	Construction	5.5	45.7	69.8	136.0	66.3	53.6	48.2	39.7
	Services	2.4	114.6	119.1	113.3	115.4	105.4	98.2	94.0
	Trade	8.9	144.7	155.5	141.1	135.7	136.6	128.8	122.7
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	116.0	120.7	113.0	114.5	106.7	95.2	89.5
Ontario									
	Manufacturing	63.9	122.9	120.2	108.9	113.6	108.4	100.6	91.6
	Lumber products	3.0	65.1	65.0	59.8	63.8	63.3	60.4	54.7
	Pulp and paper	6.4	112.7	110.4	106.4	108.4	102.6	97.5	94.4
	Textile products	10.4	124.2	124.0*	107.5	113.3	113.3	110.6	102.7
	Iron and steel	18.4	125.4	122.5	105.0	115.3	106.6	95.4	82.2
	Other manufactures	25.7	137.7	135.3	125.4	126.4	120.2	111.6	103.1
	Logging	3.9	199.1	218.6	138.1	271.9	217.1	172.2	157.7
	Mining	5.8	286.6	276.8	262.6	245.2	232.1	195.7	171.2
	Communications	1.8	77.4	78.1	76.1	80.1	77.0	73.8	73.8
	Transportation	6.0	76.7	77.2	74.4	74.8	74.0	72.2	67.9
	Construction	5.1	65.7	69.2	73.5	87.3	61.9	81.9	134.1
	Services	2.5	155.5	156.0	153.4	153.5	142.5	143.0	139.7
	Trade	11.0	141.9	160.6	137.3	134.4	134.6	125.7	125.3
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	120.2	120.9	109.2	116.2	108.4	102.4	100.2
Prairie									
	Manufacturing	31.5	109.8	108.9	100.6	100.9	100.2	94.5	89.2
Provinces									
	Lumber products	2.2	99.7	93.2	90.1	94.8	83.4	74.7	69.7
	Pulp and paper	3.0	103.0	102.7	102.5	99.1	97.4	90.1	89.5
	Textile products	2.6	150.5	138.4	130.7	115.2	124.7	110.1	103.7
	Iron and steel	10.2	84.8	82.0	78.1	80.2	78.9	78.3	71.9
	Other manufactures	13.5	137.9	142.3	125.0	126.4	127.4	117.7	112.7
	Logging	2.6	202.2	175.4	162.3	199.9	159.4	135.3	201.6
	Mining	8.7	131.8	131.6	131.9	121.2	122.2	123.0	122.5
	Communications	2.6	87.8	93.9	86.9	86.8	85.1	84.4	87.2
	Transportation	19.5	94.3	95.7	87.6	85.4	87.8	85.9	84.4
	Construction	9.7	54.0	58.1	50.6	47.0	46.2	73.0	63.6
	Services	3.3	115.5	116.0	113.5	104.5	99.6	95.7	91.1
	Trade	22.1	121.0	131.6	113.9	111.0	112.3	112.0	101.9
Prairies-All Industries		100.0	100.8	103.3	93.9	91.7	91.4	93.7	89.2
British Columbia									
	Manufacturing	41.6	106.2	103.4	98.1	99.1	95.7	87.7	79.6
	Lumber products	14.6	94.9	88.0	81.5	78.7	81.0	74.3	55.6
	Pulp and paper	6.0	117.7	115.4	94.9	115.9	117.6	107.0	101.1
	Textile products	1.3	129.7	120.6	127.9	124.6	127.3	114.8	100.0
	Iron and steel	3.5	81.7	81.0	87.3	86.2	79.1	68.4	68.4
	Other manufactures	16.2	121.1	122.7	119.0	117.9	107.9	99.8	100.4
	Logging	6.6	80.0	55.0	70.3	71.2	43.4	65.8	38.5
	Mining	10.5	107.9	104.5	112.2	109.4	98.0	85.6	91.4
	Communications	3.4	107.6	110.5	107.3	105.3	103.0	97.4	99.2
	Transportation	12.3	90.0	88.9	91.7	88.4	98.5	84.3	85.9
	Construction	7.8	61.2	65.5	68.1	75.3	66.5	128.5	137.3
	Services	3.9	118.2	120.0	112.9	108.4	100.0	102.8	93.5
	Trade	13.9	138.8	144.0	133.5	131.4	129.5	121.2	113.2
B.C. - All Industries		100.0	100.0	97.6	96.2	96.4	91.3	94.1	89.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review. *120.0

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926-100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936	Feb.1 1935
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.8	116.2	113.9	100.6	104.4	97.7	92.8	85.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	124.0	131.4	115.1	110.1	100.5	98.9	98.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	115.7	115.5	113.4	106.5	103.7	103.2	100.1
Textiles	16.4	129.8	122.9	113.2	114.4	108.1	98.0	91.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	122.5	123.5	109.1	110.9	109.0	122.6	112.4
Iron and steel	15.7	101.8	96.8	78.3	90.6	82.0	77.8	65.2
Other manufactures	21.9	116.3	116.1	103.2	106.4	99.6	91.8	87.5
Communications	2.3	65.2	65.0	63.5	64.3	62.9	61.4	62.7
Transportation	7.0	76.1	81.3	78.6	71.0	74.7	76.7	74.0
Construction	4.4	44.8	64.3	113.7	59.5	45.9	40.9	37.8
Trade	14.8	140.2	151.2	135.1	128.3	128.6	123.5	114.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	105.7	108.0	102.6	97.5	91.8	87.6	81.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.6	115.3	112.2	101.4	104.0	97.9	92.4	90.4
Leather products	17.2	102.2	98.5	97.4	97.6	102.2	95.9	94.7
Other manufactures	45.4	121.3	118.3	103.1	106.8	96.0	90.8	88.4
Transportation	10.1	88.5	79.8	93.6	81.2	81.7	101.1	91.7
Construction	4.3	55.7	71.2	275.7	82.2	58.4	89.6	84.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	107.1	107.8	117.0	97.9	91.7	92.0	90.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.0	115.4	113.5	105.1	105.6	100.9	94.7	89.7
Plant products - edible	5.6	122.6	116.9	110.9	112.9	108.8	106.3	104.3
Printing and publishing	9.2	134.3	130.4	129.3	127.7	123.0	117.1	112.6
Textiles	11.1	100.4	95.7	88.9	92.2	91.1	85.7	84.7
Iron and steel	11.4	111.4	110.6	96.0	100.0	90.2	79.9	70.1
Other manufactures	26.7	117.3	117.7	108.7	106.6	102.3	97.2	91.6
Communications	2.4	66.4	67.1	66.6	67.5	65.4	64.5	66.6
Transportation	5.3	95.0	95.1	92.0	94.8	92.7	88.6	84.3
Construction	2.1	52.6	57.0	47.3	59.4	47.8	49.8	46.9
Trade	21.6	132.6	152.5	127.2	124.9	124.6	119.2	120.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	113.9	116.6	105.7	106.1	101.9	96.4	93.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.6	102.2	102.5	92.2	94.5	90.1	87.9	84.6
Lumber products	4.0	49.7	47.0	45.3	45.2	35.6	39.6	35.7
Pulp and paper	16.7	102.2	102.0	95.8	96.1	90.3	90.1	90.8
Other manufactures	25.9	121.9	123.6	106.2	111.0	109.5	103.7	97.9
Construction	11.1	107.8	96.3	107.3	97.5	89.2	133.3	149.2
Trade	23.5	145.6	154.7	137.1	131.7	128.9	124.7	115.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.2	109.6	103.1	101.4	98.8	99.5	98.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.0	120.1	116.2	97.4	110.1	102.0	96.4	82.9
Textiles	16.9	100.3	99.7	85.2	88.8	91.8	86.9	82.0
Electrical apparatus	9.9	122.0	123.2	98.2	125.5	110.5	100.7	85.4
Iron and steel	34.7	130.1	123.0	95.7	115.0	98.6	93.8	71.0
Other manufactures	22.5	123.0	118.2	110.9	115.9	112.6	107.1	100.3
Construction	2.1	50.1	57.4	45.3	39.1	49.3	50.7	47.4
Trade	9.2	131.4	136.0	124.8	130.6	125.1	120.2	115.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	116.6	114.3	96.9	107.9	101.7	96.8	84.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.1	165.4	165.7	155.7	169.7	160.0	129.5	116.7
Iron and steel	67.6	166.5	165.8	154.1	176.3	165.6	130.9	117.3
Other manufactures	19.5	161.5	165.4	161.2	145.1	139.2	124.6	114.5
Construction	1.7	38.8	41.6	33.0	47.8	30.0	28.2	34.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	148.6	149.7	140.5	154.3	145.2	120.0	109.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.8	104.0	101.2	94.8	96.2	96.9	93.0	88.2
Animal products - edible	5.7	130.9	138.1	118.8	130.5	130.7	123.4	116.3
Printing and publishing	5.9	109.9	106.5	107.7	103.5	102.6	94.5	99.7
Textiles	6.7	155.6	140.5	135.2	127.9	130.5	115.2	107.2
Iron and steel	17.5	79.9	77.5	72.6	77.2	77.7	78.1	69.3
Other manufactures	14.0	116.8	114.5	107.1	104.7	105.9	101.1	101.6
Transportation	9.3	77.7	78.3	76.5	76.7	78.3	71.8	70.9
Construction	1.7	24.9	26.1	29.4	23.4	21.5	64.8	23.5
Trade	31.5	104.7	114.0	95.7	95.9	96.5	102.3	89.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.8	97.8	89.1	89.3	89.4	91.2	82.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.1	118.8	116.0	112.6	110.2	106.5	98.2	83.4
Lumber products	10.3	95.1	87.7	80.3	77.7	80.2	73.6	52.1
Other products	29.8	129.9	129.3	127.3	125.0	118.4	109.3	97.8
Communications	6.8	106.8	109.2	106.0	105.5	104.6	97.3	96.7
Transportation	15.5	96.8	95.7	105.3	98.2	118.0	98.0	96.5
Construction	4.4	41.6	48.7	41.1	52.2	35.1	54.1	36.8
Services	7.0	122.4	123.7	117.2	111.8	102.9	99.9	95.2
Trade	26.1	143.7	147.8	135.0	134.8	133.7	125.5	117.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.3	111.0	106.7	105.3	104.7	97.8	88.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

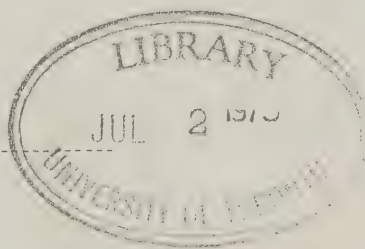
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1940

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



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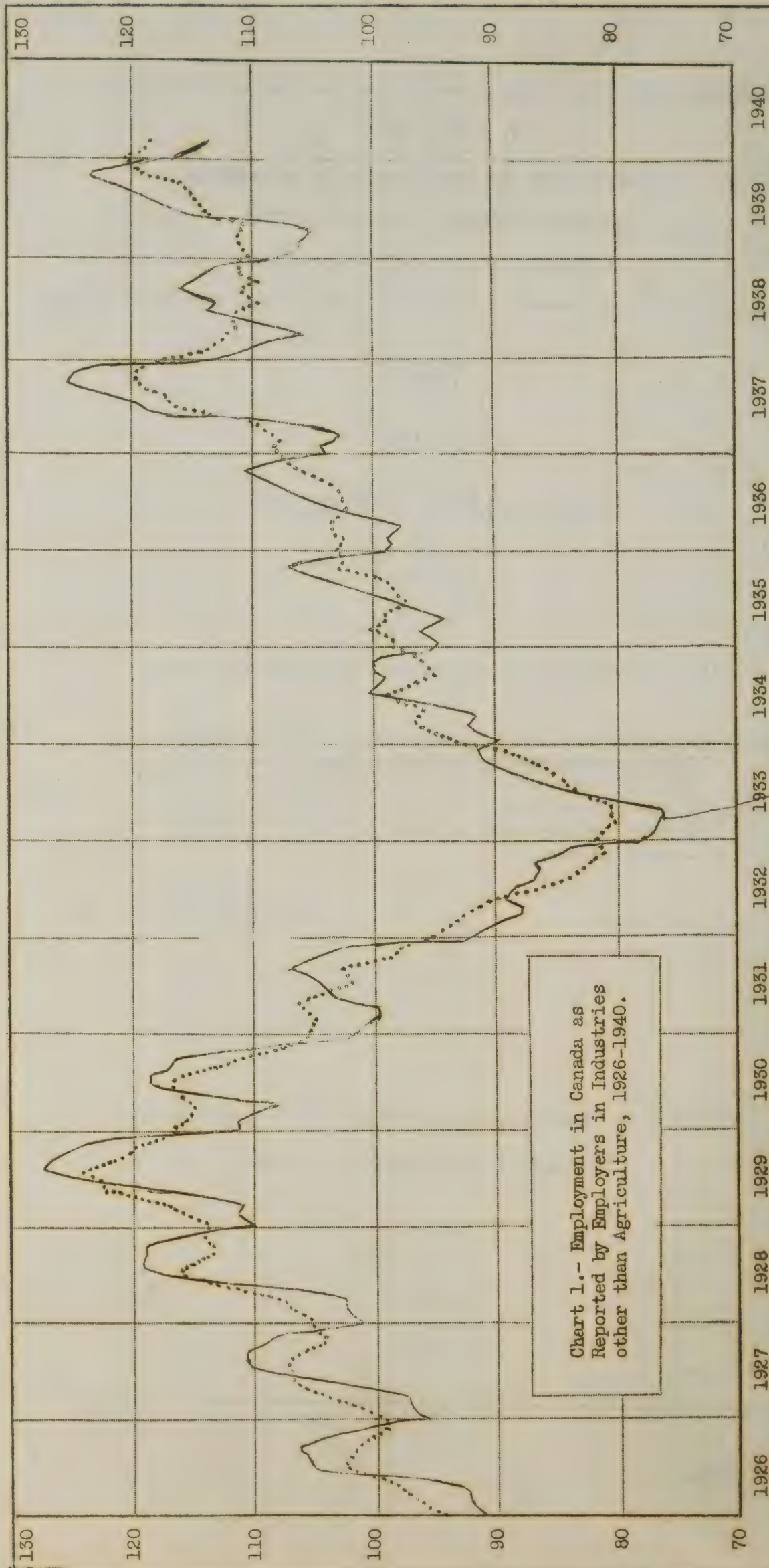
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OTTAWA

1940

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The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued April 1, 1940

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,899 employers throughout Canada show that there was a slight slackening in industrial employment at the beginning of March, marked improvement in manufacturing being offset by shrinkage in some of the non-manufacturing industries, notably logging, for which the active season in many districts is drawing to a close. The reported staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 1,109,443, compared with 1,118,003 at Feb. 1. This decrease of 8,560 employees slightly lowered the unadjusted index number from 114.4 at Feb. 1 to 113.5 at Mar. 1, when it was higher than in any other March for which statistics are available; at the same date in 1939, the figure had been 106.5, while at Mar. 1, 1929, the previous maximum in the record of twenty years, it was 111.4. These indexes are calculated on the 1926 average employment of the reporting firms as 100.

In the period, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the seasonal variation factors are calculated, the trend at Mar. 1 was very slightly downward; the reduction at the latest date rather exceeded this average decrease, with the result that the seasonally-corrected index fractionally declined, falling from 118.8 at the beginning of February, to 118.3 at Mar. 1, 1940. This was the highest adjusted figure for that date in the twenty winters for which statistics are now available.

Considerable improvement was reported in manufacturing at Mar. 1, 1940, when employment was at a higher level than in any other month of the record. The index (1926=100) stood at 122.6, compared with the 1939 high of 122.2 at Dec. 1, and 122.1 at Nov. 1, while the previous maximum figures were those of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929. The advance in manufacturing at the latest date was rather greater than the average at the beginning of March in past years, and largely exceeded that recorded at Mar. 1 of last winter. The most pronounced increases from Feb. 1, 1940, were in textile and iron and steel factories, but there were also important gains in tobacco and non-ferrous metal products. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed reduced activity; the losses, mainly of a seasonal character, were most pronounced in the logging and construction divisions, the numbers released by the employers co-operating in these classes being 14,179 and 3,222, respectively. On the other hand, services reported improvement.

For Mar. 1, 1939, statistics had been received from 11,309 employers with a combined working force of 1,027,846 persons; the index was then lower by seven points than that of 113.5 at the latest date. On the basis of a comparison of the index numbers for Mar. 1, 1939 and 1940, it may be estimated that the co-operating establishments employed nearly 69,000 more persons at the latter than at the former date.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment at Mar. 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows:- 1940, 113.5; 1939, 106.5; 1938, 107.8; 1937, 102.8; 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4 and 1928, 102.6.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the different industrial divisions appears beginning on page 5.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of the employment afforded have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock exchange firms. At the beginning of March, 410 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,458 persons, compared with 33,479 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the

returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Mar. 1 survey of employment to 1,142,901 in 12,309 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 113.5 in the industries above enumerated, to 113.4; when the employees of the co-operating financial institutions were added to the general figures for Feb. 1, the index was lowered from 114.4 to 114.3. Comparable data for 1939 are not available.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition* given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistments. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. So, if enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The latest estimates (for January) show that the total number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in January of other years, while the number at work was also at its maximum for that month. The number unemployed was lower than in any other January in the years since 1930, but was higher than in that month in earlier years for which estimates have been prepared. As compared with December, 1939, there was a seasonal increase of some 13,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion; this increase over the preceding month was the same as that estimated in January, 1939, over December, 1938. The number then estimated as unemployed, however, was over 22 p.c. greater than in January of the present year.

The table on the following page shows the latest estimates, together with the figures for January in preceding years.

* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment."

January	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed
1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
1939	2,678	2,193	485
1938	2,703	2,300	403
1937	2,596	2,144	452
1936	2,511	2,026	485
1935	2,493	1,947	546
1934	2,533	1,935	598
1933	2,361	1,643	718
1932	2,481	1,878	603
1931	2,483	2,071	412
1930	2,580	2,291	289
1929	2,391	2,264	127
1928	2,188	2,087	101

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend at the beginning of March was upward in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, while activity declined in the remaining provinces, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character. Firms in Quebec reported the most pronounced curtailment, as a result of very large seasonal reductions in the personnel of logging camps. Employment generally in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at Mar. 1 in any recent year; the latest indexes for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario were at their peak for that date in the period, 1921-39, while in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit, the 826 reporting employers reducing their staffs from 87,776 at Feb. 1, to 86,025 at the beginning of March. The curtailment took place in New Brunswick, and resulted from the completion of seasonal operations in many logging camps; in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, however, improvement was recorded. Manufacturing and transportation, on the whole, afforded more employment in the Maritimes, and the trend was also upward in trade and services. In addition to the large losses in logging already mentioned, there were moderate declines in mining, communications and construction. A small gain had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1939, but the index then was many points lower than that of 116.0 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other March for which statistics are available. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months, together with the figures for Mar. 1, 1938 and 1939:-

	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).									
	Mar. 1: 1940	Mar. 1 :1940	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1: 1939	Mar.1 :1939	: Mar.1 : 1938	
Provinces	1940	:1940	1940	1940	1939	1939	1939	1939	1939	:1939	: 1938	
P.E. Island	2.2	: 93.8	85.1	84.3	90.6	101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	: 83.8	: 83.6	
Nova Scotia	57.8	:125.5	124.9	126.6	132.1	126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	:112.6	:115.0	
New Brunswick	40.0	:105.8	112.5	111.6	113.8	108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	: 88.3	:101.6	
Maritimes	100.0	:116.0	118.4	118.9	123.0	117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	:101.2	:108.3	
	:									:	:	

Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 812 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 74,366 persons, compared with 73,913 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a decrease which was larger than that recorded at the beginning of March, 1939, and also rather exceeded the decline which has been the average change between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 in the last nineteen years. There was marked improvement in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in textile and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, construction and maintenance showed curtailment, and there were large reductions in logging as the season drew to a close. Statements were tabulated from 2,967 establishments, whose employees numbered 327,022, as against 331,993 at the beginning of February. The index, at 114.3, was slightly higher than at Mar. 1, 1939, when it stood at 112.8, according to the information furnished by 2,826 employers, with 320,154 persons on their staffs.

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners. 2/ Exclusive of enlisted men. 3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

Ontario.- A slackening was noted in Ontario, where the 5,197 co-operating firms released 513 workers from their forces, bringing them to 478,003 at Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has frequently, though not invariably, been upward, and the average change in the years since 1920 has been a small increase. The Mar. 1 index, at 120.0, was many points higher than at the same date in 1939, when it had stood at 109.1; 4,918 returns had then been tabulated, showing a personnel of 428,734 men and women.

There was considerable improvement in employment in factories at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having added 3,770 workers to their staffs. The increase took place mainly in textile, iron and steel and lumber plants, while the vegetable food division was slack. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, building, transportation, mining and retail trade showed declines, those of a seasonal character in the first-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, railway construction and maintenance and wholesale trade reported heightened activity.

Prairie Provinces.- Contractions were indicated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the loss in the Prairies repeating the downward trend which has been in evidence in these provinces as a unit at that date in fifteen of the nineteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The latest index, at 98.5, was higher than that of 94.3 at Mar. 1, 1939, although a small, contra-seasonal increase from the preceding month had then been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,701 establishments with 128,711 employees at the date under review, compared with 131,630 in their last report. The manufacturing industries reported a moderate reduction, declines in the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions rather more than offsetting gains in textile factories. Logging also recorded improvement, while construction and maintenance, transportation, trade and mining released employees. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with data for Mar. 1, 1939 and 1938, are given below:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	Mar. 1 1940	Mar. 1 1940	Feb. 1 1940	Jan. 1 1940	Dec. 1 1939	Nov. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1939	Sept. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1938
	1940	1940	1940	1940	1939	1939	1939	1939	1939	1939	1938
Manitoba	43.1	94.5	96.2	96.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	89.6	91.0
Saskatchewan	20.5	97.5	98.0	103.3	113.1	124.3	134.7	128.9	123.5	96.9	90.4
Alberta	33.4	105.5	102.6	113.2	116.4	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	99.6	95.2
Prairies	100.0	98.5	100.8	103.3	108.9	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	94.3	92.2

The 1,632 firms making returns for Mar. 1 of last year had reported 121,539 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 121,150 at the first of February, 1939.

British Columbia.- The production of lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal goods afforded more employment, while other classes showed little general change; activity in manufacturing as a whole considerably advanced, and there was also improvement in logging, but the tendency in most other groups was moderately downward, the largest losses being in retail trade. The working forces of the 1,208 co-operating employers aggregated 89,682 persons, as compared with 88,088 in the preceding month. This increase exceeded the average gain indicated at Mar. 1 in the period, 1921-1939, and also compared favourably with that reported at the same date in 1939. The latest index, at 101.8, was some five points higher than at Mar. 1, 1939, when the 1,121 firms furnishing statistics had employed 83,053 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor showing improvement, while curtailment was reported in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Industrial activity in each of these cities, except Quebec, was at a higher level than at Mar. 1, 1939, while employment was also brisker in these centres than in the late winter in any of the preceding seven or eight years.

Montreal.- Heightened activity was shown in Montreal, where there were gains in manufacturing, (chiefly in textile and iron and steel factories), and in construction and maintenance and trade. Statements were tabulated from 1,753 firms employing 168,360 workers, as compared with 164,587 in the preceding month. For Mar. 1 of last year, 1,652 employers had reported 153,330 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 101.4, as compared with 108.1 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the chemical and iron and steel groups, while services also showed some improvement. Construction, transportation

and trade, however were quieter. The working forces of the 210 co-operating establishments totalled 15,081 persons, compared with 14,863 at Feb. 1, 1940. The index was much lower than at the same date in 1939, although a rather smaller advance had then been indicated by the 205 firms furnishing data, whose employees had numbered 16,478.

Toronto.- Activity increased considerably in manufacturing in Toronto, the largest gains being in the textile and iron and steel groups, while there was a decline in electrical apparatus and printing and paper factories. Construction also showed a falling-off. Returns were received from 1,779 employers, with 147,506 men and women on their payrolls at the beginning of March, as compared with 146,562 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 114.6, was over nine points higher than at Mar. 1, 1939, when a reduction had been reported by the 1,692 establishments making returns, whose staffs aggregated 133,514.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a slackening; manufacturing and building were rather busier, but trade released some employees, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 228 co-operating firms reported a total payroll of 14,771 persons at the date under review, as compared with 14,800 at Feb. 1. The index was rather higher than at the beginning of March, 1939, although an upward tendency had then been indicated by the 223 employers whose data were tabulated, and who employed 14,277 men and women.

Hamilton.- A favourable movement was noted in Hamilton, mainly in building and manufacturing; in the latter, the greatest gains were in the textile and clay, glass and stone industries. Trade, on the other hand, was rather slacker. An aggregate staff of 38,163 was indicated by the 334 concerns furnishing statistics, who employed 38,023 in their last report. A gain had also been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was lower, the index standing at 97.4, as compared with 117.1 at Mar. 1, 1940. For the beginning of March, 1939, 315 employers had made returns, showing 31,396 persons on their paylists.

Windsor.- The trend was upward in Windsor, there being a small advance in the iron and steel and transportation divisions. Data were received from 196 establishments, with 20,633 workers, or 85 more than at Feb. 1. Employment was brisker than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had been recorded; the 190 firms whose statistics were received for Mar. 1, 1939, had a staff of 19,119.

Winnipeg.-Reduced activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 529 concerns reported 41,217 persons in their employ, as against 41,831 in the preceding month. There was a falling-off in manufacturing, principally in printing and publishing works, and trade was also quieter, while other industries showed little general change. Employment was in larger volume than at Mar. 1 of last year, when a decline had also been reported by the 511 co-operating employers, whose personnel had included 38,325 men and women.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing recorded some improvement in Vancouver, but transportation and trade afforded less employment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 437 persons in the payrolls of the 527 co-operating establishments, which had 36,518 employees. A smaller contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 484 firms had reported 34,700 workers; the index was then nearly three points lower than that of 109.0 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend in this group was again favourable, resulting in a higher level of employment than in any other month for which statistics are available. The index, at 122.6, was fractionally above the 1939 maximum of 122.2 and also exceeded the figures of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929, which were previously the highest indexes. Statistics for Mar. 1, 1940, were furnished by 6,518 manufacturers having 629,589 operatives, compared with 618,445 at the beginning of February. This increase of 11,144 was slightly larger than usual for the time of year, and substantially exceeded the gain reported at Mar. 1, 1939.

The most pronounced improvement took place in textile and iron and steel factories; in the former, some 5,400 and in the latter some 4,000 additional employees were reported by the co-operating establishments. Gains were also shown in fur, leather, lumber, tobacco, chemical and non-ferrous metal products. On the other hand, activity declined in food, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 120.5 at Feb. 1, 1940, to 122.6 at the date under review, as compared with 107.0 at Mar. 1, 1939, and 110.5 at Mar. 1, 1938. As already mentioned, the latest advance was very slightly above the average according to the experience of past years, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, rose slightly, standing at 125.2, compared with 125.0 at Feb. 1, 1940.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers at Mar. 1 in the years since 1926:- 1940, 122.6; 1939, 107.0; 1938, 110.5; 1937, 107.6; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.8; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7 and 1927, 99.8.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1939, shows that returns had then been received from 6,265 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 546,268, compared with 541,129 in the preceding month. From a comparison of the index numbers for Mar. 1 of last year and the present year, it may be estimated that the co-operating factories employed over 80,000 more workers at the latter than at the former date.

Logging.- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 444 firms had 52,751 persons in their employ, or 14,179 fewer than in their last report. The decline was much larger than that recorded at Mar. 1, 1939, and also exceeded the average loss at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 179.1, was many points above the Mar. 1, 1939, figure of 108.8, but was lower than at the same date in 1937 or 1938.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 417 operators with a personnel of 77,858, as against 78,423 at Feb. 1. Coal and metallic ore mines released workers, while quarrying and the extraction of other non-metallic minerals showed slight improvement. A small increase, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1939, but employment was then in smaller volume, the index, at 160.9, being several points below that of 167.1 at Mar. 1, 1940.

Communications.- A falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a rather higher level than at the beginning of March of last year. Returns were received from 86 companies and branches having 21,956 employees at the date under review, compared with 22,101 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation showed a downward movement at the beginning of March, in conformity with the general trend in the late winter of the years since 1920. Improvement was noted in shipping and stevedoring, but there were moderate losses in local transportation and in steam railway operation. The labour forces of the 527 co-operating branches and employers were reduced from 101,120 men and women at Feb. 1, to 100,762 at Mar. 1, 1940, when the index, at 83.0, was slightly higher than at the same date of 1939; an advance had then been noted in the transportation group as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry declined, 67,065 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 1,231 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 employees aggregated 70,287. Railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, largely due to snow-clearing operations, but highway and building work were slacker. The construction index, standing at 55.4 at the latest date, was many points lower than at the beginning of March in 1939, when an increase had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Services.- A moderate gain was noted in the service group, in which 594 establishments reported a combined staff of 29,324, compared with 29,144 in the preceding month. A loss had been recorded at Mar. 1, 1939, and the index was then rather lower.

Trade.- Retail trade showed reduced activity, while employment in wholesale establishments was brisker. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,415 in the personnel of the 2,082 firms furnishing data, who had 130,138 workers, compared with 131,553 at Feb. 1. A rather larger contraction had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 128.9, as compared with 134.9 at the latest date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at Jan. 15 was seriously affected by the severe weather, which in many cases made outdoor work impossible, and resulted in temporary unemployment for a large number of persons; there was an increase of 157,371 in the number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at Jan. 15 as compared with Dec. 11. However, the number unemployed was smaller by 520,130 than at Jan. 16, 1939. Among workers aged 16 to 64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 10.2 at Jan. 15, 1940, as compared with 9.1 at Dec. 11, 1939, and 14.0 at Jan. 16, 1939. Among insured persons of all classes, the percentage idle was also 10.2, compared with 9.1 at Dec. 11, 1939. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed at Feb. 12 decreased by 15,000 as compared with Jan. 15, leaving 1,500,000 recorded as unemployed; however, improvement in the situation in the latter half of February brought about an estimated reduction of some 200,000 in the number unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, seasonal factors contributed largely to the decline of approximately 1,160,000 workers in non-agricultural employment in January; this loss was about 100,000 greater than that reported last year. However, approximately 1,100,000 more workers were engaged in non-agricultural occupations in January, 1940, than in January, 1939. Substantial seasonal declines were reported from December to January in retail trade, manufacturing, construction and transportation. Total factory employment declined by 2.4 p.c. from the mid-December level, affecting 200,000 workers. This decrease, which was the first recession since May of last year, was slightly larger than the expected seasonal decrease of 1.8 p.c. Employment in factories making durable goods, which had increased their activity most rapidly during the previous months, declined somewhat more than employment in the non-durable goods industries, in which the textile, food, paper and tobacco groups showed appreciable employment declines. The current employment index (101.6 on the base 1923-25=100) was 10.2 p.c. higher than the figure a year ago, and the payroll index (98.1) was 17.2 p.c. higher. The index in the durable goods division was 97.5, or 18.5 p.c. higher than in January, 1939, while that of 105.4 in the non-durable goods was 3.6 p.c. higher.

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, employment in factories in New York State increased by 0.8 p.c. in February as compared with January; this gain was below average in the experience of past years. However, the index of employment in manufacturing, based on 1925-27 as 100, was 90.4 in February, or over 10 p.c. higher than in February, 1939, and was also higher than in that month in any other year since 1930.

Massachusetts.- Reports from 1,801 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal decrease of 1.3 p.c. in employment in January, 1940, as compared with December, 1939; their staffs aggregated 286,502. The number of wage-earners employed in Massachusetts factories in January, 1940, was 7.5 p.c. greater than in January, 1939.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 6,597 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments, which showed a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the employment they afforded in February, 1940, as compared with January.

TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	116.0	120.2	100.8	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	114.3	120.0	98.5	101.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1940.

100.0	7.7	29.5	43.1	11.6	8.1
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	89.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	103.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.3	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.3	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	93.8	93.3	105.3	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	103.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.3	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1940.

15.2 1.4 13.3 1.3 3.4 1.9 3.7 3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9

Relative Weight of Employment By Industries as at Mar. 1, 1940.

100.0	56.7	4.8	7.0	2.0	9.1	6.0	2.7	11.7
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Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1940	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
MANUFACTURING	56.7	122.6	120.5	107.0	110.5	107.6	99.5	92.7
Animal products - edible	2.3	131.3	132.5	119.6	119.6	117.8	107.2	101.7
Fur and products	.2	107.2	102.4	87.7	82.0	81.2	81.3	75.4
Leather and products	2.4	126.8	125.8	111.7	108.4	114.2	111.7	104.0
Boots and shoes	1.5	124.9	125.0	114.8	113.5	118.2	116.3	108.4
Lumber and products	3.9	80.5	80.0	72.7	74.5	71.6	65.9	63.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	67.4	66.3	61.1	61.7	59.3	55.3	51.2
Furniture	.7	90.0	89.2	84.1	84.1	86.0	77.6	72.1
Other lumber products	1.1	117.0	117.6	100.7	107.4	98.7	89.7	93.4
Musical instruments	.1	54.0	54.6	39.8	42.5	44.4	42.0	33.0
Plant products - edible	3.2	115.8	116.0	104.2	103.1	100.4	96.7	90.9
Pulp and paper products	6.2	111.3	111.4	104.9	103.8	103.9	96.3	91.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	98.5	98.5	90.2	92.2	95.1	84.8	78.4
Paper products	1.0	141.9	138.9	130.9	129.6	127.4	114.5	106.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	117.3	118.6	114.9	110.1	107.3	105.3	102.6
Rubber products	1.2	108.1	108.6	103.6	98.5	101.1	95.5	94.1
Textile products	11.2	142.7	136.5	119.8	124.6	124.5	116.9	110.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	156.7	153.2	127.9	136.6	139.3	132.3	125.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.2	121.3	118.8	93.9	100.2	100.5	93.8	86.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	169.8	163.1	128.5	137.6	147.5	139.7	133.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	507.4	502.9	494.7	530.4	545.5	519.0	509.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	138.1	135.9	118.7	124.4	124.1	123.0	114.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.7	134.6	124.6	116.3	120.3	115.7	105.9	97.7
Other textile products	1.2	131.9	122.7	108.0	101.3	107.1	94.8	93.8
Tobacco	1.3	172.2	164.0	163.8	150.1	123.7	138.8	118.5
Beverages	.8	165.9	166.7	159.9	153.8	150.2	129.9	120.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	180.7	178.9	153.6	158.3	145.5	132.5	123.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	83.0	84.7	71.7	76.1	76.7	67.5	55.5
Electric light and power	1.5	130.7	132.2	123.9	116.0	112.3	111.5	105.8
Electrical apparatus	1.7	139.4	139.4	123.9	142.0	127.9	115.9	105.2
Iron and steel products	13.8	116.7	113.7	94.6	105.3	101.4	90.6	82.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	150.4	153.5	114.2	126.6	128.1	110.6	91.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	126.9	124.8	114.2	127.5	117.1	98.0	85.5
Agricultural implements	.5	71.4	68.4	62.6	81.1	67.5	65.5	56.0
Land vehicles	6.0	110.2	107.6	90.3	100.3	98.5	91.3	88.4
Automobiles and parts	2.0	156.5	155.4	151.3	161.2	161.8	135.8	152.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	103.5	57.5	62.2	77.9	63.8	63.5	65.1
Heating appliances	.4	130.9	123.4	118.7	110.1	116.6	99.6	88.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	132.5	132.2	97.1	118.5	102.8	81.8	63.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	121.5	118.1	98.5	116.1	111.9	98.6	88.4
Other iron and steel products	2.2	122.5	121.4	98.0	102.9	100.6	85.9	77.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	171.0	165.2	152.6	153.4	143.8	127.1	114.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	158.7	158.4	146.3	149.6	139.3	130.2	126.7
Miscellaneous	.6	152.2	148.6	134.2	133.0	124.2	117.7	114.2
LOGGING	4.8	179.1	227.2	108.8	212.7	193.3	147.0	166.9
MINING	7.0	167.1	168.4	160.9	153.9	145.8	129.1	118.8
Coal	2.3	94.1	94.7	93.4	94.3	93.8	92.1	91.5
Metallic ores	3.9	350.2	354.5	334.6	307.4	280.6	234.9	204.6
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	125.4	123.7	117.7	116.6	111.2	89.8	77.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	82.2	82.7	80.8	82.2	80.8	77.7	77.5
Telegraphs	.5	91.7	93.3	88.6	90.8	90.3	85.6	85.6
Telephones	1.5	79.6	79.8	78.7	79.9	78.3	75.6	75.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	83.0	83.3	80.3	79.0	79.6	78.9	76.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	125.4	126.2	119.8	110.4	115.6	113.6	108.2
Steam railways	5.5	75.6	76.2	72.6	73.8	72.5	72.7	69.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	62.1	60.8	64.6	62.8	65.7	63.3	66.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.0	55.4	58.1	94.3	71.4	52.8	78.2	94.2
Building	1.7	44.4	48.4	43.3	44.9	32.7	52.1	43.3
Highway	2.3	67.3	72.0	177.3	108.8	67.9	112.6	183.4
Railway	2.0	55.9	55.0	68.9	63.2	59.3	72.9	63.0
SERVICES	2.7	132.6	131.8	128.5	127.1	118.9	117.5	111.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	128.6	127.8	124.8	122.5	110.6	113.6	108.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	139.7	138.7	134.9	134.3	130.5	120.9	113.6
TRADE	11.7	134.9	136.4	128.9	126.0	126.1	123.1	116.7
Retail	8.8	139.5	141.9	133.5	130.7	132.6	130.4	122.5
Wholesale	2.9	123.0	121.9	117.5	115.5	111.2	106.3	103.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	113.5	114.4	106.5	107.8	102.8	98.9	96.4

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1940	1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
<u>Maritime -</u> Manufacturing	37.3	118.9	115.6	90.4	100.8	102.9	95.3	89.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	4.5	85.2	79.5	67.7	65.9	74.9	64.5	70.5
Pulp and paper	4.8	150.1	155.4	145.8	158.1	156.9	144.5	134.0
Textile products	4.7	110.4	103.7	75.4	85.3	85.9	87.5	83.6
Iron and steel	12.8	134.1	132.5	92.0	116.3	116.3	111.0	97.8
Other manufactures	10.5	115.8	110.4	88.9	92.4	94.2	82.6	77.8
Logging	6.5	246.0	364.5	153.5	247.7	275.2	145.9	185.3
Mining	19.5	111.1	111.9	110.1	112.6	108.3	104.4	103.3
Communications	2.1	83.2	91.3	85.6	86.0	82.9	81.3	78.1
Transportation	14.5	108.0	103.8	95.5	102.6	102.4	99.0	97.9
Construction	9.1	84.8	87.1	95.5	89.0	73.1	103.6	95.0
Services	1.8	176.5	173.6	165.5	164.3	156.3	148.9	148.0
Trade	9.2	133.0	132.3	124.5	122.3	120.4	112.7	107.1
<u>Maritimes-</u> All Industries	100.0	116.0	118.4	101.2	108.3	106.6	101.7	98.6
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	63.9	126.4	123.0	108.5	112.5	107.8	101.4	93.0
Lumber products	2.7	79.9	86.4	76.4	81.0	74.1	68.4	66.8
Pulp and paper	7.7	105.7	105.1	99.0	96.8	96.9	88.7	83.3
Textile products	19.5	159.4	151.1	133.6	139.6	135.8	124.8	115.5
Iron and steel	11.0	108.4	101.8	80.8	93.7	89.0	82.8	70.5
Other manufactures	23.0	131.4	130.3	117.2	117.0	110.1	107.4	99.6
Logging	6.6	244.3	347.6	126.9	308.4	312.2	207.4	258.6
Mining	3.9	286.6	287.1	260.7	233.9	222.6	153.6	123.5
Communications	1.6	75.7	75.7	73.8	74.5	74.2	70.3	70.1
Transportation	7.4	72.1	72.1	74.7	69.3	68.1	69.2	70.7
Construction	5.1	41.7	45.7	137.1	72.1	40.5	49.7	52.3
Services	2.4	115.3	114.6	112.6	112.9	103.4	97.5	96.6
Trade	9.1	145.4	144.7	138.4	133.9	134.3	127.3	123.3
<u>Quebec -</u> All Industries	100.0	114.3	116.0	112.8	110.1	102.5	95.1	91.3
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	64.8	124.4	122.9	109.6	112.9	110.9	101.3	95.1
Lumber products	3.1	67.4	65.1	60.4	63.8	65.4	61.3	59.2
Pulp and paper	6.4	112.6	112.7	106.9	104.5	103.4	97.4	93.0
Textile products	10.8	128.3	124.2	109.6	112.9	116.3	111.9	107.5
Iron and steel	18.7	127.7	125.4	106.0	115.3	111.5	95.9	90.4
Other manufactures	25.8	137.6	137.7	125.4	125.8	121.5	112.5	103.1
Logging	3.1	160.4	199.1	101.1	231.8	192.5	159.1	156.9
Mining	5.8	284.1	286.6	262.6	245.4	230.1	201.1	171.4
Communications	1.8	77.9	77.4	76.1	79.4	78.0	74.0	73.8
Transportation	5.9	76.3	76.7	71.6	73.1	73.2	72.7	67.7
Construction	5.1	65.7	65.7	81.9	79.0	58.6	91.3	147.8
Services	2.5	156.4	155.5	151.9	152.3	141.6	145.0	137.6
Trade	11.0	140.9	141.9	134.8	132.8	132.7	127.3	125.2
<u>Ontario -</u> All Industries	100.0	120.0	120.2	109.1	113.7	108.9	103.8	103.5
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	31.9	108.8	109.8	100.3	102.2	100.7	95.0	88.1
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.2	96.1	99.7	105.1	100.8	83.9	75.3	72.3
Pulp and paper	3.0	99.3	103.0	98.8	94.1	93.8	90.9	84.8
Textile products	2.8	155.7	150.5	128.2	130.4	135.5	115.2	108.2
Iron and steel	10.4	84.2	84.8	76.6	84.3	80.7	78.1	72.3
Other manufactures	13.5	136.4	137.9	124.3	122.4	125.5	118.2	109.0
Logging	2.9	220.2	202.2	172.4	190.0	157.1	147.6	195.4
Mining	8.8	129.9	131.8	131.2	120.9	118.8	116.0	110.8
Communications	2.6	87.5	87.8	86.2	85.4	84.4	84.0	86.0
Transportation	19.5	92.4	94.3	87.7	85.8	87.1	86.9	82.3
Construction	8.8	48.0	54.0	53.4	49.6	48.6	74.4	62.2
Services	3.5	116.5	115.5	111.5	104.4	102.0	101.4	89.6
Trade	22.0	117.9	121.0	112.9	109.3	110.1	117.6	102.1
<u>Prairies-</u> All Industries	100.0	98.5	100.8	94.3	92.2	91.3	95.1	87.2
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	42.3	109.9	106.2	101.1	100.5	93.7	86.1	81.9
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.7	97.5	94.9	84.5	83.9	76.0	70.5	62.9
Pulp and paper	6.0	120.2	117.7	104.1	113.2	120.8	107.2	100.5
Textile products	1.3	137.2	129.7	131.2	128.9	126.2	114.7	103.5
Iron and steel	3.6	85.3	81.7	85.0	89.0	80.0	68.4	64.4
Other manufactures	16.7	126.4	121.1	121.4	115.8	105.4	99.4	100.4
Logging	7.5	93.3	80.0	69.0	69.2	36.5	61.5	64.7
Mining	10.3	107.9	107.9	109.7	108.4	98.2	87.1	88.7
Communications	3.3	107.1	107.6	106.1	105.7	101.8	98.8	98.1
Transportation	11.9	88.7	90.0	91.3	86.1	91.7	86.3	84.8
Construction	7.7	61.4	61.2	69.4	74.8	68.8	122.4	134.1
Services	3.9	118.3	118.2	115.0	108.3	101.2	98.5	94.3
Trade	13.1	133.1	138.8	128.1	129.6	128.3	118.5	113.4
<u>B.C. -</u> All Industries	100.0	101.8	100.0	96.7	96.2	89.2	92.4	91.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1940	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	68.1	119.6	116.2	102.5	106.5	101.1	95.9	88.1
Plant products - edible	4.2	123.7	124.0	114.0	112.5	97.6	100.2	100.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	115.6	115.7	113.2	107.0	105.7	102.3	100.0
Textiles	17.4	141.3	129.8	118.2	120.4	113.3	101.8	96.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	121.4	122.5	111.8	114.1	107.7	131.1	118.3
Iron and steel	15.9	106.1	101.8	79.6	91.5	87.0	80.6	66.7
Other manufactures	21.3	115.8	116.3	104.5	106.8	102.8	94.8	88.8
Communications	2.3	65.9	65.2	63.2	64.1	64.1	62.1	62.8
Transportation	7.0	76.8	76.1	81.2	72.5	72.4	75.2	84.6
Construction	4.5	46.8	44.8	89.6	56.9	36.8	34.1	56.5
Trade	14.5	141.3	140.2	133.4	126.7	126.7	121.0	115.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.1	105.7	101.4	98.5	92.6	87.5	86.3
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	65.6	119.3	115.3	103.3	106.4	99.8	98.1	95.3
Leather products	16.7	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.9	105.1	109.0	107.2
Other manufactures	48.9	127.5	121.3	104.4	107.9	97.4	93.1	89.9
Transportation	7.9	81.9	88.5	102.5	84.8	79.9	87.9	92.6
Construction	3.9	50.9	55.7	269.0	77.4	56.7	87.0	89.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	108.7	107.1	117.9	99.7	92.7	93.3	94.0
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	64.4	116.8	115.4	105.3	106.0	102.9	95.8	91.3
Plant products - edible	5.6	121.8	122.6	113.2	109.6	108.0	103.5	100.0
Printing and publishing	8.9	132.0	134.3	126.5	125.5	122.0	115.7	109.7
Textiles	11.5	104.6	100.4	91.5	92.7	95.3	89.3	88.9
Iron and steel	11.8	116.1	111.4	96.8	100.7	93.5	81.6	76.3
Other manufactures	26.6	117.5	117.3	107.9	108.3	104.1	98.1	92.2
Communications	2.4	66.9	66.4	66.7	67.0	65.8	64.2	66.0
Transportation	5.2	94.7	95.0	91.5	92.8	92.2	90.9	85.7
Construction	1.9	47.3	52.6	46.7	54.4	46.3	54.2	45.3
Trade	21.5	132.6	132.6	125.2	123.3	125.4	121.4	120.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	114.6	113.9	105.3	105.6	103.2	97.8	94.0
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	47.6	104.1	102.2	91.0	93.1	90.2	89.0	86.5
Lumber products	4.0	50.0	49.7	38.1	43.8	37.0	41.9	41.0
Pulp and paper	16.8	103.1	102.2	96.6	95.1	91.0	87.7	91.5
Other manufactures	26.8	125.1	121.9	105.8	109.3	108.6	107.0	99.0
Construction	11.2	108.9	107.8	136.4	91.3	97.8	149.4	142.1
Trade	22.5	138.8	145.6	137.3	130.2	128.8	117.5	115.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.9	109.2	105.3	99.7	99.8	101.4	99.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	84.0	120.6	120.1	97.9	107.4	104.9	96.8	84.6
Textiles	17.1	101.7	100.3	85.4	87.0	90.5	88.9	85.2
Electrical apparatus	9.8	121.9	122.0	97.9	121.3	114.2	102.6	89.8
Iron and steel	34.4	129.5	130.1	94.6	110.6	103.0	93.3	71.2
Other manufactures	22.7	124.4	123.0	114.5	115.7	116.8	106.5	101.3
Construction	2.2	51.5	50.1	53.8	43.6	47.6	46.0	44.8
Trade	9.1	130.5	131.4	122.1	132.0	127.1	123.2	115.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	117.1	116.6	97.4	106.1	103.7	97.1	85.8
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	87.2	166.1	165.4	154.1	168.9	162.3	126.5	140.4
Iron and steel	67.6	167.2	166.5	152.6	174.8	168.4	126.6	147.3
Other manufactures	19.6	162.4	161.5	159.3	146.8	140.0	126.1	115.1
Construction	1.6	35.1	38.8	30.0	46.6	31.1	29.2	21.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	149.2	148.6	139.1	153.1	146.8	117.7	127.0
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	50.4	103.5	104.0	93.2	97.0	97.9	93.7	88.4
Animal products - edible	5.8	131.8	130.9	114.9	124.8	129.5	119.1	116.4
Printing and publishing	5.6	102.9	109.9	101.0	95.0	95.5	95.4	90.7
Textiles	7.1	161.6	155.6	136.1	133.6	140.5	122.5	111.8
Iron and steel	17.9	80.6	79.9	70.1	80.8	79.2	77.4	70.5
Other manufactures	14.0	114.4	116.8	109.2	104.9	106.9	103.8	102.1
Transportation	9.4	77.0	77.7	76.7	77.1	79.2	72.7	73.4
Construction	1.6	23.9	24.9	32.9	30.5	37.1	72.3	25.9
Trade	30.8	100.8	104.7	95.9	94.4	95.2	109.2	90.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.4	95.8	88.5	89.6	90.8	94.1	83.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.9	119.7	118.8	113.3	113.0	108.8	95.1	86.5
Lumber products	10.4	94.9	95.1	80.5	83.3	83.1	64.3	57.3
Other manufactures	30.5	131.3	129.9	128.2	126.5	120.5	109.2	100.0
Communications	6.8	106.2	106.8	105.9	105.5	103.4	98.6	97.6
Transportation	15.5	95.6	96.8	103.9	91.6	105.2	100.9	91.7
Construction	4.4	41.5	41.6	44.0	47.4	41.8	54.2	49.9
Services	7.1	121.9	122.4	119.5	111.7	104.2	99.3	94.5
Trade	25.2	137.1	143.7	130.6	133.0	132.9	123.8	117.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	109.0	110.3	106.4	104.2	103.8	96.9	90.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

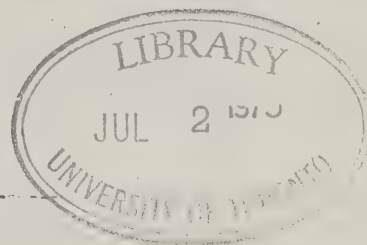
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1940

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



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Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

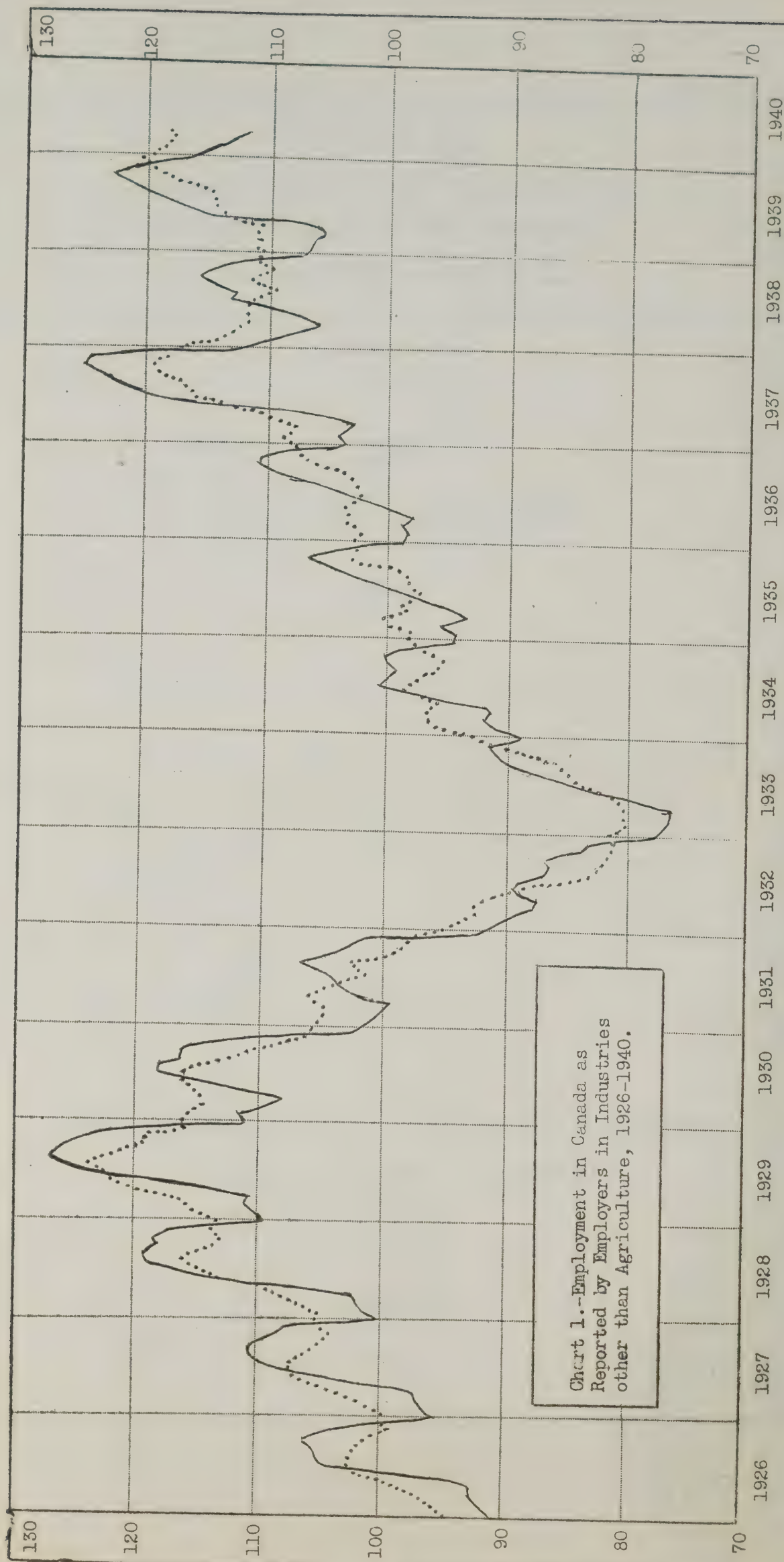
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OTTAWA

1940

Price \$1 a year

72-002



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued April 26, 1940.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was considerable seasonal curtailment in industrial employment at Apr. 1, according to information tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,903 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,093,930 persons, compared with 1,109,526 in the preceding month. This reduction of 15,596 workers lowered the index from 113.5 at Mar. 1, to 111.9 at the date under review, when it was 6.7 p.c. above that of 104.9 at Apr. 1, 1939. The latest index was also higher than at the beginning of April in any other year for which statistics are available; the previous maximum was that of 110.4 at Apr. 1, 1929. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

In seventeen of the nineteen preceding years of the record, employment at Apr. 1 has shown a downward movement, due to the completion of the season's logging operations in many camps in the Eastern and Central Provinces, and before appreciable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the industries whose active seasons open in the spring and early summer. The general contraction at the latest date was rather smaller than that recorded at Apr. 1, 1939, being also slightly less than the average in the experience of past years. Accordingly, the index, after adjustment for seasonal variation, advanced fractionally, standing at 118.5, as compared with 118.3 at Mar. 1, 1940.

There was important shrinkage in logging at Apr. 1, 1940, when 26,263 men were released from work in the woods; this decline was substantially larger than that recorded at the same date last spring, and also considerably exceeded the average loss at Apr. 1 in the years since 1920. Mining was seasonally quiet, and there was a falling-off in employment in transportation and hotels and restaurants. On the other hand, manufacturing showed further improvement, and there were additions to staffs in communications, construction, laundering and dry cleaning establishments and trade.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

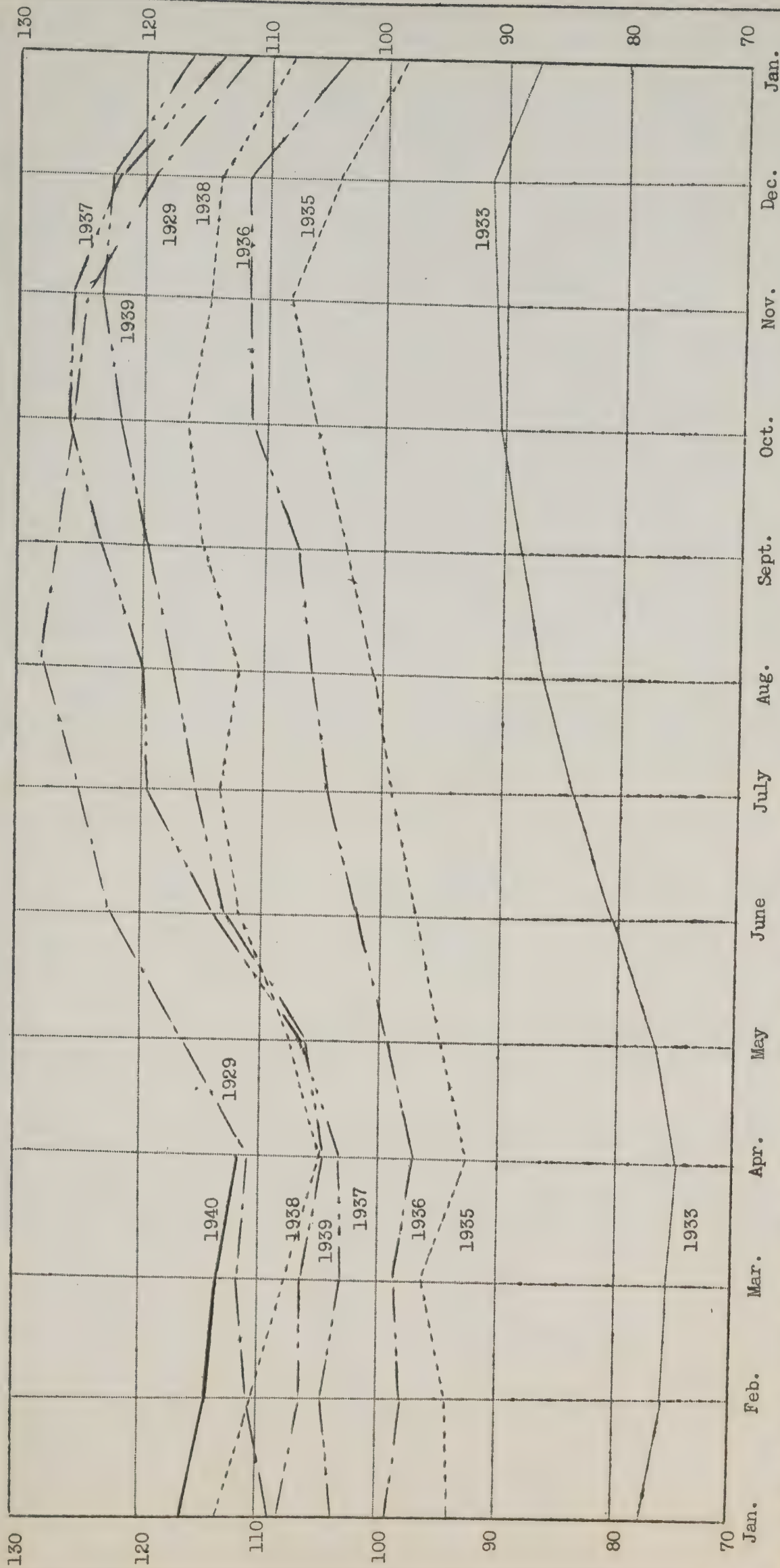
Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at Apr. 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1940, 111.9; 1939, 104.9; 1938, 105.0; 1937, 103.0; 1936, 97.4; 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4 and 1928, 102.3.

For Apr. 1, 1939, statistics had been received from 11,493 firms, whose employees had numbered 1,015,632, as compared with 1,031,679 in the preceding month. The general index had then stood at 104.9.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics of the employment afforded have been collected in recent months from banks, trust companies and stock exchange firms. At the beginning of April, 409 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,498 persons, compared with 33,458 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Apr. 1 survey of employment to 1,127,428 in 12,312 establishments, but leaves unaltered the index of 111.9 calculated from data for the industries above enumerated; when the employees of the co-operating financial institutions were added to the general figures for Mar. 1, the index was lowered from 113.5 to 113.4. The comparable index for Apr. 1, 1939, was 105.0, while without the figures for the co-operating financial institutions it was 104.9, as given above.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1940.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. So, if enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following shows, in thousands, the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in the first two months of the present year:-

<u>Months</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed</u>
January, 1940	2,732 (1)	2,355 (2)	377 (3)
February	2,725 (1)	2,338 (2)	387 (3)

There was a decline in the total number of estimated wage-earners and of wage-earners in employment between January and February, while the estimated number of unemployed wage-earners showed a seasonal increase.

In the table on the following page are given the data for February in the years since 1927. The estimate of total number of wage-earners, as previously defined, was greater than in February of 1939, or of any other year for which estimates has been made. The number at work was also at its maximum for February. The estimated number of wage-earners unemployed was smaller than in any February in the period, 1931-1939, but was larger than in that month in preceding years for which estimates have been prepared.

-
- (1) Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.
 - (2) Exclusive of enlisted men.
 - (3) Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

February	Total Estimated Number : of Wage-earners : (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment : (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed : (in thousands)
1940	2,725 (1)	2,338 (2)	387 (3)
1939	2,684 (1)	2,193 (2)	491 (3)
1938	2,661	2,225	436
1937	2,571	2,116	455
1936	2,509	2,037	472
1935	2,517	1,986	531
1934	2,539	1,965	574
1933	2,354	1,641	713
1932	2,461	1,858	603
1931	2,475	2,062	413
1930	2,586	2,263	323
1929	2,428	2,282	146
1928	2,201	2,100	101

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed seasonal declines at Apr. 1, while in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia there was a moderately upward movement. The general level of employment in all five economic areas was higher than at the same date in 1939; in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, it was also higher than in any other April in the years for which data are available, (i.e., since 1920), while in the Prairie Provinces the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, and in British Columbia, to 1930.

Maritime Provinces.— There was a large seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces; little change was reported in Prince Edward Island, while in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick considerable curtailment was indicated. The 829 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 86,030 persons at Mar. 1 to 82,874 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 2,900 men being released from bush work, while employment in transportation and railway construction and maintenance moderately declined. On the other hand, manufacturing reported gains, mainly in lumber mills. Communications, building and road construction and trade also showed advances. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of April, 1939, when smaller losses had been reported; statements for Apr. 1 of last year were received from 814 firms employing 73,458 workers, 1,042 fewer than at Mar. 1, 1939.

The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months, together with those for Apr. 1, 1938, and 1939:—

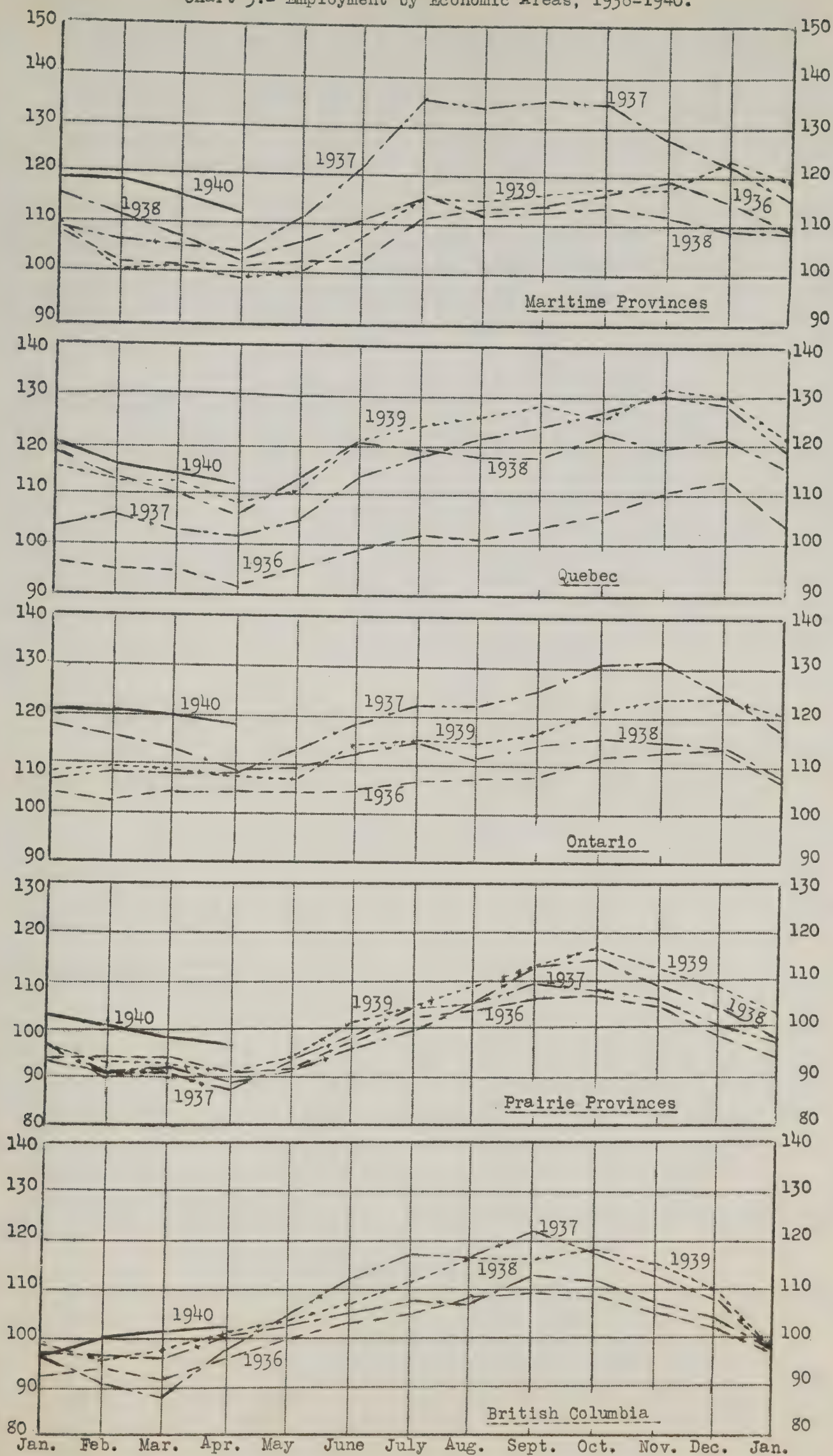
Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)									
	Apr.1: 1940	Apr.1: 1940	Mar.1: 1940	Feb.1: 1940	Jan.1: 1940	Dec.1: 1939	Nov.1: 1939	Oct.1: 1939	Sept.1: 1939	Apr.1: 1939: 1938
Provinces	2.2:	94.0	93.8	85.1	84.3	90.6	101.1	103.2	111.6:	88.3: 80.0
P.E.Island	59.2:	123.7	125.5	124.9	126.6	132.1	126.9	130.5	125.6:	114.7: 115.6
Nova Scotia	38.6:	98.4	105.8	112.5	111.6	113.8	108.1	103.4	105.3:	82.3: 90.5
New Brunswick	100.0:	111.8	116.0	118.4	118.9	123.0	117.9	117.9	116.4:	99.7: 103.6
Maritimes										

Quebec.— Manufacturing, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing extended to many industrial divisions, but were most pronounced in the iron and steel and textile groups. On the other hand, mining was rather quieter and there were very large, seasonal losses in logging camps, which reported the release of over 11,100 men. Data were tabulated from 2,963 establishments in Quebec, with 320,894 employees, as against 327,036 at Mar. 1. The index, at 112.2 at Apr. 1, 1940, was some three points higher than at the same date of last year, the curtailment then indicated having been on a larger scale. The trend has been retrogressive in seventeen of the nineteen preceding Aprils for which information is available; the decrease at the latest date was below normal, according to the experience of this period.

At Apr. 1, 1939, statistics had been furnished by 2,828 employers, whose payrolls had included 310,584 men and women, as compared with 320,258 in the preceding month.

- (1) Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.
- (2) Exclusive of enlisted men.
- (3) Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1936-1940.



Ontario.— Employment showed a contraction in Ontario, where 5,201 firms had reduced their forces by 4,750 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 473,266 at Apr. 1. A rather larger loss had been registered by the 5,026 establishments making returns for the same date in 1939, when their staffs aggregated 426,204. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 108.0, compared with 118.8 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in sixteen of the nineteen previous years for which data are available; the shrinkage at the date under review was slightly less than average.

Manufacturing reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the greatest improvement being in iron and steel plants, although the trend was also favourable in the lumber, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other divisions. On the other hand, pulp and paper, beverage and leather factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, building and road construction and maintenance and trade showed improvement. Logging, however, released a large number of men as the season's operations drew to a close, and the railway construction and maintenance division was also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.— As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces as a whole declined at Apr. 1; the reduction was smaller than that noted at the same date in 1939, but approximated the average loss indicated in the early spring in the last nineteen years. The Prairie index, at 96.7 at the latest date, was five points above that at Apr. 1, 1939, being also higher than at the same date in any other year since 1931. While firms in Manitoba reported slight improvement at the beginning of April of the present year, the trend in Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable. An analysis of the returns by industry shows that most of the decrease in the Prairie Provinces as a whole was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging; railway construction and maintenance and transportation, however, were also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing, building and trade afforded rather more employment. The working forces of the 1,698 co-operating employers aggregated 126,324 persons, compared with 128,711 at Mar. 1. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with figures for Apr. 1, 1939 and 1938, are given below:—

	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	Apr.1	: Apr.1	Mar.1	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sep.1	: Apr.1	: Apr.1
Provinces	1940	: 1940	1940	1940	1940	1939	1939	1939	1939	: 1939	: 1938
Manitoba	47.2	: 94.8	94.5	96.2	96.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	104.2	: 88.9	: 89.2
Saskatchewan	20.2	: 94.4	97.5	98.0	103.3	113.1	124.3	134.7	128.9	: 91.9	: 87.4
Alberta	32.6	: 101.2	105.5	109.6	113.2	116.4	120.0	121.8	119.2	: 95.8	: 91.0
Prairies	100.0	: 96.7	98.5	100.8	103.3	108.9	112.7	116.4	114.0	: 91.7	: 89.4

The establishments furnishing information at the same date of last year had numbered 1,664, with a personnel of 118,337.

British Columbia.— A seasonal advance was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,212 firms with 90,572 employees, or 839 more than in their last report. The increase was not equal to that noted, on the average, at Apr. 1 in previous years of the record, being also smaller than the gain recorded at the same date of last spring. However, the volume of employment reported was rather greater than at Apr. 1 of 1939, or of any other year since 1930. There was a falling-off at the date under review in manufacturing; this took place mainly in the lumber division, while iron and steel products were more active. Mining was also quieter. On the other hand, there was improvement in construction and trade. At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,161 co-operating establishments had reported 87,049 employees, compared with 84,012 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1936, the curves being plotted from the index numbers in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated. There were gains in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, where they ranged from 0.6 p.c. in Montreal to 3.9 p.c. in Windsor. In Quebec City and Hamilton, on the other hand, the trend was downward. The level of employment in each of these centres, except Quebec, was higher than at Apr. 1 in any other of the last eight or ten years; in Quebec, the latest index was lower than at the beginning of April, 1939, but it was higher than at that date in preceding years since 1931.

Montreal.-- There was an advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,758 firms who reported 169,411 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 168,363 at Mar. 1. This increase, which was seasonal in character, approximated the average gain at Apr. 1 in earlier years of the record, although it was somewhat smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1939. Manufacturing generally showed improvement at Apr. 1, 1940, from the preceding month, textile and iron and steel plants reporting the greatest increases in personnel. Transportation, services and trade also afforded rather more employment, but construction was quieter. The 1,656 establishments from which returns were received for Apr. 1, 1939, had reported 157,774 employees, compared with 156,460 in the preceding month; the index then was several points lower than that of 108.8 at the beginning of April, 1940, when it was higher than in any other April of the record, except that of 1930.

Quebec.-- Manufacturing and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants were somewhat slacker. There was a decrease of 73 in the working forces of the 209 employers making returns, who had 15,008 on their payrolls at Apr. 1. A small gain had been indicated by the 206 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1939, whose staffs aggregated 16,514; the index was then ten points higher than that of 108.1 at the latest date.

Toronto.-- Toronto businessmen reported improvement over the preceding month. Most of the betterment took place in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, there were increases in iron and steel, textiles and some other divisions, while the trend was downward in paper product and leather plants. The working forces of the 1,786 employers furnishing statistics totalled 149,135 persons, compared with 147,509 at Mar. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the corresponding date of last year, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 1,711 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 135,196 men and women. The index at Apr. 1, 1940, stood at 115.9, the highest figure for that date in any year since 1930.

Ottawa.-- Improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being moderate gains in manufacturing and trade. Construction, on the other hand, was quieter. An aggregate staff of 15,007 workers was employed by the 231 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 14,785 in their last report. The index, at 110.6, was slightly higher than that of 107.3 at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 225 firms with 14,618 employees.

Hamilton.-- Manufacturing showed a falling-off, particularly in the iron and steel division, while there was an upward movement in trade and building construction. Returns were tabulated from 332 employers with 37,949 persons on their paylists, or 214 fewer than at Mar. 1. The level of employment was higher than at Apr. 1, 1939, although an advance had then been indicated by the 322 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 32,109 men and women.

Windsor.-- The trend in Windsor continued favourable, according to data received from 194 firms employing 21,445 workers, as against 20,633 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing was more active, especially in the iron and steel division, and trade also showed some improvement. Employment on the whole was in greater volume than in April of last year; 197 concerns had then provided work for 19,214 persons.

Winnipeg.-- Industrial activity increased in Winnipeg, the staffs of the 528 establishments furnishing statistics aggregating 41,630, as compared with 41,217 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was brisker, and construction and trade also reported an upward movement. A falling-off on the whole had been noted at Apr. 1, 1939, when information had been received from 521 employers with a personnel of 38,311; the index was then several points lower, standing at 88.3, as compared with 95.4 at the date under review.

Vancouver.-- Improvement was recorded in Vancouver, according to 533 firms with a staff of 37,588, as compared with 36,990 in the preceding month. There was a decline in shipping, but manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, and employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 111.5 at the latest date, compared with 107.4 at Apr. 1, 1939, when the 506 co-operating establishments had reported 35,504 men and women on their paylists.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Further seasonal improvement was recorded in manufacturing at the beginning of April, when the number reported as having work in these industries was rather greater than in any other month for which data are available. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,542 establishments which employed 633,847 operatives at the latest date, as compared with 629,639 at the beginning of March. The Apr. 1 index (1926=100), stood at 123.4, as compared with 122.6 in the

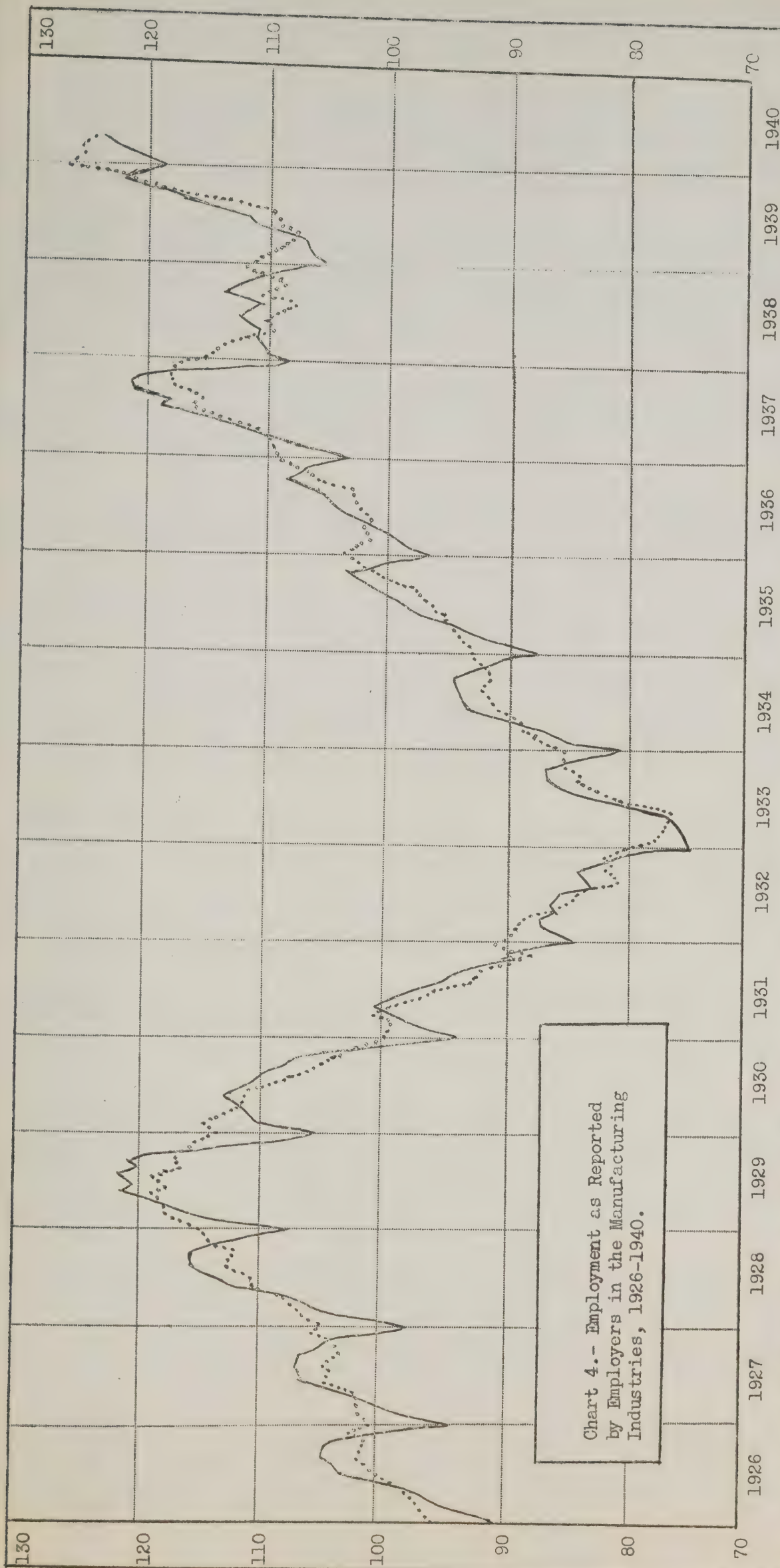


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1926-1940.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

preceding month, and with 107.1 at Apr. 1, 1939. The highest April index in earlier years since 1920 was that of 116.5 in 1929. In the period before the outbreak of the present war, the recorded peak months had been August, 1929, and October, 1937, when the indexes were 121.6 and 121.7, respectively.

Despite the unusual activity generally reported in manufacturing at the first of April, the gain from March was slightly below the average indicated in the last nineteen years; this was probably due to the maintenance of staffs at an exceptionally high level in the last six months. As a result, the seasonally-corrected index fractionally declined, falling from 125.2 at Mar. 1, to 124.4 at the beginning of April, 1940.

The largest increases in personnel reported at the date under review were in textiles and iron and steel; these were seasonal in character, but they rather exceeded the average April gain recorded in the period, 1921-1939. Electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone and other non-metallic mineral products, chemical, rubber, musical instrument and animal food factories also showed improvement. On the other hand, the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, vegetable food and tobacco industries afforded less employment.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at Apr. 1 in the years since 1927 (average, 1926=100):- 1940, 123.4; 1939, 107.1; 1938, 110.8; 1937, 110.8; 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5 and 1928, 106.6.

The 6,283 manufacturers furnishing statistics for Apr. 1, 1939, had employed 546,555 workers, a slight increase in comparison with their payrolls in the preceding month. The index for the beginning of April in the present year was 15.2 p.c. higher than that of 107.1 at Apr. 1, 1939.

Logging.- Continued and larger losses of a seasonal nature were noted in logging camps, 440 of which reduced their payrolls from 52,753 men at Mar. 1, to 26,490 at the date under review; the number laid-off was above average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, slight improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a much smaller number of workers, but the index then stood at 64.0, as compared with the Apr. 1, 1940, figure of 90.0.

Mining.- Coal-mining showed a seasonal decrease; there was a slight falling-off in quarrying and in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals, while no general change took place in metallic ore mining. Four hundred and fifteen mine operators reported 76,595 employees, compared with 77,858 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in rather greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available. The seasonal loss recorded in mining as a whole at Apr. 1, 1940, approximated the average.

Communications.- Information was received from 86 communication companies and branches employing 22,223 workers, or 267 more than in the preceding month. Telephones reported greater activity, but telegraphs released some help. The index number stood at 83.2 at the latest date, or two points higher than at Apr. 1, 1939.

Transportation.- As at the beginning of April in each of the last six years, employment in transportation declined; at the date under review, the shipping, steam railway and the street railway, cartage and storage divisions were moderately quieter. The working forces of the 525 co-operating employers aggregated 100,477 persons, compared with 100,762 in the preceding month. A much larger reduction on the whole had been noted at the beginning of April, 1939, when the index was $3\frac{1}{2}$ points lower than the latest figure of 82.8.

The Construction and Maintenance industries reported contra-seasonal improvement at the beginning of April, there being an upward movement in the building, highway and railway branches. Statistics were tabulated from 1,217 contractors with 72,120 employees, or 5,038 more than in their last return. Although a general decline had been indicated at the beginning of April last year, the index of employment in construction was then many points higher than that of 59.6 at Apr. 1, 1940; curtailment of work on the highways in recent months accounts for this situation.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed a falling-off, but laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were busier. The result was a slight gain in the service group as a whole; 594 firms reported 29,504 men and women on their payrolls, or 180 more than at Mar. 1. The trend had also been upward at the beginning of April, 1939, when the index was slightly lower.

Trade.-- There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 2,084 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 132,674 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 130,152 at the beginning of March. The advance was seasonal in character, but rather exceeded the average for the time of year in the experience of the period, 1921-1939. The index, at 137.6, was several points higher than that of 131.1 at Apr. 1 of last year, when improvement had also been noted.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Feb. 12 was still affected by unfavourable weather conditions, and short deliveries of materials, or inability to transport output had dislocated working conditions in a large number of cases. The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that there was a decline of 80,145 in the number wholly unemployed and casuals between Jan. 15 and Feb. 12, but the number temporarily stopped increased by 65,349, leaving a net reduction of 14,796. As compared with Feb. 13, 1939, the number unemployed at Feb. 12, 1940, was lower by 392,618. Recent press dispatches state that there was a decline of 382,887 in the number unemployed at Mar. 11, as compared with Feb. 12; this decrease, which was the largest ever recorded in any one month, brought the number of registered unemployed to 1,121,213, the lowest since June, 1929.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, approximately 50,000 fewer workers were employed in non-agricultural industries in mid-February than in January; however, over 1,000,000 more workers were engaged in such occupations than in February a year ago, as a result of the substantial gains in industrial activity during the past twelve months. The decline in February, 1940, was largely due to further lay-offs in retail stores and wholesale houses, and in public construction - seasonal declines that are usually offset by increases in employment in manufacturing.

This year there was a decrease of less than 0.1 p.c., or about 3,500 employees, in factories. Employment in manufacturing ordinarily shows a seasonal increase of 1.6 p.c., or about 125,000 workers from January to February. This year, however, a number of the major durable-goods industries, including iron and steel, electrical machinery, automobiles, hardware, furniture, brick, glass and sawmills, reported reduced employment instead of the customary February expansion.

Employment in the nondurable-goods groups as a whole increased, largely because of seasonal expansion in the clothing industries. Such industries as men's clothing and tobacco manufactures did not show so large a gain as usual, and some reported small, contra-seasonal losses, among them textiles and book and job printing. Employment in the manufacture of aircraft, after more than doubling in the last twelve months, remained almost stable between January and February. As compared with February, 1939, there was an increase of 8.3 p.c. in the index of employment in manufacturing.

New York.-- There was an increase of 0.3 p.c. in employment in factories in New York State during March, as compared with February, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor, which reported that the index of employment in manufacturing was 10.2 p.c. higher than in March, 1939.

Massachusetts.-- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,789 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 272,192 persons in March, a contra-seasonal decrease of 3.4 p.c. from their February staffs, Factory employment, however, was greater by 1.6 p.c. in March, 1940, than in March of last year.

Illinois.-- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 0.4 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 6,547 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments during March; the index of employment (average 1925-27=100) stood at 81.9 in March, 1940, as compared with 76.2 in March, 1939.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	116.0	120.2	100.8	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	114.3	120.0	98.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	112.2	118.8	96.7	102.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1940.

100.0 7.6 29.3 43.3 11.5 8.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1940.

15.5 1.4 13.6 1.4 3.5 2.0 3.8 3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6

Relative Weight of Employment By Industries as at Apr. 1, 1940.

100.0	58.0	2.4	7.0	2.0	9.2	6.6	2.7	12.1
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1940	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
MANUFACTURING	58.0	123.4	122.6	107.1	110.8	110.8	101.1	93.9
Animal products - edible	2.3	132.0	131.3	122.4	121.1	119.9	109.7	102.5
Fur and products	.2	110.1	107.2	95.1	91.2	92.5	88.6	79.5
Leather and products	2.4	124.9	126.8	112.7	109.2	117.3	111.6	107.3
Boots and shoes	1.5	122.8	124.9	115.1	113.3	120.9	115.9	113.2
Lumber and products	3.9	79.5	80.5	72.4	74.2	77.0	67.6	63.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	66.6	67.4	60.9	61.2	63.8	57.1	49.8
Furniture	.7	90.3	90.0	83.4	82.5	88.3	77.1	72.6
Other lumber products	1.1	114.2	117.0	100.4	108.9	109.6	93.2	96.7
Musical instruments	.1	59.6	54.0	47.2	47.3	44.8	35.7	29.9
Plant products - edible	3.2	115.1	115.8	104.8	105.2	101.8	97.1	90.4
Pulp and paper products	6.3	110.8	111.3	104.5	105.4	105.6	97.6	92.7
Pulp and paper	2.7	97.5	98.5	90.1	95.4	95.4	85.8	80.8
Paper products	1.0	139.8	141.9	130.2	131.0	133.1	117.6	107.1
Printing and publishing	2.6	117.8	117.3	114.0	109.8	109.6	106.2	103.5
Rubber products	1.3	109.3	108.1	105.4	100.4	102.1	96.1	92.7
Textile products	11.5	144.4	142.7	120.5	124.4	127.3	118.7	111.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.4	158.0	156.7	126.3	130.8	140.9	132.3	123.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.2	122.0	121.3	94.2	98.7	101.0	92.8	84.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	1.0	170.9	169.8	124.9	124.9	151.1	142.3	132.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	512.9	507.4	474.6	498.1	547.4	519.8	504.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	141.2	138.1	120.6	125.5	125.7	124.7	118.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.8	136.3	134.6	118.0	123.6	120.3	108.9	102.4
Other textile products	1.2	132.8	131.9	110.2	106.1	110.3	98.2	96.7
Tobacco	1.3	165.6	172.2	110.8	120.8	105.4	124.2	114.5
Beverages	.8	164.3	165.9	164.0	159.0	153.7	133.2	122.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	182.0	180.7	156.5	160.9	149.2	135.7	128.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	85.3	83.0	76.8	77.4	82.1	71.4	59.9
Electric light and power	1.5	130.6	130.7	123.5	119.0	111.3	112.5	106.9
Electrical apparatus	1.8	142.3	139.4	124.5	135.8	133.7	116.0	106.0
Iron and steel products	14.3	118.9	116.7	95.8	105.8	106.6	93.2	84.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	148.7	150.4	119.1	132.2	137.8	113.8	88.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	131.0	126.9	114.0	124.6	123.7	99.5	87.4
Agricultural implements	.6	75.4	71.4	61.1	76.7	72.0	66.5	59.6
Land vehicles	6.2	112.0	110.2	90.5	99.7	101.8	94.8	89.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	163.4	156.5	147.6	155.5	166.8	149.3	156.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	128.3	103.5	67.1	85.4	72.8	63.5	66.6
Heating appliances	.4	128.4	130.9	121.6	116.1	121.7	105.6	90.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	132.6	132.5	101.3	124.0	114.6	81.3	67.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	120.1	121.5	101.3	115.9	118.2	98.7	89.6
Other iron and steel products	2.3	124.3	122.5	99.6	103.2	105.2	88.2	80.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	173.0	171.0	154.7	155.1	148.9	131.5	116.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	161.7	158.7	146.1	149.8	140.9	130.8	126.8
Miscellaneous	.5	153.8	152.2	134.3	134.5	129.7	121.5	117.4
LOGGING	2.4	90.0	179.1	64.0	115.0	132.5	102.6	104.3
MINING	7.0	164.4	167.1	157.4	151.3	146.0	128.2	117.7
Coal	2.3	89.7	94.1	87.6	89.0	87.8	88.6	88.3
Metallic ores	4.0	350.2	350.2	333.6	307.6	290.7	237.5	207.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	124.8	125.4	119.1	118.3	118.3	92.0	78.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	83.2	82.2	81.2	82.5	81.4	77.7	77.7
Telegraphs	.5	89.8	91.7	89.2	90.8	90.0	86.0	85.4
Telephones	1.5	81.4	79.6	79.0	80.2	79.1	75.5	75.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.2	82.8	83.0	79.3	78.5	79.5	78.5	76.3
Street railways and cartage	2.6	125.1	125.4	119.4	110.9	116.4	113.2	108.3
Steam railways	5.5	75.5	75.6	71.0	72.2	72.6	72.2	69.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	61.6	62.1	65.2	65.7	64.1	63.8	66.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.6	59.6	55.4	91.6	71.6	53.7	71.8	80.2
Building	1.8	45.9	44.4	43.4	43.9	36.3	52.2	45.2
Highway	2.7	78.3	67.3	182.7	116.6	69.3	111.9	143.4
Railway	2.1	56.3	55.9	55.5	57.5	56.8	54.8	56.9
SERVICES	2.7	133.4	132.6	131.4	129.8	122.7	118.5	111.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	127.1	128.6	125.7	123.0	114.2	111.2	106.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	144.6	139.7	141.2	141.4	134.6	127.6	116.4
TRADE	12.1	137.6	134.9	131.1	127.1	127.5	121.0	117.4
Retail	9.1	142.9	139.5	136.5	132.3	134.4	127.2	123.5
Wholesale	3.0	123.7	123.0	117.6	115.3	111.9	106.7	103.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	111.9	113.5	104.9	105.0	103.0	97.4	93.4

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1940	Mar.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	Apr.1 1935
Maritime -	Manufacturing	39.0	119.7	118.9	94.2	102.9	106.9	97.8	88.7
Provinces	Lumber products	5.1	92.1	85.2	59.7	62.1	72.6	68.1	67.6
	Pulp and paper	5.1	151.7	150.1	136.0	158.6	160.8	148.3	134.7
	Textile products	4.8	109.5	110.4	79.7	84.8	86.6	87.2	83.5
	Iron and steel	13.1	131.6	134.1	103.5	121.4	125.8	111.0	94.0
	Other manufactures	10.9	116.7	115.8	96.0	96.5	97.9	87.7	81.2
	Logging	3.3	118.5	246.0	67.0	80.0	180.1	92.2	96.3
	Mining	20.2	111.2	111.1	110.2	113.3	108.1	105.0	102.9
	Communications	2.3	87.9	83.2	86.2	85.4	84.5	81.9	78.2
	Transportation	14.4	103.4	108.0	98.0	101.6	98.1	99.2	95.7
	Construction	9.0	80.1	84.8	89.5	86.3	79.0	107.9	96.6
	Services	1.9	183.2	176.5	165.3	166.0	160.1	154.5	150.7
	Trade	9.9	138.5	133.0	125.8	123.1	121.5	113.4	109.6
Maritimes-All Industries		100.0	111.8	116.0	99.7	103.6	105.4	101.8	95.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	65.4	127.0	126.4	109.6	113.6	111.5	101.0	94.3
	Lumber products	2.7	78.5	79.9	76.0	81.5	80.3	68.9	67.3
	Pulp and paper	7.8	104.6	105.7	99.6	99.4	98.2	89.8	84.8
	Textile products	20.2	161.7	159.4	135.6	140.5	139.3	126.4	117.7
	Iron and steel	11.4	110.6	108.4	82.9	95.1	95.8	83.5	71.5
	Other manufactures	23.3	131.0	131.4	117.6	117.4	112.9	104.3	100.4
	Logging	3.3	118.6	244.3	57.9	185.6	216.9	136.0	127.2
	Mining	3.9	280.4	286.6	256.2	239.7	234.7	155.3	125.3
	Communications	1.7	77.7	75.7	74.0	74.4	73.4	69.6	70.0
	Transportation	7.7	73.4	72.1	70.2	68.8	68.8	67.7	69.6
	Construction	6.2	50.2	41.7	126.4	74.0	41.7	40.0	36.3
	Services	2.5	116.3	115.3	115.3	117.3	104.5	101.5	96.7
	Trade	9.3	146.4	145.4	139.3	135.9	134.2	129.7	123.4
Quebec-All Industries		100.0	112.2	114.3	109.4	107.4	102.2	91.4	85.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	66.1	125.6	124.4	108.4	112.4	113.6	103.8	96.5
	Lumber products	3.2	68.7	67.4	60.4	63.4	67.6	59.2	58.1
	Pulp and paper	6.4	111.3	112.6	106.1	106.3	106.0	98.7	94.8
	Textile products	11.0	129.7	128.3	108.7	111.5	118.5	114.0	109.1
	Iron and steel	19.3	130.3	127.7	106.0	115.0	117.2	99.9	92.6
	Other manufactures	26.2	138.5	137.6	122.6	124.6	122.4	115.4	104.5
	Logging	1.0	48.0	160.4	35.8	73.6	94.2	96.7	104.5
	Mining	5.9	286.0	284.1	265.0	246.9	236.8	206.0	174.3
	Communications	1.8	78.1	77.9	76.5	80.2	78.9	74.1	73.6
	Transportation	6.0	76.4	76.3	72.7	73.0	74.7	73.1	68.5
	Construction	5.4	69.3	65.7	87.2	78.4	57.0	82.8	119.7
	Services	2.5	156.4	156.4	155.5	154.0	146.1	143.0	137.5
	Trade	11.3	143.9	140.9	138.2	133.4	134.5	128.3	125.5
Ontario-All Industries		100.0	118.8	120.0	108.0	109.6	108.8	103.4	100.7
Prairie	Manufacturing	32.6	109.1	108.8	100.2	102.5	101.8	95.8	88.8
Provinces	Lumber products	2.1	92.3	96.1	97.8	96.3	90.7	72.1	71.4
	Pulp and paper	3.1	101.6	99.3	100.8	94.1	98.0	90.4	87.6
	Textile products	2.9	157.8	155.7	127.1	134.1	140.2	117.8	108.8
	Iron and steel	10.7	85.0	84.2	76.2	84.2	79.1	79.6	73.7
	Other manufactures	13.8	136.2	136.4	125.5	123.8	127.2	119.1	108.5
	Logging	1.6	117.4	220.2	93.3	109.2	71.7	90.3	157.6
	Mining	8.1	117.6	129.9	114.4	104.3	102.3	106.0	105.8
	Communications	2.6	86.8	87.5	86.3	86.0	84.7	83.3	87.2
	Transportation	19.7	91.6	92.4	87.1	84.1	86.3	86.6	82.8
	Construction	9.0	47.9	48.0	50.0	46.2	46.5	66.7	62.1
	Services	3.5	116.9	116.5	114.7	106.3	105.8	102.2	88.6
	Trade	22.9	120.3	117.9	114.0	110.0	111.9	105.6	103.3
Prairies-All Industries		100.0	96.7	98.5	91.7	89.4	89.4	90.5	86.9
British	Manufacturing	41.6	109.2	109.9	102.6	101.6	99.7	90.3	83.0
Columbia	Lumber products	13.5	91.0	97.5	87.8	85.1	88.4	79.1	64.7
	Pulp and paper	6.1	123.0	120.2	104.3	110.3	116.6	107.7	101.3
	Textile products	1.3	140.1	137.2	129.7	127.9	129.9	121.2	106.2
	Iron and steel	4.2	96.9	85.3	83.8	88.5	82.4	71.3	65.5
	Other manufactures	16.5	126.6	126.4	122.7	118.8	109.4	100.4	100.6
	Logging	7.5	93.8	93.3	99.2	95.2	80.0	76.9	69.4
	Mining	10.0	106.5	107.9	107.4	108.0	102.7	84.6	84.1
	Communications	3.3	108.2	107.1	106.9	105.0	103.9	100.3	99.3
	Transportation	11.8	88.7	88.7	89.5	87.4	90.5	86.5	84.6
	Construction	8.5	68.3	61.4	71.5	82.5	79.6	128.2	129.6
	Services	3.9	119.4	118.3	117.2	111.5	108.8	100.1	92.7
	Trade	13.4	136.8	133.1	132.6	131.4	130.8	118.6	114.9
B.C.	All Industries	100.0	102.8	101.8	100.5	100.2	97.5	95.9	91.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1940	Mar.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	Apr.1 1935
Montreal - Manufacturing	68.4	121.0	119.6	104.4	108.1	105.6	95.1	89.2
Plant products - edible	4.2	125.7	123.7	115.7	111.6	101.1	101.7	101.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	115.9	115.6	112.9	108.0	108.2	103.8	100.3
Textiles	17.6	143.9	141.3	121.2	126.1	118.3	104.7	98.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	121.0	121.4	112.7	115.1	109.9	105.2	-
Iron and steel	16.1	107.9	106.1	81.5	92.6	93.6	81.7	67.2
Other manufactures	21.3	116.5	115.8	106.3	106.6	106.4	94.8	89.9
Communications	2.3	67.2	65.9	63.7	64.5	64.7	61.9	62.7
Transportation	7.1	78.3	76.8	75.4	72.0	75.3	73.2	78.7
Construction	4.0	41.8	46.8	89.9	64.7	46.8	34.7	30.8
Trade	14.5	142.1	141.3	134.6	128.8	126.1	124.3	116.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.8	108.1	102.2	100.6	96.8	88.3	83.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	66.3	119.9	119.3	104.9	107.7	101.3	98.9	96.4
Leather products	16.0	95.9	100.4	103.8	103.9	104.8	110.1	108.3
Other manufactures	50.3	130.4	127.5	105.3	109.3	99.7	93.7	91.0
Transportation	7.6	78.0	81.9	80.7	77.7	77.0	72.9	81.6
Construction	3.4	44.5	50.9	281.4	78.6	47.1	82.7	95.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	108.1	108.7	118.1	100.4	93.3	91.7	93.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.4	118.1	116.8	105.2	106.4	105.7	97.0	93.2
Plant products - edible	5.5	121.4	121.8	113.4	113.3	112.5	106.6	99.7
Printing and publishing	8.8	130.9	132.0	124.6	123.8	124.6	116.5	110.5
Textiles	11.5	105.9	104.6	92.3	94.1	98.3	91.1	92.4
Iron and steel	12.1	120.8	116.1	95.9	99.6	96.2	82.9	78.7
Other manufactures	26.5	118.3	117.5	108.2	108.8	106.5	99.1	93.8
Communications	2.4	67.8	66.9	66.7	66.6	66.3	64.1	65.4
Transportation	5.2	95.4	94.7	92.5	93.0	93.8	89.9	85.7
Construction	1.9	47.2	47.3	47.3	52.2	47.2	52.9	43.9
Trade	21.6	134.8	132.6	128.2	123.8	127.6	121.7	119.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	115.9	114.6	106.1	106.0	105.8	98.7	94.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.5	105.6	104.1	92.8	93.5	93.8	91.2	87.7
Lumber products	4.0	51.5	50.0	41.9	42.5	42.2	38.6	42.3
Pulp and paper	16.7	103.5	103.1	94.8	94.7	97.8	92.3	93.2
Other manufactures	26.8	127.3	125.1	109.5	111.0	109.3	109.1	99.9
Construction	10.7	105.3	108.9	145.0	104.8	96.2	157.1	142.7
Trade	23.2	144.5	138.8	138.1	130.2	130.6	117.5	115.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.6	108.9	107.3	101.7	101.9	103.1	99.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.4	119.0	120.6	99.9	107.5	110.3	96.6	86.0
Textiles	17.0	100.5	101.7	86.1	90.2	92.4	89.7	83.7
Electrical apparatus	9.9	122.7	121.9	99.4	118.5	116.8	102.6	94.6
Iron and steel	33.5	125.3	129.5	98.8	110.0	113.1	91.7	72.7
Other manufactures	23.0	125.3	124.4	114.8	114.8	120.1	107.4	103.8
Construction	2.6	62.1	51.5	42.0	48.9	47.0	42.6	52.6
Trade	9.4	134.0	130.5	128.2	130.4	127.2	125.5	116.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	116.4	117.1	99.1	106.4	108.2	96.8	87.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.3	172.9	166.1	154.0	162.7	167.3	143.8	147.6
Iron and steel	68.5	176.1	167.2	152.4	167.2	173.5	148.5	155.8
Other manufactures	18.8	161.9	162.4	159.4	147.8	144.2	126.6	117.4
Construction	1.5	34.0	35.1	31.7	47.6	38.2	27.8	19.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	155.1	149.2	139.1	148.9	151.4	131.2	132.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.2	104.2	103.5	93.6	97.9	99.9	93.8	88.9
Animal products - edible	5.6	129.4	131.8	117.0	124.3	125.0	119.5	114.9
Printing and publishing	5.7	105.1	102.9	104.2	97.6	101.6	95.0	95.2
Textiles	7.1	162.1	161.6	135.7	137.7	146.4	123.4	112.2
Iron and steel	17.8	81.2	80.6	69.5	80.7	81.0	77.5	71.5
Other manufactures	14.0	115.7	114.4	109.7	106.1	108.5	103.8	101.0
Transportation	9.2	76.0	77.0	75.7	76.7	79.4	73.2	70.8
Construction	2.2	32.2	23.9	24.4	25.8	29.0	53.2	33.4
Trade	30.8	102.0	100.8	96.4	94.0	96.0	91.7	90.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.4	94.4	88.3	89.6	91.6	88.1	83.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	41.5	122.7	119.7	115.7	110.8	107.8	100.8	86.6
Lumber products	10.3	94.6	94.9	86.1	78.2	78.3	77.1	57.2
Other manufactures	31.2	136.0	131.3	129.1	125.6	121.2	111.7	100.2
Communications	6.8	108.0	106.2	106.7	104.9	104.6	100.3	99.1
Transportation	14.7	93.5	95.6	97.9	94.8	100.2	99.1	91.3
Construction	4.7	46.1	41.5	44.8	49.4	48.3	63.9	45.6
Services	7.0	124.3	121.9	121.6	113.7	110.3	101.2	93.6
Trade	25.2	141.1	137.1	134.2	134.7	136.4	123.3	118.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	111.5	109.0	107.4	104.6	104.4	100.1	89.7

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

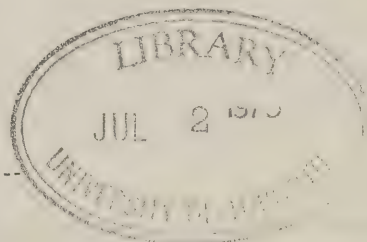
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MAY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1940

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the HON. Jas. A. MacKinnon, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1940

Price \$1 a year

72-002

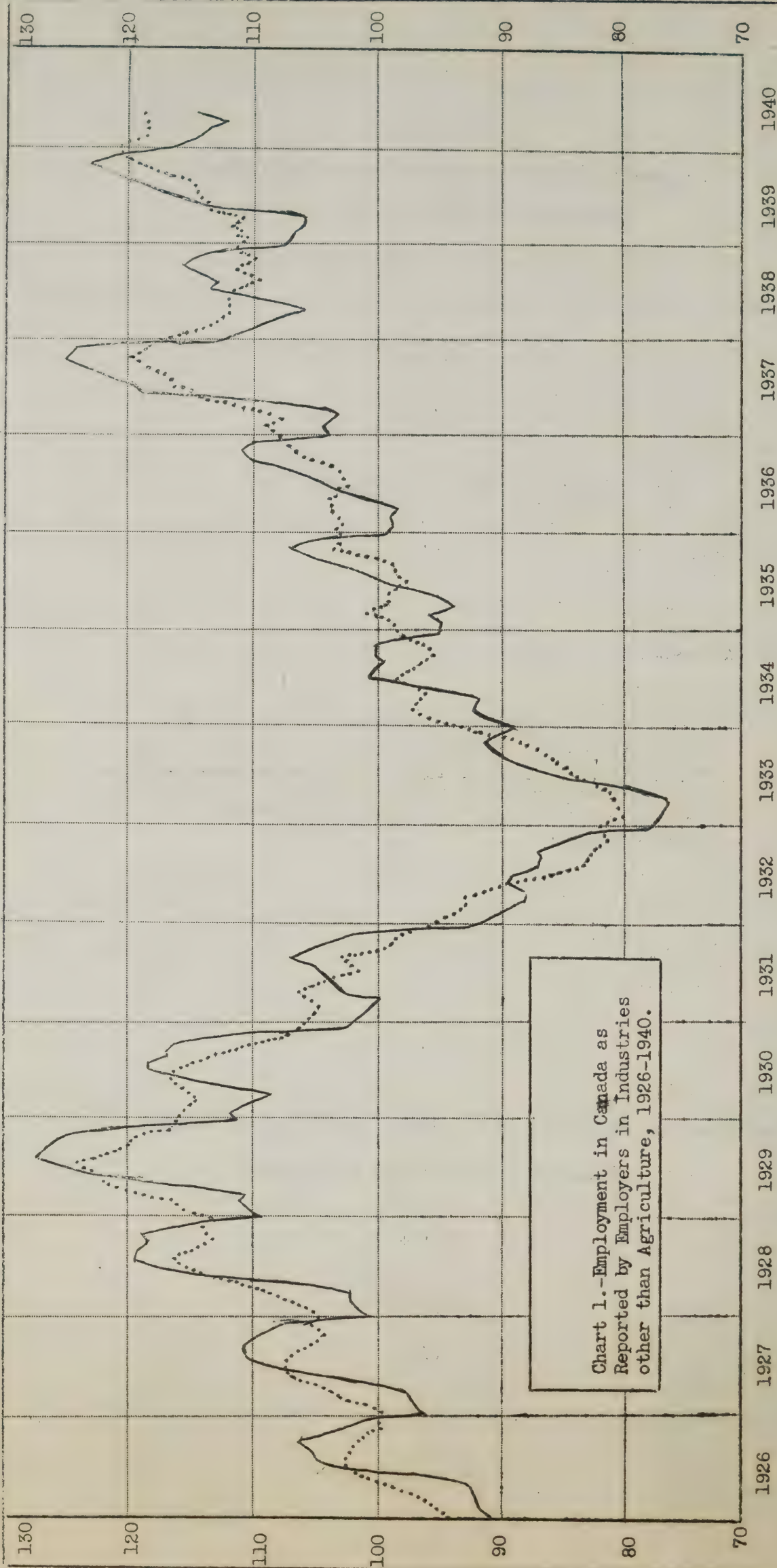


Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1926-1940.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued May 27, 1940.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.S.S. (Hon.) F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

- GENERAL SUMMARY -

Industrial activity at May 1 showed a decidedly upward movement which resulted in a higher level of employment than at the same date in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1929. The staffs of the 11,970 co-operating establishments aggregated 1,117,547, as compared with 1,094,600 at the first of April. This was an increase of 22,947 persons, or 2.1 p.c., a gain which slightly exceeded the average for May 1 in earlier years of the record. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index rose from 111.9 at Apr. 1, 1940, to 114.3 at the date under review, when it was 7.6 p.c. higher than at the beginning of May of last spring; while the May 1, 1929, figure had been 116.2, the latest index was otherwise the highest for that date in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made.

Since the general increase in employment at the first of May was rather above the normal, the seasonally adjusted index gained slightly, rising from 118.5 at Apr. 1, to 118.7 at May 1, 1940.

Manufacturing reported substantial seasonal improvement, which carried the index to a new high level. Standing at 125.7 p.c. of the 1926 average, this figure compared favourably with the previous maximum of 123.4 at Apr. 1, 1940; in the period from 1920 until the expansion which followed the outbreak of war last autumn, the high indexes had been those of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929. The largest increases at the date under review were in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions, but many others shared in the upward movement. The exceptions were the leather and tobacco groups.

Following an extremely active winter, logging camps showed seasonal curtailment on a scale that has rarely been exceeded at May 1 in the years since 1920; nearly 8,700 men were laid-off from the co-operating camps. Coal-mining also released a considerable number of workers, although the general loss was below average. The remaining non-manufacturing divisions reported substantial improvement, the most noteworthy being in construction and transportation.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

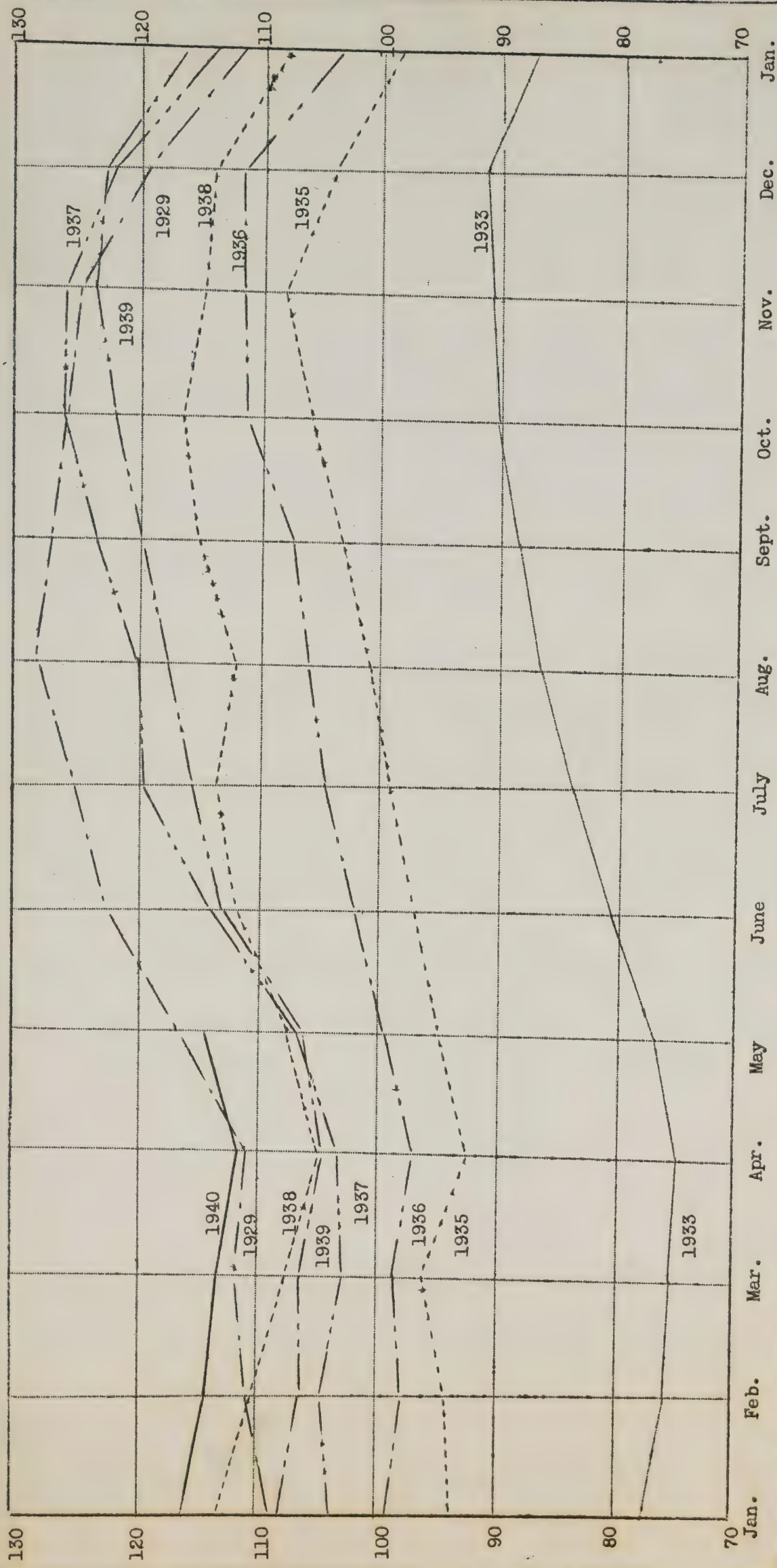
For May 1, 1939, 11,607 firms had furnished data, showing that they employed 1,030,718 persons, as compared with 1,018,569 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had been reported in services, trade, transportation and construction.

The unadjusted index numbers at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1940, 114.3; 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8 and 1927, 101.8. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For May 1, 408 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,493 persons, compared with 33,498 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the May 1 survey of employment to 1,151,040 in 12,378 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 114.3 in the industries above enumerated, to 114.2; the Apr. 1 index of 111.9 was unchanged by the inclusion of the data from financial institutions, while that for May, 1939, stood at 106.3 when such returns were included, as compared with 106.2 for the industries named in the third sentence of this paragraph.

Chart 2.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1940.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces **since** the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. So, if enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following shows in thousands the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in the first three months of the present year:-

1940	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed
January	2,732 (1)	2,355 (2)	377 (3)
February	2,725 (1)	2,338 (2)	387 (3)
March	2,695 (1)	2,304 (2)	391 (3)

There was a decline in the total number of estimated wage-earners and of wage-earners in employment between February and March, while the estimated number of unemployed wage-earners showed a seasonal increase.

The following shows the estimates for March, 1940, together with the figures

-
- (1) Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.
 - (2) Exclusive of enlisted men.
 - (3) Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

for that month in recent years:-

March	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1940	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
1939	2,655	2,161	494
1938	2,619	2,163	456
1937	2,570	2,120	450
1936	2,500	2,005	495
1935	2,473	1,924	549
1934	2,527	1,938	589
1933	2,330	1,622	708
1932	2,452	1,839	613
1931	2,441	2,053	388
1930	2,496	2,214	282
1929	2,373	2,264	109
1928	2,171	2,095	76

The estimate of the total number of wage-earners, as previously defined, was greater than in March of 1939 or of any other year for which estimates have been made. The number at work was also at its maximum for March. The estimated number of wage-earners unemployed was smaller than in any March in the period, 1932-1939, but was larger than in that month in preceding years for which estimates have been prepared.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was indicated in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the increases in staff ranging from 0.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia to 9.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan, while the largest increases in personnel reported were those of 3,850 in British Columbia, 5,000 in Quebec and 8,700 in Ontario. In the Maritime and Western Provinces, the level of employment was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1930; in Ontario, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while the index in Quebec was higher than in any other May for which statistics are available, (i.e. since 1920.)

Maritime Provinces.- The advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces generally was not equal to the average gain at May 1 in the years since 1920; nevertheless, the index was higher than in any other May of the record except that in 1930. Eight hundred and thirty-seven firms reported 83,657 employees, or 772 more than at April 1, 1940. Activity was seasonally curtailed in logging camps and in transportation and railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly brisker, mainly in the fish-preserving, pulp and paper and chemical divisions. Construction also showed considerable improvement, while the changes in the remaining divisions were slight. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months, together with the figures for May 1 in 1939 and 1938:-

Relative Weight		(Index Numbers 1926=100).									
	May 1. 1940	May 1 1940	Apr.1 1940	Mar.1 1940	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	May 1. 1939	May 1 1938
Provinces	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	1939	1939	1939	1939	1938
P. E. Island	2.0	: 85.4	94.0	93.8	85.1	84.3	90.6	101.1	103.2	: 82.2	: 72.6
Nova Scotia	58.8	: 124.0	123.7	125.5	124.9	126.6	132.1	126.9	130.5	: 114.4	: 116.5
New Brunswick	39.2	: 100.7	98.4	105.8	112.5	111.6	113.8	108.1	103.4	: 84.1	: 98.3
Maritimes	100.0	: 112.8	111.8	116.0	118.4	118.9	123.0	117.9	117.9	: 100.2	: 107.3

The 822 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate payroll of 73,872 persons, being greater by 311 than at Apr. 1, 1939. The index then stood at 100.2, compared with 112.8 at May 1, 1940.

Quebec.- An upward movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 2,984 employers of 325,940 men and women, as against 320,918 in the preceding month, while this increase of 5,022 was smaller than that noted at May 1, 1939, and was also less-than-average in the experience of the last nineteen years, it raised employment to a level higher than at any other May 1 for which data are available.

- (1) Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.
- (2) Exclusive of enlisted men.
- (3) Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previous unemployed wage-earners.

Improvement from Apr. 1, 1940, took place in manufacturing; there were additions to staffs in lumber, food, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while leather and tobacco factories were quieter. Logging camps continued to make large seasonal reductions in their personnel, over 5,000 men being released in this industry, and the railway construction and maintenance group was slacker. On the other hand, mining, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade showed greater activity, the gains in transportation and construction being most pronounced. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,857 firms had reported 317,373 employees, or 6,145 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 111.6, or 2.3 points lower than at the date under review.

Ontario.--There was marked industrial expansion in Ontario, repeating the movement usually indicated at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Improvement was reported in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while seasonal contractions were noted in logging. In the manufacturing group, there were considerable gains in all divisions except leather, rubber and tobacco, the largest being in iron and steel, lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone and pulp and paper products. The working forces of the 5,212 co-operating establishments included 482,406 persons, compared with 473,714 at Apr. 1. The latest index (121.0), was higher than in the spring of any other years since 1920, with the exception of May 1, 1929, when it stood at 123.8.

Employment at the beginning of May, 1939, had declined slightly, according to statistics from 5,076 employers whose staffs aggregated 427,463. The index was then 107.9.

Prairie Provinces.--Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services showed heightened activity, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction and in steam railway operation; in the factory group, a substantial part of the advance took place in the food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and oil-refining divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,704 firms in the Prairie Provinces, whose employees increased from 126,386 at the beginning of April, to 130,998 at May 1. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded at the same date in 1939, and also rather exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 100.2, was several points above that of 94.5 at the corresponding date of last year, being also higher than in any other May since that of 1930. Statistics for May 1, 1939, had been received from 1,669 establishments providing work for 122,072 men and women. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the recent months are given below, together with the figures for May 1, 1939 and 1938:--

	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	May 1 : 1940	May 1 : 1940	Apr. 1 : 1940	Mar. 1 : 1940	Feb. 1 : 1940	Jan. 1 : 1940	Dec. 1 : 1939	Nov. 1 : 1939	Oct. 1 : 1939	May 1 : 1939	May 1 : 1938
Provinces	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	1939	1939	1939	1939	1938
Manitoba	46.9	97.6	94.8	94.5	96.2	96.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	90.7	90.3
Saskatchewan	21.4	103.6	94.4	97.5	98.0	103.3	113.1	124.3	134.7	98.2	89.2
Alberta	31.7	102.0	101.2	105.5	109.6	113.2	116.4	120.0	121.8	97.7	95.0
Prairies	100.0	100.2	96.7	98.5	100.8	103.3	108.9	112.7	116.4	94.5	91.5

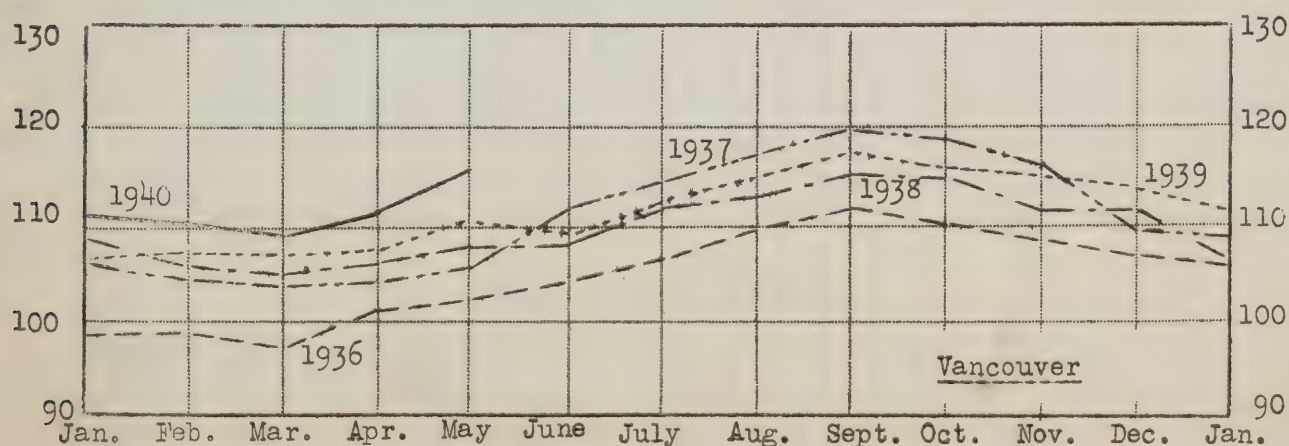
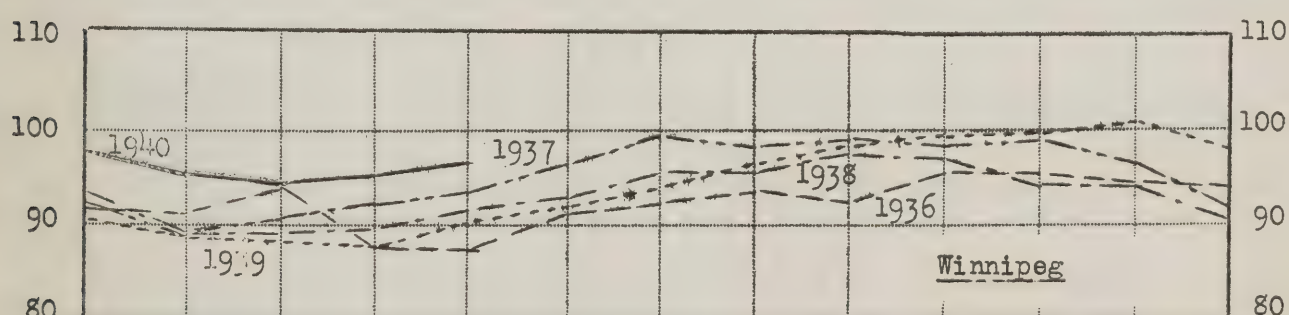
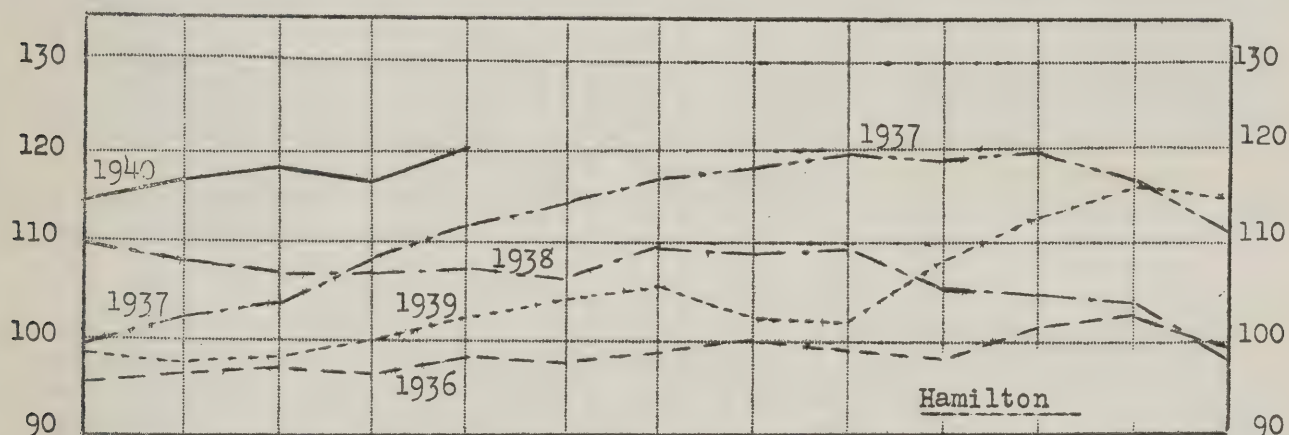
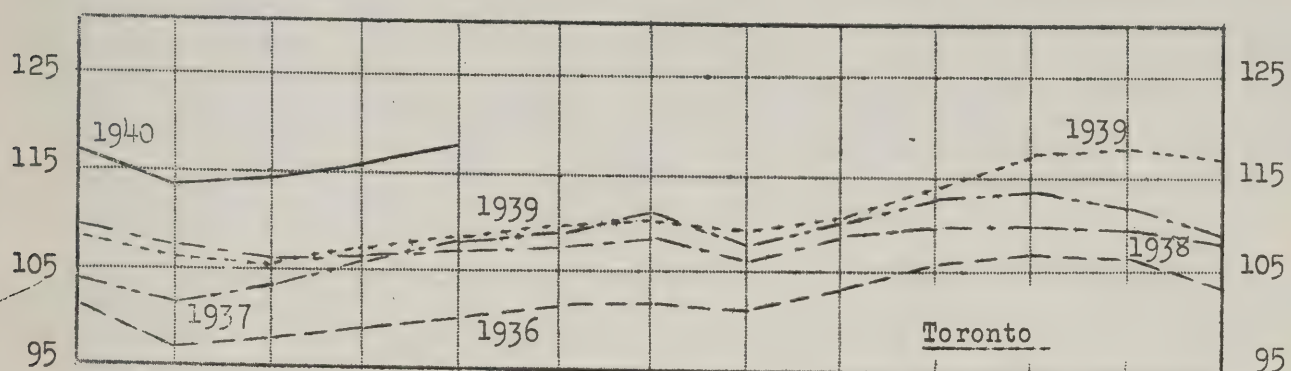
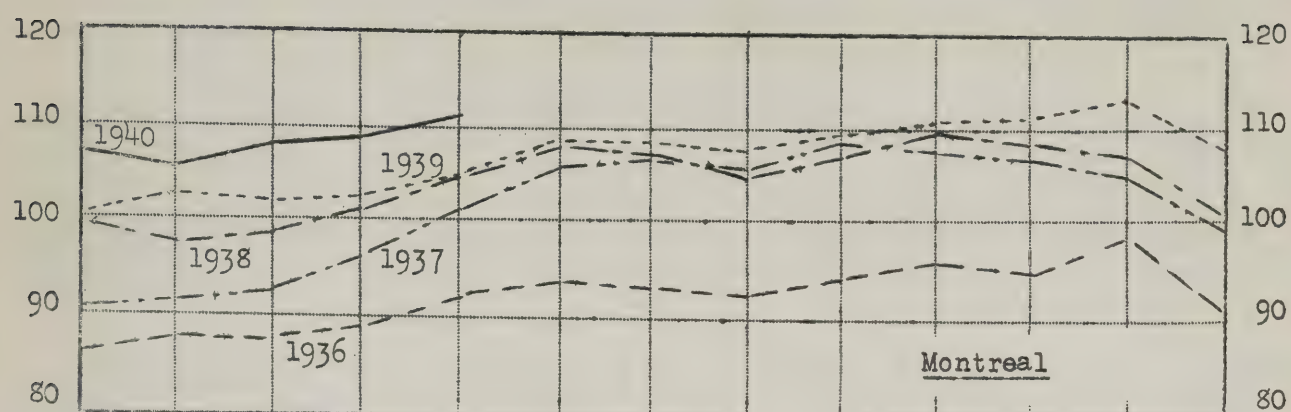
British Columbia.--The situation in British Columbia showed further and greater improvement, which was on a scale above the average at May 1 in the experience of the last nineteen years. The latest index stood at 107.2, compared with 103.3 at May 1, 1939; these indexes are higher than at the same date in other years since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 94,546 persons was reported by the 1,233 employers furnishing data, who had 90,697 on their staffs at April 1, 1940. Mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing showed heightened activity; within the last-named, the greatest gains were made by lumber, iron and steel and food factories. On the other hand, logging was quieter. For May 1, 1939, 1,183 firms had reported 89,938 workers, as compared with 87,612 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was indicated in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported greater activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. A comparison with the figures for last year shows a higher level of employment in each of these centres except Quebec. In Ottawa and Winnipeg, the index was also higher than in any other year since 1931; in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while in Vancouver employment was at its maximum for May 1 in the years for which data are available.

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1936-1940.



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Montreal.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. The 1,770 co-operating employers reported 173,275 persons on their payrolls, compared with 169,448 at Apr. 1. This increase exceeded that noted at May 1, 1939, but was rather below the average gain at the same date in preceding years of the record. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1939, when the industrial expansion reported by 1,674 establishments had resulted in an increase in their employees from 158,092 at Apr. 1 to 161,646 at the beginning of May.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 209 firms with 16,044 employees, as against 15,005 at Apr. 1. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, shipping and construction, while retail trade, hotels and restaurants and other groups were also somewhat more active. The general gain was the largest recorded in any month for which statistics are available. However, the index was lower than at May 1, 1939, when the advance had also been marked. The 209 employers furnishing data had then had 17,223 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto; within the last-named, iron and steel, textile, printing and publishing plants showed most improvement. According to information furnished by 1,791 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 152,209, as compared with 149,710 at Apr. 1. This advance was much larger than that indicated at May 1 of last spring, and also exceeded the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May, 1939, when statistics had been received from 1,731 establishments employing 137,683 assistants, or 1,752 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 107.6, compared with 117.9 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and services showed a moderately upward movement in Ottawa, but construction was not so active; 233 employers reported payrolls aggregating 15,060, compared with 15,008 in the preceding month. The index, at 111.0, was over three points higher than at the same date of last spring. Two hundred and twenty-six firms had then made returns, and their employees had numbered 14,532, compared with 14,658 at Apr. 1, 1939.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 39,175 was indicated by the 332 co-operating establishments, as against 37,952 in their last monthly report. Manufacturing was brisker, and trade, transportation and construction also showed some improvement. Industrial activity in Hamilton was at a higher level than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been recorded by the 327 reporting employers, whose personnel included 33,251 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a slight gain in Windsor; returns for May 1 were tabulated from 194 firms with 21,464 workers, compared with 21,445 in the preceding month. There was a moderate loss in manufacturing, but construction and other divisions were rather more active. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the 198 industries reporting at May 1, 1939, when they employed 19,461 persons. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 140.8, as compared with 155.2 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 534 co-operating employers had a staff of 42,245, compared with 41,693 at Apr. 1. Employment generally was more active than at the same date of last year, although a rather larger advance had then been noted in the 518 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 39,033 men and women.

Vancouver.- The number engaged in manufacturing operations increased in Vancouver, mainly in iron and steel and food factories; services, transportation and construction were also brisker, while other divisions showed little general change. According to data received from 538 firms in this city, they had an aggregate working force of 39,007 persons, compared with 37,662 at Apr. 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of May, 1939, when a smaller advance had been reported in the payrolls of the 515 co-operating businessmen, whose employees had numbered 36,627.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1936, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further marked expansion was recorded at the beginning of May in manufacturing operations, which provided work for a larger number of persons than in any other month of the nearly twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made. Returns were tabulated from 6,600 establishments with a combined payroll of 645,941 men and women, as compared with 634,333 in the preceding month. This increase of 11,608

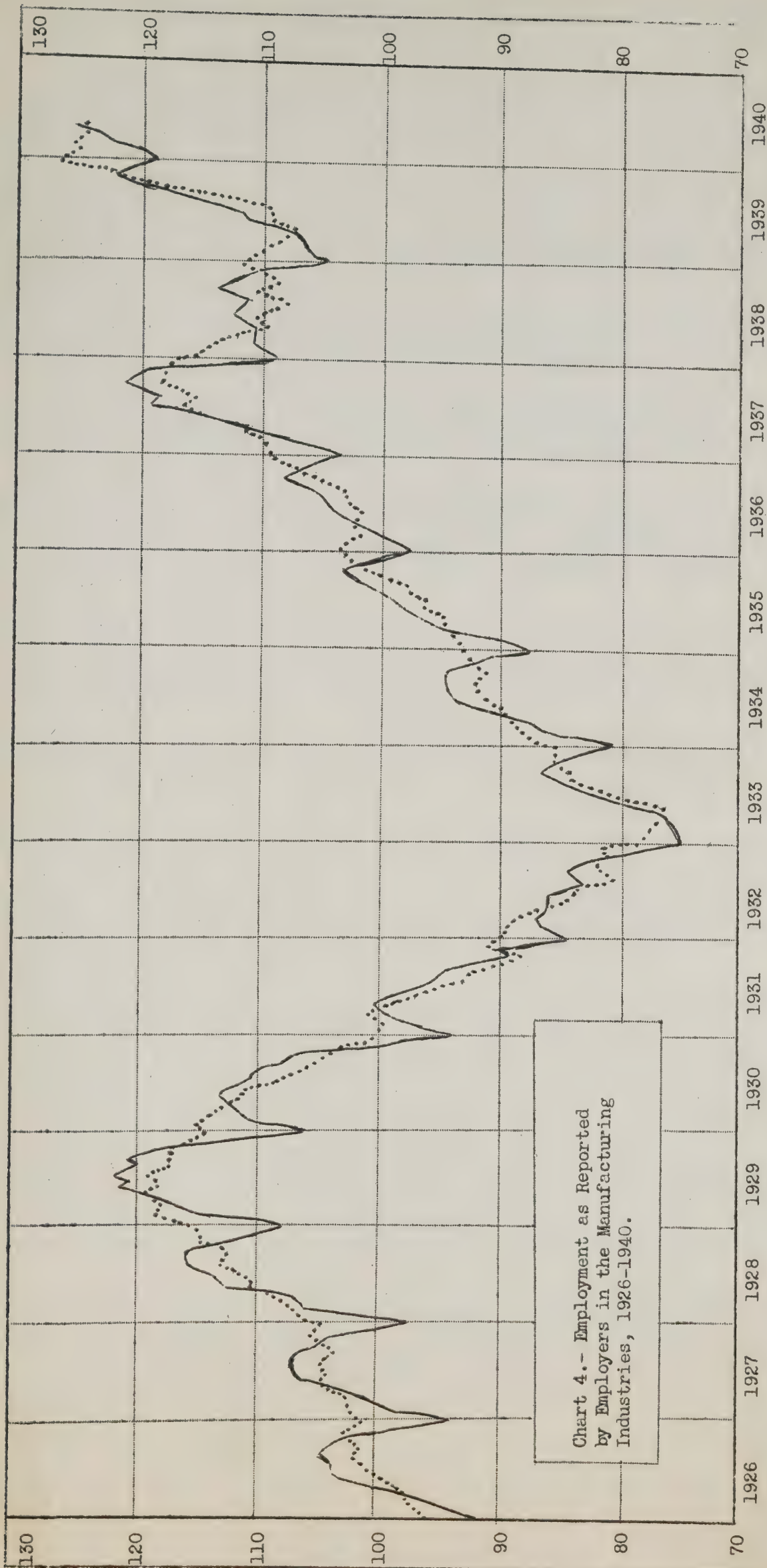


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1926-1940.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.

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employees raised the index from 123.4 at Apr. 1 to its all-time peak of 125.7 at May 1; the figure for the same date in 1939 had been 108.4, while the previous high index for May was that of 119.8 in 1929. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

The improvement at the latest date, though seasonal in character, slightly exceeded the average gain at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an increase, rising fractionally from 124.4 at April to 124.8 at the beginning of May.

Large additions to the staffs were reported in the lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and animal foods industries, while somewhat smaller, but noteworthy gains were made in textile, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, oil refining and other non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, leather, rubber and tobacco works were slacker, the losses in tobacco being seasonal.

For May 1, 1939, information had been received from 6,329 factories, employing 553,579 persons, an increase of 6,563 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber and iron and steel divisions.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at May 1 in recent years are as follows, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1940, 125.7; 1939, 108.4; 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0 and 1927, 103.9.

Logging.- Seasonal declines that exceeded the average for May 1 in the years since 1920 were recorded in logging; there were decreases in all provinces, the largest being in Quebec. The 412 co-operating firms employed 17,802, or 8,687 fewer than at the beginning of April. The index, at 60.5, was higher than at May 1 in 1939, but was lower than in any other year since 1933.

Mining.- Returns were received from 419 mine operators with 76,687 persons in their employ, as against 76,617 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally slacker, but improvement was indicated in the extraction of metallic ores and in quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines. Employment in the mining division as a whole was at its maximum for May 1 in the period, 1921-1939.

Communications.- A moderate increase was indicated in both telephones and telegraphs; the index in communications was slightly higher than at the same date of last year, when there had also been an increase. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 22,379 persons, compared with 22,223 in the month before.

Transportation.- All three divisions of transportation - steam railway, local and water - afforded seasonally increased employment, the expansion in the group as a whole being substantially greater than the average at May 1 in the experience of the last nineteen years. A personnel of 107,767 men and women was employed by the 532 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 100,477 employees at April 1. The index stood at 88.8, as compared with 81.4 at the beginning of May, 1939. The latest index was the highest for May in any year since 1931.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, that in work on the roads being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 10,682 persons in the staffs of the 1,234 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 82,802. While this gain considerably exceeded that noted at the same date in 1939, it was smaller than the average for May 1 in the period, 1921-1939. The latest index, at 68.4, was lower than at the beginning of May in most years of the record; in the comparison with recent springs, this situation was largely due to a contraction in work on the highways.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 596 firms in these industries having 30,561 workers, as against 29,504 in their last report. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the first of May in 1939 and earlier years of the record.

Trade.- Further additions to staffs were reported in retail and wholesale trade; the increase was not equal to that noted at the same date last spring, but it resulted in a higher level of activity than at May 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,091, enlarged their forces by 771 persons to 133,608 at the date under review.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a very substantial improvement in employment between Feb. 12 and Mar. 11, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; the number registered as unemployed declined by 382,887 between these two dates, while at the latter, it was lower by 605,716 than at Mar. 13, 1939. Among workers aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 7.8 at Mar. 11, 1940, as compared with 10.2 at Feb. 12, 1940, and 12.2 at Mar. 13, 1939. Improved weather conditions, together with a general increase in industrial activity, accounted for the reduction in the number applying for work. Recent press despatches state that the registered unemployed numbered 972,695 at Apr. 15, a decline of 148,578 from Mar. 11. The April figure was the lowest in the period for which unemployment insurance statistics are available, viz., since 1920.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

A report issued by the United States Department of Labor states that because of the further reduction in factory employment and the decline in retail trade resulting from the earlier Easter season this year, there was little change in non-agricultural employment in April; ordinarily, there is a substantial gain at that time of year. Seasonal gains in public and private construction and the construction material industries, in quarrying and metal mining, and in the war-supply and food manufacturing industries, were offset by reductions in other factory employment, in coal mines and on railroads. Employment in private industry and in regular government services continues higher than at the same time last year. In April, 1939, nearly 300,000 fewer coal miners were at work, pending the signing of new wage agreements. Allowing for this unusual situation last year in coal mines, a comparison of non-agricultural employment in April of this year with 1939 shows a gain of about three-quarters of a million.

In manufacturing, there was a net reduction of 0.9 p.c. in employment, affecting 75,000 workers. Usually there is little change at this time of year. Lay-offs were reported in two-thirds of the 90 industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. There were large reductions in employment in iron and steel, automobiles, woollen and cotton textiles and the clothing industries, in which the decline was seasonal.

Factories stimulated directly or indirectly by government or war-time orders continued to absorb additional employees. Employment in aircraft, machine tool and engine manufacturers again increased to new highs in April. Aircraft firms employed nearly twice as many workers as last year and makers of machine tools and of engines both reported a gain of more than 50 p.c. from 1939. Shipyards had about one-third more workers than a year ago, with the highest level of employment since 1921. Manufacturers of explosives showed a gain of 35 p.c. over April of last year.

Employment generally in manufacturing showed a decline of 0.9 p.c. from mid-March to mid-April and weekly factory payrolls fell by 1.8 p.c. The seasonally expected changes for April are decreases of 0.0 p.c. for employment and 0.8 p.c. for payrolls. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment in April was 99.9 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, 6.2 p.c. above the level of a year ago, while the payroll index, at 96.4, was 12.7 p.c. higher. The durable goods group of industries as a whole reduced their forces by 0.4 p.c. as compared with the preceding month, but showed 13.2 p.c. more workers on their rolls than in April, 1939. Payrolls for this group fell 0.3 p.c. during the month, but were 22.3 p.c. higher than last year. For the non-durable goods group, employment and payrolls fell 1.4 p.c. and 3.4 p.c. in mid-April as compared with mid-March, but were 0.5 p.c. and 3.7 p.c. higher, respectively, than in April of last year.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor, in a preliminary report, states that there was a decrease of 2.2 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15; the reduction exceeded the usual seasonal loss at the time of year. The largest declines were in clothing and millinery industries. The index of employment was 9.1 p.c. higher than at Apr. 15, 1939.

Massachusetts.- According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, there was a decrease of 2.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in April as compared with March, 1940, but there was an increase of 1.6 p.c. over April of last year. The greatest declines from the preceding month were in shoe, clothing, woollen, silk and rubber factories.

Illinois.- A statement issued by the Illinois Department of Labor shows a reduction of 1.3 p.c. in employment in April as compared with March; this falling-off exceeded the average decline in April in the experience of the last seventeen years. However, employment was over six p.c. higher in April, 1940, than in the same month in 1939.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	116.0	120.2	100.8	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	114.3	120.0	98.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	112.2	118.8	96.7	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	113.9	121.0	100.2	107.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1940.

100.0	7.5	29.2	43.2	11.7	8.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1940.

15.5	1.4	13.6	1.3	3.5	1.9	3.8	3.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1940.

100.0	57.8	1.6	6.9	2.0	9.6	7.4	2.7	12.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1940	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Manufacturing	57.8	125.7	123.4	108.4	110.6	113.8	102.7	95.6
Animal products - edible	2.4	137.4	132.0	126.9	124.4	125.6	115.9	111.1
Fur and products	.2	115.9	110.1	94.1	94.4	97.9	91.4	84.8
Leather and products	2.2	122.5	124.9	111.1	108.5	117.8	112.7	108.8
Boots and shoes	1.5	120.5	122.8	113.1	112.7	120.1	116.5	113.4
Lumber and products	4.1	85.8	79.5	77.3	77.3	83.5	73.2	67.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	74.5	66.6	66.1	66.3	72.8	64.7	56.3
Furniture	.7	89.8	90.3	83.1	80.2	88.3	76.6	70.9
Other lumber products	1.1	120.4	114.2	108.7	109.9	113.2	97.6	98.2
Musical instruments	.1	61.5	59.6	41.6	46.7	45.9	36.6	29.0
Plant products - edible	3.2	115.4	115.1	107.7	107.4	103.7	102.2	92.6
Pulp and paper products	6.3	112.9	110.8	105.1	103.0	107.4	99.2	93.4
Pulp and paper	2.8	101.6	97.5	90.7	90.9	98.7	88.8	81.6
Paper products	1.0	139.9	139.8	130.3	129.5	133.0	119.1	108.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	118.1	117.8	114.9	109.8	110.1	106.0	104.1
Rubber products	1.2	108.4	109.3	105.5	100.5	104.6	96.0	91.2
Textile products	11.3	144.9	144.4	120.4	122.3	128.8	118.6	111.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	158.2	158.0	125.0	128.5	142.7	132.6	124.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.2	122.2	122.0	95.3	98.3	102.8	92.0	85.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	171.8	170.9	122.8	117.3	150.5	140.6	128.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	510.7	512.9	448.0	487.1	548.9	527.9	508.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	141.3	141.2	121.4	122.4	128.6	123.8	117.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.7	136.6	136.3	116.6	121.2	120.4	108.8	102.9
Other textile products	1.2	135.3	132.8	115.6	106.7	112.3	99.0	95.2
Tobacco	1.0	134.5	165.6	91.2	101.0	101.7	108.3	94.1
Beverages	.8	171.6	164.3	163.9	162.3	154.3	139.0	130.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	190.4	182.0	159.8	166.4	154.6	140.1	130.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	95.5	85.3	82.2	82.4	89.7	79.7	69.4
Electric light and power	1.5	133.9	130.6	126.3	121.6	114.3	113.6	109.0
Electrical apparatus	1.8	143.8	142.3	125.5	136.8	138.7	117.3	106.0
Iron and steel products	14.4	122.2	118.9	97.3	104.5	109.4	94.1	86.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	151.6	148.7	123.8	124.5	141.0	115.2	98.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	132.9	131.0	115.0	123.2	128.3	100.9	88.7
Agricultural implements	.6	77.7	75.4	59.8	72.5	74.1	67.4	61.2
Land vehicles	6.1	112.3	112.0	92.3	99.4	103.4	94.9	89.1
Automobiles and parts	2.1	164.9	163.4	148.9	151.9	164.9	154.1	154.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.6	170.9	128.3	66.7	82.7	79.2	63.1	69.1
Heating appliances	.4	134.8	128.4	124.0	118.5	127.1	107.0	94.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	137.5	132.6	103.2	123.2	119.0	84.1	72.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	122.6	120.1	101.1	113.5	121.3	100.6	92.7
Other iron and steel products	2.3	129.6	124.3	100.3	103.0	109.1	89.9	80.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	175.9	173.0	154.6	156.6	151.9	126.8	119.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	165.2	161.7	150.1	156.9	146.2	133.1	129.3
Miscellaneous	.6	156.5	153.8	140.3	137.2	133.7	124.7	118.7
LOGGING	1.6	60.5	90.0	51.0	97.5	86.7	88.6	93.9
MINING	6.9	164.5	164.4	155.8	149.7	147.4	127.4	116.2
Coal	2.1	86.2	89.7	82.3	85.7	84.1	84.3	82.2
Metallic ores	4.0	353.1	350.2	334.0	306.1	296.5	243.9	211.0
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	135.0	124.8	123.4	123.4	131.5	93.1	85.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	83.8	83.2	82.0	82.5	82.9	78.4	77.5
Telegraphs	.5	90.0	89.8	90.6	90.1	93.9	86.3	85.5
Telephones	1.5	82.1	81.4	79.7	80.4	79.9	76.3	75.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	88.8	82.8	81.4	83.9	85.1	82.8	80.1
Street railways and cartage	2.6	128.7	125.1	120.9	114.0	117.4	114.8	109.8
Steam railways	5.5	77.2	75.5	70.7	72.4	74.9	72.3	69.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	89.1	61.6	77.8	96.9	89.7	89.5	90.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.4	68.4	59.6	94.2	88.2	71.4	79.4	84.7
Building	2.1	54.0	45.9	46.2	46.8	45.2	55.6	47.2
Highway	3.1	91.7	78.3	182.9	160.9	106.3	124.0	154.5
Railway	2.2	61.4	56.3	60.3	61.9	65.2	62.1	58.0
SERVICES	2.7	138.2	133.4	133.2	131.9	125.2	120.4	116.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	130.4	127.1	125.6	124.1	116.1	111.8	110.9
Personal (Chiefly laundries)	1.1	151.8	144.6	146.3	144.2	139.6	132.3	122.7
TRADE	12.0	138.3	137.6	135.1	131.3	128.4	123.3	119.3
Retail	9.0	143.6	142.9	141.3	137.7	135.3	129.7	126.0
Wholesale	3.0	124.6	123.7	119.3	116.8	113.1	108.8	104.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	114.3	111.9	106.2	107.4	106.3	99.5	95.2

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		Relative Weight	May 1 1940	Apr. 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	39.3	121.8	119.7	98.7	100.9	111.7	102.9	92.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	5.2	94.1	92.1	62.9	63.0	83.4	82.4	69.8
	Pulp and paper	5.2	157.8	151.7	135.7	140.7	166.2	152.4	129.6
	Textile products	4.8	110.1	109.5	84.9	82.6	89.6	87.4	82.1
	Iron and steel	12.8	130.2	131.6	105.0	108.3	128.3	108.4	99.9
	Other manufactures	11.3	121.8	116.7	105.6	109.7	102.4	98.9	89.1
	Logging	2.0	75.0	118.5	58.5	174.8	119.0	101.9	120.6
	Mining	20.2	111.7	111.2	109.7	113.2	109.4	102.9	104.8
	Communications	2.3	89.3	87.9	86.3	87.0	85.2	83.3	78.9
	Transportation	13.6	98.3	103.4	84.0	81.6	92.0	85.0	85.0
	Construction	10.9	98.5	80.1	99.1	119.8	126.8	123.8	102.8
	Services	1.9	184.4	183.2	170.2	168.0	163.3	158.8	154.5
	Trade	9.8	138.0	138.5	127.2	127.4	122.1	114.5	110.4
	Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	112.8	111.8	100.2	107.3	110.7	103.4	97.4
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	65.8	129.8	127.0	110.5	113.6	114.9	102.6	95.2
	Lumber products	3.0	89.2	78.5	83.8	83.1	85.7	77.0	72.7
	Pulp and paper	7.9	108.0	104.6	100.0	96.7	101.2	92.5	86.0
	Textile products	19.8	161.5	161.7	135.0	138.7	141.7	126.4	117.9
	Iron and steel	11.6	113.8	110.6	84.3	95.9	99.3	83.6	72.4
	Other manufactures	23.5	133.6	131.0	118.1	119.2	116.4	106.2	100.8
	Logging	1.7	61.7	118.6	37.3	127.6	114.8	130.8	132.4
	Mining	3.9	283.3	280.4	261.6	236.7	246.9	156.1	127.9
	Communications	1.7	77.9	77.7	74.6	74.8	74.7	70.2	69.7
	Transportation	8.5	82.7	73.4	76.5	85.6	80.3	85.0	80.1
	Construction	6.6	54.3	50.2	134.8	106.4	59.7	53.2	47.6
	Services	2.5	120.7	116.3	117.6	121.0	109.4	104.9	99.8
	Trade	9.3	148.3	146.4	142.0	141.9	134.4	132.7	125.8
	Quebec-All Industries	100.0	113.9	112.2	111.6	112.6	105.2	96.4	89.7
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	65.6	126.9	125.6	109.3	111.4	115.7	104.6	98.0
	Lumber products	3.4	73.1	68.7	65.8	66.6	72.9	62.2	61.9
	Pulp and paper	6.4	112.9	111.3	107.3	104.8	106.7	99.4	96.0
	Textile products	10.9	131.0	129.7	108.1	108.9	118.8	113.3	108.7
	Iron and steel	19.4	133.7	130.3	108.2	113.5	119.3	101.9	94.3
	Other manufactures	25.5	137.3	138.5	121.9	124.0	124.9	115.2	106.1
	Logging	.7	35.1	48.0	23.9	58.1	49.2	53.7	64.7
	Mining	5.9	292.5	286.0	270.7	245.2	242.5	209.5	177.7
	Communications	1.8	78.9	78.1	76.9	79.3	80.4	74.8	73.9
	Transportation	6.5	84.5	76.4	76.6	80.1	82.4	75.6	74.4
	Construction	5.7	74.9	69.3	73.9	82.7	70.1	82.9	120.4
	Services	2.6	161.3	156.4	155.7	155.1	148.1	144.7	144.7
	Trade	11.2	145.0	143.9	142.5	136.9	135.4	130.6	127.5
	Ontario-All Industries	100.0	121.0	118.8	107.9	109.9	111.2	103.4	101.7
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	32.0	110.7	109.1	102.3	104.9	105.8	97.4	91.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	91.5	92.3	99.4	97.2	101.6	76.9	76.3
	Pulp and paper	3.0	99.4	101.6	101.6	95.3	96.1	91.5	86.0
	Textile products	2.7	156.7	157.8	133.7	134.2	141.6	126.6	114.4
	Iron and steel	10.5	86.5	85.0	75.3	84.4	83.4	78.0	74.7
	Other manufactures	13.8	140.1	136.2	131.0	129.8	131.5	122.9	113.3
	Logging	.7	58.0	117.4	40.2	54.0	37.7	68.2	91.3
	Mining	7.1	106.7	117.6	99.8	97.7	90.4	98.2	88.0
	Communications	2.6	87.7	86.8	87.5	85.9	86.6	83.2	85.0
	Transportation	20.0	96.3	91.6	88.0	84.5	89.2	86.6	82.9
	Construction	12.1	67.1	47.9	65.3	55.5	62.6	78.1	72.0
	Services	3.5	120.9	116.9	117.2	109.4	107.2	102.8	92.8
	Trade	22.0	120.2	120.3	118.3	114.5	113.4	107.7	105.6
	Prairies-All Industries	100.0	100.2	96.7	94.5	91.5	93.2	92.7	87.9
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	42.8	117.2	109.2	105.4	103.7	104.8	95.4	87.4
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.2	99.6	91.0	90.9	90.5	95.7	84.2	68.9
	Pulp and paper	5.8	123.1	123.0	103.3	110.4	119.5	108.2	102.3
	Textile products	1.3	139.2	140.1	130.1	128.7	130.9	123.6	109.1
	Iron and steel	4.8	115.3	96.9	84.5	89.9	86.2	77.3	67.6
	Other manufactures	16.7	134.1	126.6	127.5	118.5	113.5	107.1	107.3
	Logging	6.7	87.7	93.8	102.4	97.2	101.5	83.9	80.1
	Mining	9.8	108.7	106.5	106.6	109.8	107.0	87.6	85.7
	Communications	3.2	107.9	108.2	110.0	106.1	106.7	102.0	99.1
	Transportation	11.8	92.6	88.7	91.9	92.2	90.7	87.9	86.7
	Construction	8.9	74.8	68.3	74.8	85.4	89.7	125.3	111.1
	Services	3.9	126.7	119.4	120.6	114.0	109.2	100.1	97.1
	Trade	12.9	136.8	136.8	138.3	134.5	132.4	121.7	114.6
	B.C. - All Industries	100.0	107.2	102.8	103.3	102.8	103.4	99.0	92.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1940	Apr. 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.6	122.2	121.0	105.6	109.7	108.9	96.7	89.4
Plant products - edible	4.4	131.9	125.7	119.6	120.5	110.1	111.0	103.4
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	115.4	115.9	114.3	107.3	109.0	102.8	100.8
Textiles	17.0	142.1	143.9	121.8	125.3	121.1	105.2	100.3
Tobacco and beverages	4.6	123.6	121.0	112.2	117.9	111.1	107.5	100.2
Iron and steel	16.0	110.0	107.9	83.7	95.3	96.8	81.9	68.9
Other manufactures	21.1	118.3	116.5	106.9	107.8	110.1	97.2	91.6
Communications	2.3	66.8	67.2	64.3	65.0	64.6	62.0	62.3
Transportation	7.8	88.7	78.3	82.0	93.3	93.0	101.1	96.6
Construction	4.2	44.8	41.8	94.6	66.3	48.5	37.6	34.1
Trade	14.4	144.0	142.1	137.0	134.3	127.4	127.1	118.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	111.3	108.8	104.5	104.5	101.1	92.7	86.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	65.3	126.2	119.9	103.2	106.5	102.3	98.7	97.6
Leather products	14.9	95.3	95.9	94.9	101.5	101.0	108.7	109.1
Other manufactures	50.4	139.4	130.4	106.9	108.8	102.8	94.1	92.3
Transportation	7.6	83.6	78.0	116.3	91.7	89.1	89.1	93.3
Construction	5.0	69.7	44.5	290.2	97.1	64.4	91.9	97.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	115.6	108.1	122.8	103.8	97.6	95.8	96.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.3	119.8	118.1	106.0	105.5	106.8	98.2	94.4
Plant products - edible	5.2	118.6	121.4	112.0	109.5	112.2	106.4	96.8
Printing and publishing	8.8	133.3	130.9	125.6	123.7	124.9	117.6	112.5
Textiles	11.5	107.5	105.9	91.4	91.7	96.7	90.1	91.7
Iron and steel	12.6	125.5	120.8	98.6	97.2	97.7	84.5	81.1
Other manufactures	26.2	119.4	118.3	109.5	109.5	109.3	101.0	96.1
Communications	2.3	67.9	67.8	67.2	66.6	67.0	64.3	65.7
Transportation	5.3	99.3	95.4	94.7	97.1	96.4	93.1	87.9
Construction	2.3	58.3	47.2	51.1	56.9	58.6	56.9	53.5
Trade	21.2	134.7	134.8	131.6	126.8	128.6	123.2	120.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	117.9	115.9	107.6	106.3	107.4	100.2	96.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.6	106.3	105.6	95.9	94.9	96.9	93.5	88.8
Lumber products	4.0	50.8	51.5	45.6	46.9	43.1	39.8	42.8
Pulp and paper	16.6	103.6	103.5	96.1	90.8	98.6	94.0	93.4
Other manufactures	27.0	129.1	127.3	113.6	115.2	114.9	112.6	102.1
Construction	10.5	104.1	105.3	112.0	108.9	115.2	163.9	145.7
Trade	23.1	144.4	144.5	143.1	133.6	131.9	129.9	118.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.0	110.6	106.4	103.0	106.6	107.7	101.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.0	122.3	119.0	102.6	108.6	114.1	97.4	88.2
Textiles	16.8	102.8	100.5	85.5	88.4	94.4	89.2	83.4
Electrical apparatus	10.0	127.8	122.7	101.3	118.1	121.0	102.6	90.7
Iron and steel	33.3	128.5	125.3	105.5	113.3	118.3	92.0	79.3
Other manufactures	22.9	129.0	125.3	114.7	116.0	123.1	110.6	104.6
Construction	2.9	71.8	62.1	47.9	50.8	49.9	48.1	60.1
Trade	9.3	136.1	134.0	132.0	136.3	124.7	125.0	119.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	120.1	116.4	102.3	107.2	111.9	98.1	90.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.9	172.3	172.9	155.0	162.8	167.3	149.3	148.1
Iron and steel	67.8	174.6	176.1	152.9	166.0	172.4	154.1	155.9
Other manufactures	19.1	164.6	161.9	162.1	152.3	148.4	131.9	119.6
Construction	1.7	39.9	34.0	37.8	46.3	50.2	36.7	26.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	155.2	155.1	140.8	148.9	152.9	136.1	133.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.2	105.5	104.2	94.4	99.8	101.9	94.8	91.1
Animal products - edible	5.6	130.5	129.4	122.1	126.3	131.7	118.7	119.5
Printing and publishing	5.5	104.0	105.1	103.4	97.9	98.7	95.2	94.3
Textiles	6.9	160.3	162.1	138.1	139.0	149.1	134.7	119.0
Iron and steel	18.0	82.7	81.2	68.7	82.3	83.4	76.3	72.9
Other manufactures	14.2	119.1	115.7	111.9	109.2	110.3	106.2	103.4
Transportation	9.1	76.9	76.0	74.7	75.8	81.6	72.9	70.5
Construction	2.7	40.7	32.2	29.4	31.1	29.1	29.5	37.2
Trade	30.2	101.5	102.0	100.4	96.3	97.8	92.5	92.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	96.6	95.4	90.0	91.6	93.5	87.3	85.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	42.5	130.6	122.7	117.4	109.9	109.9	104.4	91.9
Lumber products	10.2	97.8	94.6	85.0	72.4	84.7	78.6	59.1
Other manufactures	32.3	146.2	136.0	132.2	126.9	121.3	116.3	107.1
Communications	6.5	107.7	108.0	109.7	105.4	105.1	102.5	98.9
Transportation	14.7	96.8	93.5	99.5	100.0	96.4	98.8	95.4
Construction	5.0	50.5	46.1	45.0	49.5	53.2	61.0	50.9
Services	7.0	127.8	124.3	123.9	115.6	109.7	99.6	97.8
Trade	24.2	140.7	141.1	141.1	137.3	137.6	127.4	119.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	115.7	111.5	110.3	105.9	105.6	101.9	93.4

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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